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Our world weekly

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No. 1

In This Issue—Stamping Out Illiteracy

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

SEPTEMBER brought President Coolidge back to Washington, the foremost statesmen of Europe to the annual session of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, and American boys and girls to school once more. In a way many activities seem to begin again as the autumn approaches. Yet the world did not take a holiday in the months of school vacation. Of course, it did nothing like go to war, as happened one August eleven years ago. Instead it might have been discovered making good progress in repairing some of the damage resulting from that famous and tragic milestone of the world's history.

America at Work in the World

In this good progress towards a world understanding that will lessen the possibility of another such catastrophe, the United States has an important part, whether the event take place in Europe or Asia or South America. For example, in September General Pershing headed a commission that went to Arica, on the west coast of South America, to direct a plebiscite (vote of the people) that would decide a long-standing dispute between Peru and Chile over the ownership of Tacna-

Arica. The way was prepared for a conference in China among the nine powers who signed the treaties drawn up at the Washington Conference on

Settling the War Debts

One of the most important developments of the summer was the good start made towards settling one of the most confusing sets of the problems that the war left us—that is, the inter-Allied war debts. Two and a half years ago, the British Government sent a commission to the United States. This commission made an agreement with our American Foreign Debt Commission for payments on the vast sum Great Britain owed us for loans made before and after the Armistice. It was not strange that Great Britain, which owed us the most, should be the first to settle with us. Great Britain



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S VACATION IS OVER TOO

the Limitation of Armament. In Europe the Dawes Plan had its first anniversary. This is the famous plan worked out by an American committee, under General Dawes (now Vice-President) as chairman, for securing the payment of war damages from Germany and for rescuing the German Government from bankruptcy. It was adopted last summer in London by the Allied governments and Germany, with American advisors present, and is now in effect in Germany under an American administrator.

was better off at the end of the war than any European country, and in addition has a position in world finance and trade for which it is worth while to sacrifice. After her, some of the smaller governments created since the war made arrangements to pay their war debts. But when and how Belgium, France and Italy would pay has been a very difficult problem both for us and for them. Their governments have been verging on bankruptcy. We, on our side, look on these debts as a business obligation which we expect to have settled, and we are influenced to



Geneva becomes the rendezvous of statesmen from all over the world when the League of Nations Assembly has its annual sessions there

keep this attitude by the vast sums that the nations of Europe are still spending for armies, navies, and aircraft. However, it is not surprising that the debtor governments have been slow in coming to terms. These debts were assumed in a common cause. The long war that killed their finest men and laid waste their fields, factories, and towns was our war too. There is no such thing as a complete victory in war in these days, and why, the people of Europe ask, should Americans keep on driving this home? No wonder it has been difficult to reach a settlement that would be acceptable to both sides. It is not only a question of how much a nation's Government can pay. It is at times a question of how much the people of a debtor nation will allow its Government to pay and how little the people of a creditor nation will allow its Government to accept. The people of a country have many ways of making their influence felt. But recently the nations of Europe and our own country have been changing their positions a little to suit the realities of the situation. As a result our World War Foreign Debt Commission was able to come to an agreement with the Belgian Debt Commission that seems to foreshadow a successful outcome for both countries and to pave the way for other settlements.

From the first the United States Government has made clear that it would not cancel the war debts, even though the loans were made for a common purpose—the winning of the war. It has also opposed letting the debtor Governments pay less than the whole debt. Last year, however, President Coolidge slightly qualified the American official attitude by saying that in the settlement of the war debts consideration would be given to the matter of how much the debtor country could really afford to pay. He went on to say that each war debt should be settled on its own merits. The agreement with Belgium supports this position.

Belgium owes us \$480,503,983. Of this amount, the pre-Armistice debt is \$171,780,000. The United States is asking no interest on this part of the

debt. The fact that the principal is to be paid—over a term of 62 years—is an acknowledgment of our demand that war debts, like other debts, should be looked on as a business obligation. In omitting to ask for interest on the pre-Armistice debt, we take into account Belgium's special position as well as the state of Belgium's finances. We do this because President Wilson at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919 accepted a plan by which Germany was to pay the debts assumed by Belgium before the Armistice. This plan was also accepted by the Allied nations, who are making no direct demands on Belgium for repayment. The United States, however, was not legally bound to act on this plan, because the Senate did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles. In the agreement signed last month by the Belgian and the American representatives, the United States Debt Commission describes the promise given by our American representative at Paris as a "weighty moral obligation". On the basis of this obligation it remits the interest on the pre-Armistice debt. In doing this, of course, it still refuses Belgium's plea to turn over the payment of debt in its entirety to Germany, or to make its payments depend on payments made by Germany under the Dawes plan.

Neither France nor Italy ever received promises about their war debts similar to that given to Belgium, and the "weighty moral obligation" that was mentioned in connection with Belgium does not apply to them or to any other nation. It is interesting to remember, however, that the provisions for a settlement of the war debts to us, as first voted by Congress, called for an interest rate of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and that final payment should be made in 25 years. The British debt runs for 62 years with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the terms to Belgium are even easier. It is believed that the

American principle of settling war debts on their merits has been established.

The Belgian Debt Commission returned home to present the agreement for settlement to the Belgian Parliament for ratification. When our Congress convenes in Washington in December, the agreement will be submitted there, to be voted on. It is believed it will be enacted into law.

Following this, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced that a French Debt Commission would sail for this country some time in September (it has just arrived), and there was unofficial word that an Italian Commission might be expected. It has also been officially announced that the matter of the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian debts would be taken up by commissions representing the Governments of these two countries.

Disturbance in Mexico

There were other interesting events and developments in our foreign and domestic affairs during the summer. One of them related to our relations with our southern neighbor, Mexico. Our Ambassador to Mexico, James Sheffield, returned to Washington for a short time, and as a result of his conversations with Secretary of State Kellogg, Mr. Kellogg issued a statement. This statement, which, of course, was meant for "foreign consumption", as the saying goes, pointed out that though our relations with Mexico were



HEADS, WE WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE

From the Baltimore Sun

friendly, they were not entirely satisfactory. It said that a great deal of property belonging to Americans had been

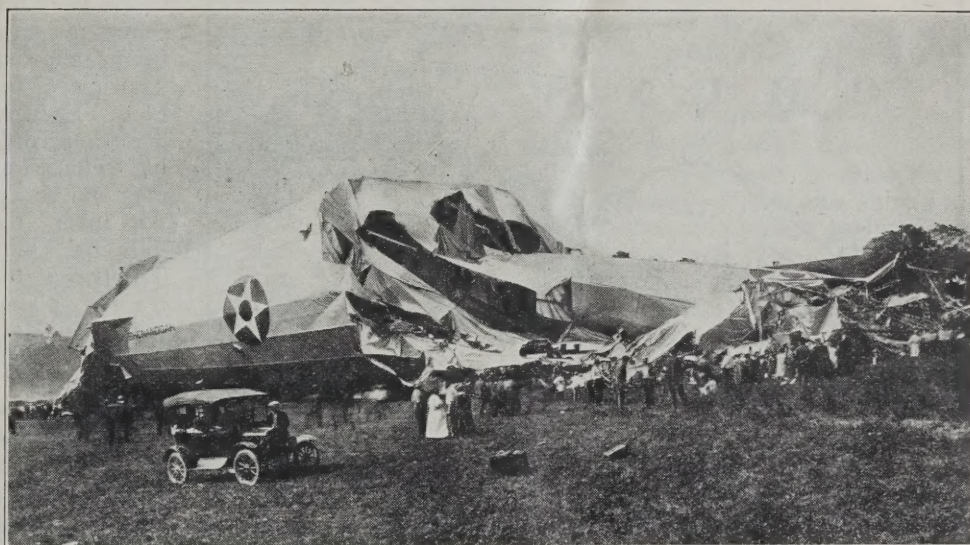
taken under the Agrarian laws (land laws by which the Mexican Government is endeavoring to break up the enormous privately owned tracts of land) or in violation of these laws, and that the Mexican Government had not made compensation. It went on to say that the United States Government would only support the Mexican Government while American lives and property were protected. It closed with the words, "The Mexican Government is now on trial before the world." Although Mexico has made great gains during the past years, especially among the labor and peon classes, the situation in some of the distant states is difficult to control. As a result the land policy which President Calles of Mexico is pledged to carry out has fallen into disrepute, especially among foreigners. This has been brought to our notice recently by the case of Dr. Morton, an American agricultural expert, who was only able to leave his home in the state of Puebla when the Mexican Government provided a military guard to insure his safety. Dr. Morton was associated with the Maurer brothers, a French family which operated a large property in that state. Five Maurer brothers are reported as being under sentence of death by the Agrarians, and one was murdered. Dr. Morton has been wounded several times. President Calles has expressed himself as intending to deal vigorously with the Agrarians, and in the meantime, we must expect to see a great deal of pressure brought to bear on him to safeguard foreign lives and property.

The Coal Strike

Among the important events at home was the loss of our great dirigible "Shenandoah", the attempted flight of navy seaplanes from the coast of California to Hawaii, and the strike in the anthracite coal field. For many weeks the people of the United States were allowed to wonder whether or not there was going to be a strike in the hard coal fields on September 1. There was. What brought the crisis was the fact that on that date the wage agreement between owners and miners came to an end. Last spring the coal operators wanted to talk over a possible decrease in wages beginning on that date. But John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America (a combination of unions in the mining industry) flatly refused. As the date of expiration of the then existing wage agreement approached, the miners, under the leadership of Mr. Lewis, asked instead that the new contract should provide an increase in wages instead of a decrease, and also that it should provide for the check-off. By "check-off" is meant the collection of union dues by the mine companies out of the miners' pay. The miners refused arbitration. To an out-



Colonel Mitchell, former assistant chief of the Army Air Service, has renewed his fight against the way in which the Army and Navy Air Service are administered. Below is the great navy dirigible "Shenandoah" whose tragic end was the occasion of his most recent attack. Colonel Mitchell is talking to some newspaper men.



sider, the conferences between miners and operators preceding the day set for the strike looked like rather half-hearted attempts to avoid an issue. Each side, however, was busy explaining that any increase in cost of coal to the consumer would be the fault of the other side. Mr. Coolidge is known not to want to interfere unless the suffering of the public makes interference necessary. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania does not seem to want to wait so long. He was successful in mediating a previous strike, and after implying that the first step towards mediation was for the Chief Executive, appeared to be going ahead with his own plans for bringing an end to a situation that may become very uncomfortable for those of us who have furnaces in our cellars.

It is not pleasant for the householder to face the prospect of higher prices for his winter coal, especially when there is a prevailing opinion that each side in the dispute is using the strike to further its own ends. The miners accuse the operators of looking for a chance to get rid of a vast quantity of poor quality coal which is already mined. The operators say that the miners are forcing a wage increase that will eventually

be paid by the public in higher prices for coal. They also charge that the miners' union is using the strike to help the union cause in the soft coal industry. The soft coal field has never been as strongly organized by the unions as the hard coal field, and has in addition been losing some of the ground it had. The stopping of work in the hard coal mines will increase the demand for soft coal as a substitute with a consequent increase of labor strength in the soft coal field.

Tragedy in the Air

More recent and more dramatic events were the two great air adventures—the tragic loss of the navy dirigible "Shenandoah" and the attempted flight of two navy seaplanes from San Francisco to Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands. It was established at the official investigation of the fall of the "Shenandoah" that the disaster was due to the fierce gales. According to observers, the great silver air ship buckled, the control cabin dropped like a plummet, and the two ends went ballooning away with the survivors. The attempted flight of the two navy seaplanes, PN-9, Nos. 1 and 2, though it was not finished, was not a

tragedy as it might so well have been. The PN-9, No. 2 was picked up, but for nine days destroyers and submarines searched in vain for the flagplane PN-9, No. 1, under Commander John Rodgers. All the time PN-9, No. 1 was drifting

way in which the Army and the Navy departments are administered. In reply to Secretary Wilbur's statement that the Hawaiian flight shows the value of the Pacific and Atlantic as bulwarks in the defense of the United States, he as-

serted that any invasion from across the Pacific would come by way of the Behring Strait. In regard to the loss of the Shenandoah he charged that the flight was part of propaganda for the Navy and should not have been allowed. The place for the Shenandoah, according to him, was over the water, not over the hills of Ohio. The trip of the navy planes with the Mac-Millan expedition to the Arctic he cited as another bit of navy propaganda, proving nothing. Though Colonel Mitchell was expected to have to face a court martial on a charge of military insubordination, the outcome of the whole affair

the United States shall not be responsible for the undertakings of the League of Nations. It has the support of the Administration. Legislation providing for the grouping of the many railway systems in the United States into a few large units, and a further development of the Administration's cooperative marketing program are expected. Then there are some important appointments to make. For one thing, the President has named a successor to the late Mr. Bancroft, who was our Ambassador to Japan, and his name will probably be announced about the time this issue appears.

The League Meets Again

The Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations opened in Geneva, Switzerland, the League headquarters, early in September, with the leading statesmen of the member countries present, and in connection with this particular session the League has a smile at our expense. Only 35 seats were apportioned to America and there were several hundred American applicants. One of those who did get in was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. It was President Wilson's determination to have the League Covenant incorporated with the Treaty of Versailles that made the League a reality instead of a dream. Many of the statesmen of Europe remembered this and found occasion to call on Mrs. Wilson.

Last year's assembly was distinguished by the adoption of the famous protocol of security, arbitration, and disarmament, designed to make wars forever impossible. France, Great Britain and the smaller nations of Europe, were the leaders in getting a favorable vote for this plan. But at that time Britain had a Labor Government, under Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister. The MacDonald Government fell, and the new Conservative Government, under Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, rejected the protocol, advocating regional security compacts instead. Such a compact is gradually being worked out by the Allies and Germany, though negotiations have not reached a point where there can be an official conference to agree on terms.

The League's session this year was marked by an opening address by Premier Painleve of France, and in the background was this important plan to use the principles of the protocol in a smaller regional treaty, and Germany's entrance into the League. One fact emerged early in the meeting: The Governments of Europe are determined to keep disarmament under the wing of the League and will try diplomatically to avoid a disarmament conference such as President Coolidge is known to want. In his opening speech, President Painleve of France asked the Council of the League of Nations to prepare an invita-

(Continued on Page 9)



SHACKLES CHINA WOULD SHAKE OFF

The above map shows the leased territories and concessions taken from China by the various great Powers. The initials following the name of the town or territory indicate the Power that holds it, thus: B., Belgium; F., France; G. B. Great Britain; It., Italy; J., Japan; Port., Portugal; U. S., United States. Towns with a line drawn beneath are international concessions

westward on the waste waters of the Pacific, able to pick up the radio messages describing the search. But it could not answer. It was found fifteen miles from Kauia Island in the Hawaiian group, by the submarine R-4, and towed to land.

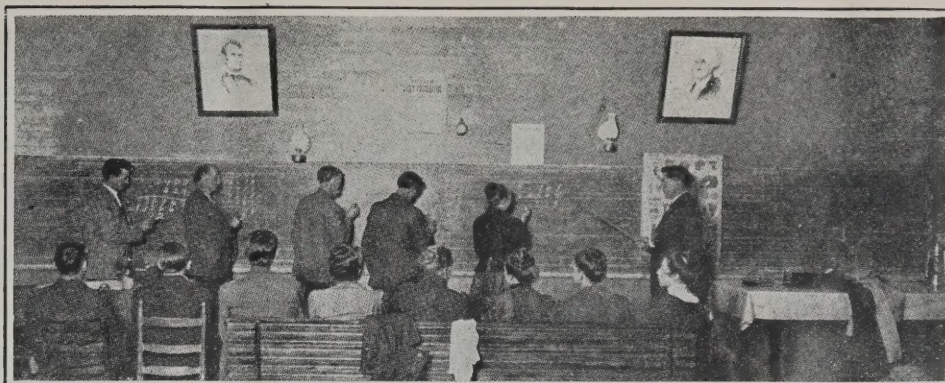
These two great air adventures and the use of navy planes with the Mac-Millan party have combined to bring the question of our air policy to the front of the Administration's program this year, and as usual Col. Mitchell, former assistant chief of Army Air Service, who last spring was transferred to San Antonio, Texas, to be Eighth Corps Air Officer, has done his part in forcing a swift investigation to study the best means of using aircraft in national defense. Immediately following the disaster to the Shenandoah and when the PN-9, No. 1 had been given up as lost, he issued a scathing indictment of the

is one that is likely to satisfy everybody. President Coolidge, at the request of the Army and the Navy Departments, has appointed a committee to study the best use of aircraft as a means of national defense. This will be an impartial tribunal, and it has on it men who would not have accepted the appointment if they did not mean business.

A Look Ahead

Other matters of great importance are the estimates for the budget, which will be submitted to Congress when it convenes on December 1. A plan for reduction of taxes will be provided in a bill which will have the support of the Administration. Action on our joining the World Court, set up by the League of Nations at the Hague, is promised this December. This protocol, if voted, will carry reservations providing that

Reading, Riting,
Rithmetic for
Recreation.



Thirty-Year-Olds in
the Zest for
Conquering

(By Courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York)

Stamping Out the Oldest Disease: Illiteracy

Help to Cure the World of It

By SARAH COMSTOCK

Famous Special Writer and Novelist

THERE is a disease older than smallpox, or typhoid, or tuberculosis, or diphtheria, or any of the others against which the doctors are waging their world-wide battles. It is so old that Adam and Eve suffered from it in the Garden of Eden. It is known as *illiteracy*, and it afflicts old and young, men, women and children, strong and weak. Millions in America have had it all their lives. Fourteen years ago an American woman came forward armed with the determination to stamp it out. She has been stamping ever since. As a result of her tireless battle, hundred of thousands have been cured.

Is it any wonder that, when a great group of judges, comprising some of America's foremost men and women—those distinguished in letters, in education, in public work of many kinds—gathered recently to award the 1924 prize of five thousand dollars offered by *The Pictorial Review* for a woman's greatest original and national work accomplished for humanity, the golden apple should fall to Mrs. Cora Wilson

Stewart? For she is the mother, first, of the famous "Moonlight Schools" in Kentucky, and later of the whole national and international movement to wipe illiteracy from off the face of the earth. As a result of her efforts, hundreds of thousands of men and women and young folks, from sixteen to ninety, have learned to read and write—have passed from the darkness of ignorance into the daylight of at least an elementary education.

How It Started

Do you know about the small acorn from which this huge oak started? Mrs. Stewart, in 1911, was superintendent of schools for Rowan County in the mountains of Kentucky. She knew thoroughly the mountain people, their primitive, poverty-stricken life in remote cabins, their fine old English and Scotch ancestry, their pitiful ignorance and their native ability. Here, she saw, were fine minds and stalwart characters handicapped not only by poverty but by an ignorance as dense as if they had been natives of some lost island, instead of citizens of one of the United States. One of the surest ways to blot out the poverty was to tackle the ignorance. She set about planning what could be done.

The public schools of the state were doing what they could to start children along the path of the three R's. But here were grown people, old people, middle-aged people, some neither old nor middle-aged, but young men and women, who could not read or write. Those in their late teens were too old to start in with the receiving class, and yet they were as ignorant as a child of six.

Over and over Mrs. Stewart, whose heart always opens to people in trouble like a wide door with a lamp shining behind it, was asked to write letters. Men and women would come to her with the request: "If I could jist git word to Mary—she's sick an' missin'

me." Three especial cases impressed her.

Pitiful Illiterates

One was that of a mother whose children had all grown up illiterate until one, an enterprising daughter, went to Chicago, educated herself, and began to write letters home. Her mother could not read them when they came. Mrs. Stewart would read them to her. At last the mother's longing grew beyond endurance. "Hit jist seemed like thar was a wall 'twixt Jane an' me all the time." She sat up nights with a speller until she taught herself to read and write, so that no one, not even the sympathetic teacher, should stand "'twixt Jane an' me."

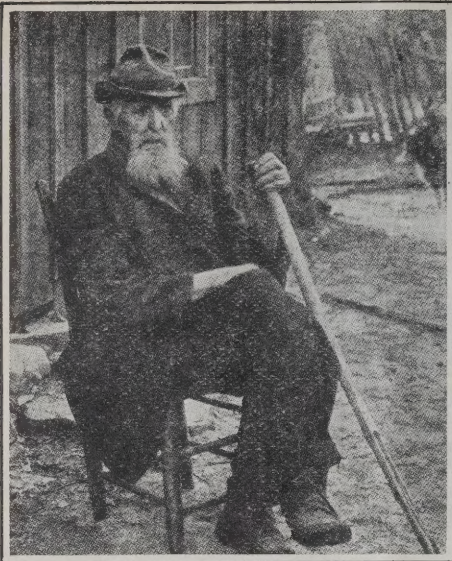
The second case was that of a middle-aged man, highly intelligent but totally ignorant. "I'd give twenty years of my life if I could read and write," he said with tears in his eyes, as he turned from the books offered him. The third case was that of a young man rarely gifted as a composer of song, but unable to set down his compositions on paper. These three cases not only moved Mrs. Stewart uncommonly, through their pathos and bravery, but they struck her as representative of three important classes. "Here we have the appeal of the illiterate mother, separated from absent children; that of the middle-aged man, shut out from the comfort and recreation of books—from even the newspaper and the Bible; and that of the young man or woman whose talents might add treasures to the world of art, literature, science and invention." That was the way she summed up the great need. And, having done so, she set herself to work to see how it could be satisfied.

Response to the Call

The mountain roads were almost impassable, there were rushing streams without bridges, and the blackness of the forest at night is dense, but nothing



MRS. CORA WILSON STEWART



Alex Webb, aged 98, who learned to read and write in the Moonlight Schools. (By Courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York)

daunted the determined pioneer. She knew that if she called a meeting by day it would go unattended, for the people whom she strove to reach were toilers. So she decided that the adult schools which she planned must be held when there was a moon to serve as lantern. From that beginning arose the name of "Moonlight Schools" which has clung ever since.

The teachers of Rowan County were enlisted, and they fell to with a hearty will. They canvassed every cabin, farmhouse and hovel, and urged the grown-ups to come to the first class, at least, and see how they liked it. The upshot was that on one brilliantly moonlighted September night the schools of Rowan County waited breathlessly for the arrivals. Would anybody really come? Would they make the effort, the long walk or ride—would they respond? A guess had been made, a tremulous guess, that perhaps one hundred and fifty might be coaxed to sample the venture. Instead of which, "they came singly or hurrying in groups, they came walking for miles, they came carrying babes in arms, they came bent with age and leaning on canes, they came twelve hundred strong!"

That is the way Mrs. Stewart describes that first eye-opening night. It opened the pupils' own eyes as well as those of their teachers. Nobody, least of all they themselves, had dreamed how starved these people were for education. They let nothing stand in the way of having it, now that the opportunity offered. They came from miles away, they

forded streams and trudged along the worst of roads, they brought children whom they couldn't leave at home and they kept coming. The classes swelled at a rate that might have alarmed anyone less courageous. But she had committed herself, and she wasn't the one to back down. With a boy of eighteen in one class, eager and happy, because now he could write to his mother; with a woman of eighty-six in another, just as eager, just as happy, because at last she could read her Bible; with the rest of the classes ranging over all the sixty-seven ages between she saw that the movement was going to call for organization on a big scale.

The Crusade Spreads

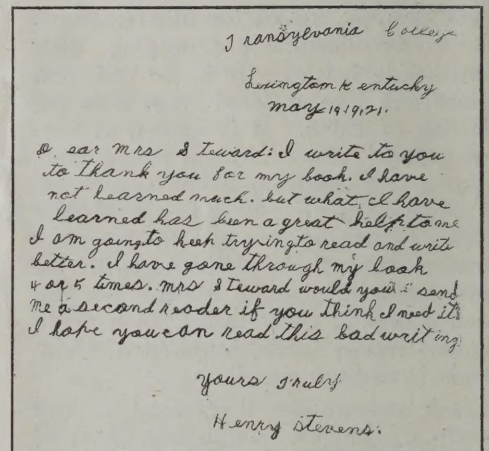
From Rowan County it spread like fire to the other counties, and it was not long before Kentucky, at Mrs. Stewart's urging, had created a State Illiteracy Commission. Other parts of the country began to hear of the wonderful work and wanted to follow suit. She travelled from place to place, addressing gatherings and showing how to organize these classes of grown-ups. Women's clubs and educational boards took them up, other societies joined, and they grew incredibly fast. That first moonlight night was only fourteen years ago; today practically every state in the Union is carrying on the work to some extent, either in scattered spots or on a firmly organized and extensive basis. In one or two states the education of illiterates has been made compulsory, and a number of states are carrying on the work in prisons. Previous to that famous night, not a state included the work in its educational system; there was no organized work of the kind anywhere. Hundreds of thousands now have taken the lessons, either in classes or at home.

The work is highly intensive, aiming to give uneducated people who did not attend school in childhood the minimum essentials in the briefest time. When you start in at eighty or ninety you haven't many years to spend. The first course is covered in six weeks, and it aims to cover the first and second grades of the ordinary school. A grown-up mind has had training and, if natu-

rally bright, it covers ground rapidly. Mrs. Stewart says, "It's better to begin young if you can, but if you didn't, then it's never too late." The fundamentals of that first course are reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and a bit of history and geography are worked in along with these, even a few important lessons on health, sanitation, and good roads. In one evening a pupil learns to write his name, and in seven to twelve, a fair letter.

Illiteracy and the War

No finer work has been accomplished through this movement than that of war time. It was discovered that in Kentucky alone thirty thousand young men were going to fight for their country without being able to sign their names. That meant that, in the crucial hour of each family's life, they could send no direct message home to those frantic with anxiety.



Letter from a Colored Janitor in Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, who was taught by a Student of the College

Mrs. Stewart marshalled her forces. As president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission she issued a call, not to arms, but to pencils. In less time than seems believable, the boys preparing for France were put through a course which started them off equipped to write at least a few lines home—and the lines quickly grew. The happiness that resulted from this state-wide effort is incalculable.

The work has developed along two lines. There are the classes, held usually in schoolhouses in the evenings; and there is the home department, which means individual work. Under this head are the lessons given to very old people, or invalids, or others who for some reason cannot attend the classes. The workers who have carried on the



A Class of Mexican Mothers in California learning to read and write. (By Courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York)



THE SPELLING MATCH

(By Courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York)

bulk of the instruction are the teachers of different states; but they cannot do all of it. And just here is where *your* chance comes in.

There was a boy of sixteen years, a boy who had been lucky enough to have a fine education himself, and who didn't want to take that education off into a corner and growl over it in lonesome enjoyment the way a dog growls over a bone. He wanted to share it. So this is what he did: he gathered seventeen illiterate men and boys in an old building in his father's back yard, and there he *shared his education*.

Just digest that.

Now, what can *you* do? Mrs. Stewart says that illiteracy is bad for a community. It is like a disease, but the happy thing about it is that it is a curable disease. It can be stamped out. And the way to do it is this:

Ask yourself, How many can *I* bring in—out of the darkness of ignorance? How many men or women, old or young, will learn to read and write, even a few words, through me? (You see, when they learn a few words, it starts them going. They are never satisfied until they have added a great many more.) How many can I visit personally, and interest them in the evening schools of my county? Or how many can I teach personally? Some boys and girls who were having the privilege of school training have taught their parents, the servants, a neighbor, perhaps.

Those of you who have known how to read and write your own names, and

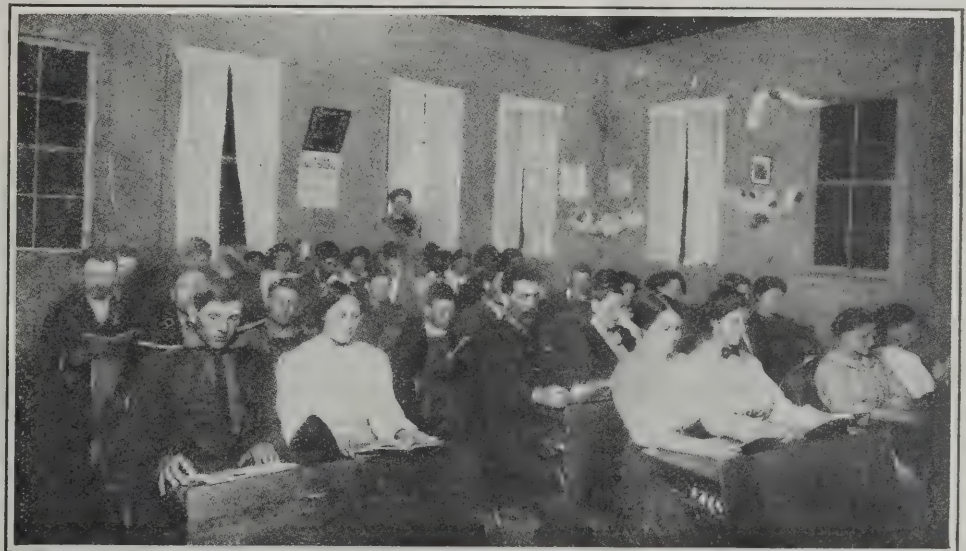
probably a good deal more, as far back as early childhood will with difficulty realize that in 1920, only five years ago, there were in the United States five million self-confessed illiterates. Self-confessed only, mind you! That appalling figure did not include the great number who wouldn't tell on themselves, nor did it include what doctors call "border-line cases"—those who knew how to read and write a few words, perhaps, but were partially helpless in this respect. If there were any way to estimate these, we should see a far greater total. Think of it: millions of persons past the age of childhood who are unable to read so much as the first lesson in a first reader, or to sign their own names. Millions who can never write a letter to some dear one from whom

they may be separated; or who, if that one—a beloved mother, a son, a daughter, perhaps—can write from so far away, when the other is aching for news, cannot read the longed-for message when it arrives. Can you think of a more pitiful form of helplessness? It is worse than having both arms in slings, or being crippled in both legs—only that it can be cured, and sometimes the bodily crippling can't be.

Help Mrs. Stewart to cure it, the country over—the world over.

That is her self-appointed task, and she wants every man, woman and child of the nation to help her. It is because her work is so big, so noble; because it contributes so much to a higher standard of citizenship; because it contributes so much to the broader happiness of humanity that she has been selected from all the women in our country to be awarded this prize. It is one of the greatest honors that can come to any American citizen. And instead of being puffed up over it, she isn't thinking about herself at all. She is saying: "It just gives me the opportunity to help more, to accomplish bigger results for humanity, because now more people will know about the work and will try to help!"

If you knew of a certain case of smallpox in your community, wouldn't you hurry to stamp it out? Do you know of a case of illiteracy? Hurry to put an end to that, too. This is Mrs. Stewart's call. Will you answer it?



A YOUNG ADULT CLASS

Young men and women who took the chance offered them by the Moonlight Schools. (By Courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York)

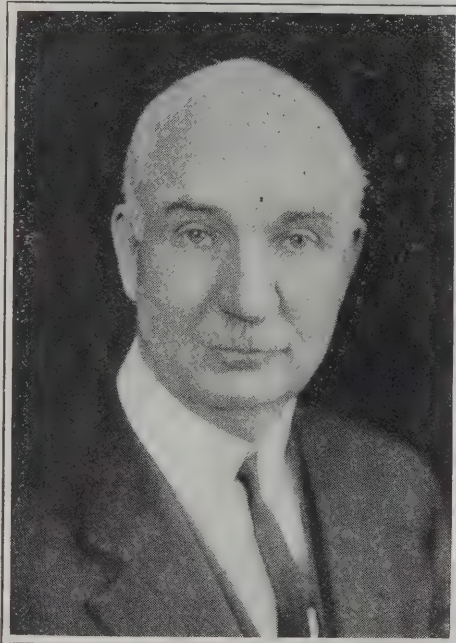
World Peace Through the Schools

Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education for Maine and President of the World Federation of Education Associations.

DURING the past few weeks, the nations emerging from the Great War have been trying to adjust their war debts. France and Great Britain have reached a tentative agreement wherein France will pay to Great Britain twelve million five hundred thousand pounds annually for a period of sixty-two years. This means that the children now living, as well as the generation now unborn, are to carry the heavier portion of this burden of debt. The generation born tomorrow must carry sixty-two years of impaired resources and of living under minimum standards of efficiency.

It was the Minister of Education of Great Britain who, during the war, called education the "eternal debt of maturity to youth", since maturity is responsible for the ideals, the environment and the training of the young. While the financial negotiations were going on between nations, men and women were crossing the seas and the continents on a pilgrimage to Edinburgh, the modern Athens, for the purpose of conferring on the possible relief of this eternal debt of maturity to youth. This was the first biennial meeting of the World Federation, an outgrowth of the Conference held in San Francisco in 1923. It was a new children's crusade or a crusade in the interests of childhood. There was no dramatic or startling pronouncement coming from Edinburgh. There could be none; there should be none. Education is a growth and a long process, and it is the purpose of the Federation to sound well the depths as it proceeds to make careful investigation of important and satisfying facts as a basis of action and when these facts are ascertained, there will be such pronouncement as may seem advisable.

There was, however, a definite advancement, the gaining of additional terrain and a more complete consolidation of educational gains resulting from this Conference. It was interesting to find there the leading educators



DR. AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS

of so many of the countries—men and women who are actually carrying on and moulding the educational thought of their countries. The United States was especially fortunate in the high type of the men and women who represented our educational interests. Among the definite accomplishments or achievements are, first, the development of a new viewpoint, something of a change in educational doctrine—the discovery of the fallacy that human nature cannot and does not change. The new view-

point is that human nature can change, should change and does change. If the old viewpoint prevails there can be but little hope for human progress and we must accept as permanent the old barbaric tendencies which hamper and retard human happiness. Based upon this new viewpoint comes not only new processes but virtually a new education. We find it expressed in our own country in new curricula-making. It becomes something visible, tangible, touchable, teachable in education. We go out into human experience, into the community, into society, into business, and find the weaknesses, the hindrances. We comb them out, pile them up into a scrap heap and make war upon these undesirable tendencies. We comb out, also, the ideals which should be transmitted to next generations, the virtues which society already embodies and begin the new structure with these as the foundation.

Second, the congregation of teachers is always conducive to advancement. The United States has a fine system of education. The different states have accepted pretty much the same ideals. This is because of the professional zeal and spirit of the American teacher, for teachers have come together in state and national organizations, have given expression to their ideals, have made research into educational materials and processes and the expressions that have come have been accepted and embodied in the American schools. At Edinburgh, the teachers of the world assembled. They sat around the council table, exchanged ideas and ideals, gave information concerning the movements in education world-wide. They came to know one another. This is a direct asset and has a stimulating effect upon the better movements in education in all countries.



HOLYROOD PALACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Third, the Convention gave expression on many educational problems and set certain definite standards which are likely to be followed, running through kindergarten, elementary education, high school and college, and embracing the technique of geography, of history, world contacts, health education, adult education and the relief of the world's illiteracy.

Fourth, the Convention approved the Herman-Jordan Plan of fact-finding and program-making. It authorized the appointment of proper committees: (1) on the teaching of history, (2) on international athletic sports through team work as distinguished from individual competition, (3) to investigate the arguments for war as a cosmic necessity, (4) to study the various courts of international arbitration and the relation of their action to education, and (5) to study various modes of national defense and the various forms of military training and the effect upon arbitration and justice.

The school cannot do all, but it has a fair share. There is a direct relation of education and the activity of the church, of education and economic relations, of education and diplomacy. We must mass all of the forces and all of the elements of society seeking the higher attainment in civilization, and cooperate to the one great end that the nations now thrown so intimately together may be able to live in friendship and justice and that the only rivalry there shall be among nations is to see which can hold highest the torch which lights the pathway of the human race.

The World Through the Air

(Continued from Page 4)

tion to a League conference on armament when negotiations for a security treaty seem to warrant it. As it is probable that it will take at least a year to work out the full details of a treaty that is acceptable to the nations of Europe, no disarmament conference is thought likely before the next League Assembly. From the very beginning security has been the cry of the nations of Europe, and after an unsuccessful attempt to get a plan that would provide for security, compulsory arbitration, and disarmament, they are now concentrating on the first problem.

China in the News

A very serious situation has been created in China, starting with developments following a strike of Chinese workers in a Japanese cotton mill at Shanghai. The leaders of the strike were arrested and Chinese students in protest urged the workers to rise against the foreigners. United States, British and Italian warships sailed to the port to protect foreign lives and property. The strike spread to neighboring cities, and foreigners and Chinese lost their lives. A significant exchange of notes between the Chinese Government at Peking and the representatives of the Foreign Powers in Peking, in which the sympathy of the Chinese Government with the strikers was made clear, then followed.

And now that France after a long delay has ratified the two nine-power treaties concerning China which were drawn up at the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament in 1921, a new development is foreshadowed. The other eight Governments whose representatives signed the treaties had already ratified them. Now these two treaties are in effect. One has to do with Chinese Customs and the other with the policy to be followed in dealings with China. As a result the Chinese Government has called a conference of these nine powers at Peking in October. The purpose of the conference will be to make new regulations for the control of Chinese customs. Ever since the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 foreign governments have collected Chinese customs in place of indemnities. It is known that the Chinese not only wish to increase the amount of tariff, but wish also that foreign control of the tariff should end. The question of the continuation of foreign control overshadows the whole conference, for about the only thing on which the warring factions in China agree at all is in their wish to escape foreign domination. But foreign countries, notably Great Britain and Japan, have enormous interests in China. If they weaken their economic hold on China these interests will suffer. If they do not weaken their hold they will suffer even more, for an increase in the violence of anti-foreign agitation may be expected.

In the meantime Canton, the capital of South China, has put an embargo on British and Japanese ships and an embargo against the port of Hong Kong. This latter port, which belongs to Great Britain as a result of a treaty with China in 1842, was said to be losing \$1,000,000 a day as a result. From there Great Britain dominates the South China trade.

France and Spain in Africa

The Riff war in Morocco dragged on through the summer, and now the forces of both France and Spain are endeavoring to bring it to an end by a pincers movement that will catch the mountain tribesmen of interior Morocco between the two forces. Morocco, it may be remembered, is divided into three spheres of influence: Tangier, which is under international control; the narrow Spanish Zone, south of Tangier; and the French Protectorate, which spreads over most of Morocco. There is a French Governor—General Marshal Lyautey—and a Sultan, who maintains himself in state and is the nominal head of the country, but is under the protection of the French regime.

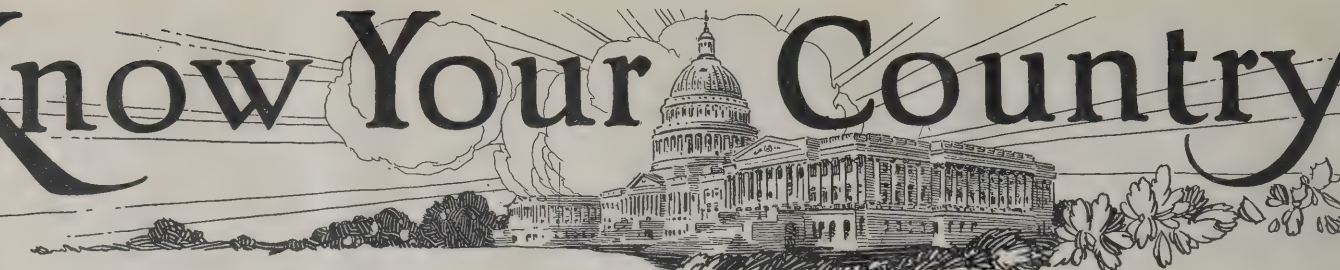
For years Spain conducted a disastrous warfare in her zone, in an attempt to put down the rebellious Riffs, the Mohammedan tribesmen who inhabited the hills. Last year, under the head of the Spanish military Directory, General Primo de Rivera, the Spanish troops withdrew from this territory to the line of fortifications on the coast and there established a blockade. This gave the Riff tribesmen an opportunity to develop their expeditions into French Morocco. The French Government took steps to look after the native population living under its protection and the result was that Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffs, declared war. Thereupon the French and the Spanish Governments met in Madrid and decided on a common policy against this common danger to their colonial ambitions.

Things to Remember

The first of the law suits brought by the Government against the oil interests of which Edward L. Doheny is the head was decided, though not finally, in the Government's favor. The suit resulted from disclosures made by the committee of the United States Senate which investigated the circumstances of the naval reserve oil leases. On the other hand, the Government's suit to cancel the lease of the Naval Oil lease of Teapot Dome to Harry Sinclair's oil interest failed. In both cases the Government charged fraud and conspiracy and the lessor's lack of authority to make the leases. The Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States will try the two cases in the autumn.

The Bureau of Mines was transferred from the Department of Interior under Secretary Work to the Department of Commerce under Secretary Hoover, who himself is a mining engineer. This was effected by executive order of the President earlier in the year. The Patent Office was also transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce. The object of these changes is to avoid duplication of labor.

Know Your Country



VIRGINIA

THIS article on Virginia begins a series that will cover, during the year, nearly all of the states of the Union. When completed, these articles may be brought together as a book for they will constitute the best brief current history of America that has ever been brought together. In order to give them the greatest value in the school each article will present these four points—first, a history of the state; second, the state's contribution to the history of the nation; third, the state's contribution to the wealth of the nation and fourth, the state's contribution to the intellectual and moral heritage of the nation. And in each article will be a message from the governor of the state to the schools of America.—The Editors.

Brief Sketch of Virginia

THE history of Virginia reaches as far back as May 13, 1607, when the first permanent English settlement in America was established at Jamestown by colonists sent out by the London Company. The story of Captain John Smith and of Pocahontas, the Indian princess, is woven into the romance of this early period. Indian massacres, famine and epidemic served to test to the utmost extremity the souls of the hardy pioneers.

The first legislative assembly in America sat at Jamestown in 1619. During this same year the first negroes were landed on Jamestown Island. In June, 1624, the charter of the London Company was declared null and void and Virginia became a royal province.

In 1660 Sir William Berkeley, governor of the colony, issued orders that Charles II. should be proclaimed king throughout Virginia. The year 1676 witnessed what was known as Bacon's rebellion, the first organized armed uprising in Virginia against the power and authority of the English throne. This movement was suppressed after bloodshed, and was a forerunner of that great war of the Revolution under George Washington, which was to win freedom for the colonies from English rule. In the Revolutionary period Virginia took prominent part, furnishing many patriots, both as soldiers and as statesmen.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, known also as the Old Dominion by reason of its commanding central position, its early wealth and culture, and the great prestige enjoyed by it through the colonial and revolutionary leaders born within its confines, was for many years the recognized leader among the states of the South. This was singularly true during the four years of the great Civil War, in which those States

Panegyric On Virginia

BY GOVERNOR E. LEE TRINKLE,
OF VIRGINIA

To Virginia, Mother of States, Queen among Commonwealths, ancient ark of the liberties of the Republic, chief star in the nation's flag.

To Virginia, the land of Washington. She who, with George Mason, gave birth to the Bill of Rights; She who, through Marshall, interpreted the Constitution; She who, through Jefferson, matured and presented our present plan of popular and of representative government.

To that ancient and classic Commonwealth which, standing as the natural gateway between Northern and Southern states, still nurses at her bosom that chastity of honor which was the glory of her youth, which became an example to the nation, and which is today a proverb and a pride with the whole people.

Tested in battle, chastened through adversity, made strong through self sacrifice, victorious over all, the name of Virginia has become an inspiration to humanity, a challenge and a consolation to all that is best in man.

Like trumpet calls, the traditions of bygone years ring through this storied land; the fiery eloquence of Henry, the god-like nobility of Lee, the majestic impetuosity of Jackson—such are the memories woven into the tapestry of our past by the fingers of fate and of the gods.

It was in Virginia that Maury, the scientist, known to posterity as the "Pathfinder of the Seas", was born, died and is buried. It was in Virginia that Nathaniel Bacon struck the first blow for freedom against the misrule of George III; Randolph, Monroe, Madison came to swell the endless line of immortals. The glory which began in the first days of the Colonial government reaches through that intervening vista, stretching from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson.

To name a list of great Virginians is but to call the roll of the first statesmen and soldiers of the nation; and, as no land can be greater than its women, so, of noble motherhood came the great leaders of our State. Chaste and pure as the morning, fair and fragrant as flowers, the womanhood of Virginia adorns with its loveliness the sweetest land on which God ever smiled.

banded in the Southern Confederacy fought for secession from the Union. In this war the two outstanding military leaders of the South were both Virginians, General Robert E. Lee, commander in chief of the Southern armies, and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, his first lieutenant.

Virginia's Contribution to History of Nation

SUCH names as those of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason, James Monroe, John Marshall and John Randolph tell the story of the early glory of the Old Dominion. Woodrow Wilson is the last native-born Virginian to have occupied the White House as President of the United States.

It was in Virginia that Nathaniel Bacon struck the first blow for freedom against the misrule of Lord Berkeley, the English Governor. It was Virginia who presented, in her immortal Bill of Rights, a guarantee of liberty for man. It was a Virginian, known as "The Tongue of the Revolution", Patrick Henry, later to become her governor, who spoke these words which still ring around the world—"Give me liberty or give me death". It was in Virginia that Thomas Jefferson laid down the principles of a people's government. It was in Virginia that John Marshall interpreted the constitution. It was in Virginia that John Randolph lived, who first exposed official graft and who voiced the rights of the states. It was in Virginia that James Monroe was born, who with his doctrine kept both North and South America free from foreign control.

The bosom of Virginia is dotted with battlefields on which men strove for liberty and for what they believed to be right. Each one of these fields of battle is a living page of history, written in blood for posterity to read.



VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL, RICHMOND

Inset in top left hand corner is a reproduction of Virginia's State Seal

Economic and Industrial Wealth

BLESSED with marvelous wealth in resources, with abounding fertility and occupying a central position between the tiers of Northern and Southern states, the recovery made by Virginia since the Civil War has challenged the admiration of the country. From the standpoint of mineral and coal deposits, agricultural activity and diversification, as well as in the world of business and in the realms of finance, the Mother of States has taken and maintained a leading role.

The value of manufactures in Virginia increased from \$108,600,000 in 1910, to \$650,000,000, in 1920 (the latest data reliably available.) The annual lumber cut exceeds 2,000,000,000 feet. The total value of mineral mined, according to 1920 statistics, was \$82,662,945, representing an increase in value over 1919 of 40%. The production of iron ores in 1920 amounted to 320,109 long tons, valued at \$1,227,601. The value of pig iron produced for the same year was \$16,086,946. Virginia ranks among the principal coal-producing states in the Union. In 1920 she produced 11,378,606 short tons, valued at \$45,446,465. The production of coke for the same year was 714,980 short tons, valued at \$6,324,578. Seven trunk line railroads intersect and penetrate the state. The total value of foreign trade through Hampton Roads for the year ending June 30, 1920, was \$236,296,204, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, \$335,567,481. This port, which ranks second in the nation, has attained first rank as a tobacco export point, the movement of this commodity having shown an increase of nearly 2,000% in the last four years. The 1921 movement amounted to 207,713,172 pounds, valued at \$135,195,363.

According to reports issued from the Federal Department of Agriculture, Virginia grows a larger percentage of

crops for home consumption than any state in the Union. She is the largest producer of early potatoes, the largest shipper of sweet potatoes; she ranked second in production of peanuts in 1923; she is the third largest producer of tobacco. Washington and New York are the only states which surpass her in the production of the commercial apple; she ships nearly one-half of the commercial spinach crop. Virginia possesses more pure-bred horses, sheep, beef and dairy cattle than any other South Atlantic state. She ranks third in the number of farmers pledged to the use of pure-bred sires, losing second place to Kentucky but recently. She leads all South Atlantic States in milk production.

Contribution to Intellectual and Moral Development of Nation

THE direct contribution by Virginia to the intellectual and moral development of the nation dates back to the very inception of the Mother Colony, which was followed so closely by a transplanting of the culture and of the customs of English life. The Church of England played an important part in the early history of the Virginians, as did also that blood loyalty to the parent country which served for so many years to keep colonists in voluntary subjection to the English throne.

Men of wealth among the early Virginians had their sons educated at Oxford and at Cambridge. The libraries of the landed gentry were imported from England; their family portraits were frequently the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Loyalty to the English throne and to the Church of England were the custom and the rule, until the first faint rumblings of the Revolution lit and fanned the fires of local liberty in the breasts of the patriots.

In the early days the domain of Virginia, reaching north and south, extended west without limitation to the

unknown shores of the Pacific. From out this vast area were later to be carved most of the Central and Western states. The influence of Virginia, both from an intellectual and from a moral standpoint, permeated the western country, flowing through Kentucky as far as the Mississippi River. The College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia, was the first college in the colonies which possessed a full faculty of instructors. During the colonial period English country life, with its beauty, culture and refinement, was largely reproduced in Virginia.

In the storm which broke over the country in the Revolution Virginia contributed handsomely in leaders, both at the counsel chamber and in the field. Thomas Jefferson, the father of the American Constitution, George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, Patrick Henry, the immortal orator, whose words of fire served as much as any other one cause to give head to the movement of patriotism, spread inevitably both an intellectual and a moral influence which cannot be overestimated.

In later days Virginia has contributed marvelously to the advancement of letters and of science, to the art of arms and to the refinements of peace. Her high water mark during the last several decades was reached in Woodrow Wil-



GOVERNOR E. LEE TRINKLE

son, the mighty advocate of international peace and President of the United States during the World War.

While not native to the state, no true recital of Virginia's influence on the intellectual development of the nation could be complete without reference to the poet, Edgar Allen Poe, one of the leading names in American letters. Poe lived and worked at Richmond for the greater part of his life. His name will rest immortal so long as the English language lives.



YOUNG AMERICA IN ACTION

FOREWORD

I N this series will be gathered the most interesting stories of school boys and girls who are finding ways to get on in the world. What is done in school banking, in junior achievement leagues, in plans to earn money for a college course or for a start in business—all these vivid pictures of Young America in action to make this a better and happier country to live in will find a place in these pages. And what a cheerful and cheering series it will make!

—The Editors.

WHEN our republic was founded the need in the world was for political equality. The United States made the great experiment in political democracy and met that need. Today the world is asking for something more—for equality that is not only political but economic. And again the people of the United States are answering, and not only the men and women but the boys and girls of America are bringing about a real revolution in the world. Economic activities in America are making economic equality possible. And the most interesting thing about it is that the work is not being done by governments, or armies, or even “representatives”, but—in the simplest and most practical ways in the world—by the people themselves.

“We are actually working out in this country at the present time the only economic revolution in the world,” says Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver,—“at least the only one that amounts to a hill of beans. Moreover, this revolution is being brought about without any help whatsoever from the professional reformers, or the preachers of purely emotional righteousness. It is being brought about by the schoolma’ams and the business men primarily, though everybody who does really good and honest work in any field of useful endeavor and who thinks clearly has his part in it. This is the way most great revolutions come. Those that bring great and permanent benefits to mankind usually come quietly, without noise or tumult. Many people are unconscious that a change is taking place until they suddenly realize that they are living in a new world.”

That is the way an educator sums it up. One of our keenest business men has made the same comment in a different way: it was of these same economic

activities that Julius H. Barnes was speaking when, as President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, he said:

“The contrast between America, possessed of a substantial prosperity, and those sections of Europe where existence has become scarcely more than a struggle for daily bread and shelter, rests on something larger than the possession of natural resources or fortunate geographical location. It rests on a social and political philosophy which encourages the best effort of every individual of its 100,000,000 who are assured the freedom of opportunity and security in the enjoyment of the rewards which follow superior service.

“So clearly is this progress written in America, so clear the advance in the security of individual living in the American home, that it requires, not so much thoughtless daring as accurate appraisal of national progress to forecast that America is within striking distance of the goal of many centuries of social effort—the utter and absolute elimination of poverty. It is within the possibilities that this may now actually be attained within a single decade, or, at most, a single generation.

“The chief glory of America may yet rest in history on the fact that, through its political, social, and industrial philosophy, a philosophy founded on the basic principle of fair play, America achieved the utter defeat of poverty and destitution, and charted the course for the world to follow in building, high and secure, the general level of human happiness.”

But how is so great a “revolution” being worked out? How can it be brought about in simple, everyday ways? What have boys and girls to do with it?

This revolution is being brought

about by what economists call the “extension of capital ownership.” That means that people invest their savings in business and industry; and this works itself out in a number of interesting ways, and has various good results. One of the ways in which “capital ownership” is being “extended” is in the issuance of stock, by even the largest corporations, that can be bought for small amounts of money—and thus these corporations come to be actually “owned”, not by a few rich men, but by thousands and thousands of men and women, most of whom are not “rich” at all. Another development is in employees purchase of stock in their companies, and another is in the establishment of “Labor banks”. Another—one of the most interesting of all—is the organization of different kinds of saving and investment enterprises among boys and girls: this is one of the things that Dr. Carver was thinking of when he said that the “revolution” was being brought about by the schoolma’ams. And all these different roads lead to the same goal; they result, not only in ownership of business, but in the understanding of it on the one hand, and, on the other, in real community cooperation in which individuals are interested in working together for the good of the whole.

Increase in School Banking During the Year

School banking is on the march. In the past year it made these gains:

Increase in number of students that became depositors	328,475— 8%
Increase in number that were given opportunity to bank	33,959— 4%
Increase in bank collections	\$4,359,697—23%
Increase in bank balances—net savings	\$8,556,991—44%
On deposit, July, 1924	\$20,435,991

Here is the banking report of the public schools of Pittsburgh for the past school year (tabulated to show the relation the year's business bears to that of the three-year period during which the system has operated)—school economics in action to good purpose:

1924-1925

Oct. 18, 1921

to

June 30, 1925

School Year

\$646,679.38	Total Amount Collected in Period	\$2,429,216.27
518,398.24	Total Amount Withdrawn in Period	1,276,184.52
29,866.04	Total Amount Interest Paid in Period	62,490.01
	Amount on Deposit July 1, 1925	1,215,521.76
13.63	Average Amount on Individual Deposit	
.74	Av. Gross Savings a Depositor per Week72
.18	Av. Net Savings a Depositor per Week36
30.44	Av. Gross Savings a Depositor for Period	115.80
7.44	Av. Net Savings a Depositor for Period	
21,244.00	Av. Number of Weekly Deposits in Period	20,977.00
828,518.00	Total Number of Deposits in Period	3,335,388.00
24,343.00	Total Number of Withdrawals in Period	65,580.00
89,121.00	Number of Accounts Operating June 30, 1925.	

Junior Achievement Clubs

The Junior Achievement Bulletin Explains What the Clubs Are and Do

Junior Achievement Club Work is primarily for the purpose of supplementing and reinforcing existing organizations and institutions which desire to engage their boys and girls in self-help programs.

SCHOOLS—School authorities recognize two major needs: (1) The opportunity for boys and girls to apply the principles learned in the schoolroom to everyday living in the community; (2) A closer relationship between the schools and the business life of the community.

Junior Achievement Club Work meets those needs. (1) It serves as an outlet for the boy or girl to apply these principles on a volume basis and in a commercial way during out-of-school hours. (2) It affords teachers the means of teaching in terms of experience of the young people rather than in terms of the theoretic and unknown.

Because club enterprises are based on local industries, and because leadership of the clubs comes from the ranks of business and professional men, a close link between education and business is welded. Twenty-four school systems cooperated in 1924 in carrying on work programs.

The Work and Win Textile Club

The Work and Win Textile Club at Holyoke, Massachusetts, is a typical Junior Achievement organization. It was organized in 1921 with a membership of twelve boys and girls, and decided to study textiles. It began with the cotton industry as its work enterprise, and the members visited the big factories, received instruction by experts, and really learned "the story of cotton".

At the beginning of the 1923-1924 club year it was decided to adopt the corporation scheme of doing business. A local attorney attended a meeting and

put the club through regular incorporation proceedings as required by the laws of Massachusetts and the club has functioned just as a real corporation would since that time. There are sixty shares of stock outstanding—each of the twelve club members holds five shares—and regular corporation officers are in charge of the club's business. In its first year the "corporation" did a gross business of \$424.08. A stock dividend of sixty cents per share was declared and surplus of \$20.60 was left in the treasury for future operations. Members have also received wages for work done, pay day being the first meeting of each month.

In the Country—The 4-H Clubs

The 4-H Clubs are part of the Junior Cooperative Extension Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The *Community* is the unit of organization for instruction and demonstration in 4-H club work. Through these clubs, farm boys and girls are given an opportunity to work with their fathers and mothers and neighbors in carrying out a constructive program in community upbuilding. They learn to recognize and meet local needs, thereby gaining valuable training for the time when they will be voting members of society. These club activities bring out qualities of leadership, cooperation, community responsibility, and in their practice not only are the individual lives strengthened but a definite community consciousness is developed.

Their emblem is the good-luck, four-leaf clover, with an H on each leaf.

One H is for the Head to think

One for the Hand to execute

One for the Heart to feel

One for Health to resist disease.

On 1-10 of an acre in sweet potatoes (a difficult crop to grow) one sixth-

grade boy made a profit of \$25.12. A \$5 onion stand cleared \$42.57 for another. Besides his money gain he contributed to the family all they wished to use and gave away to neighbors as liberally as he pleased.

Another boy cleared \$82.50 on a first litter of pigs.

The Woodpecker

One of the strangest of the whole bird family is the woodpecker, the bird which is adapted to clinging to trees and to digging holes in wood with its beak. Unlike most birds, its toes are in pairs, two before and two behind, though three-toed woodpeckers also exist who have not got one of the hinder claws. Several volumes would be needed to thoroughly describe the woodpecker family, as there are some 350 varieties of this bird. While woodpeckers bore into living trees for boring-insect larvae, their work on dead trees is noticed much more. Various bark and wood-boring insects and beetles, weevils, cocoons and codling moths form the diet of this interesting bird.

A One-Cent Check

The descendants of President Cleveland proudly exhibit a certified government check for 1 cent once paid to their illustrious forbear. The President used to receive \$4166.66 one month and \$4166.67 each of the next two months. The scrupulous exactitude of the treasury was such, however, that when he arrived at the end of his term President Cleveland received a check for 1 cent, this being the amount still due to him. Of course the check was never cashed. It exists as a testimonial to a faithful and honest band of civil servants.

Articles of Unusual Interest in Next Week's Issue of

Our World Weekly

The World Through the Air

Meeting Caillaux Down the Bay

Know Your Country — Massachusetts

Edith Thomas—Poetess

Radio Up-to-date

The Flying Mail

Where Lamps Come From

The Constitution—and what it means to every one of us

Use Order Blank on next Page.

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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Money For High School Boys and Girls

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Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics Literature and Geography

I. The World Through the Air.

1. What were some of the specific purposes for which we made war loans to the Allies, and how did we do it? Ask the head of your department of economics.

2. For what purposes do American banking firms lend money abroad now? What effect does the investment of this American money have on our relations with the countries for whom such loans are placed?

3. Why was Belgium given a special dispensation regarding war debts by her Allies in the World War? Any history of the World War in your school library will carry the answer to this.

4. What was President Wilson's part in the drawing up of the Versailles Treaty?

5. Describe the change in the American attitude towards the question of war debts. How do you explain it? How do you explain the fact that after all these years so many nations are preparing to settle with us?

6. What machinery has Congress set up for taking care of the war debt question?

7. Where are the principal war fields of the United States for both hard and soft coal? What is the difference between these two kinds of coal? What different fuel purposes do they serve? An encyclopedia will give you the answer to these questions.

8. What is a trade union? Of what unions are the United Mine Workers of America composed? How does this union function? For what purpose does it seem to exist? In what other ways can a trade union serve its members?

9. Explain what in general is meant by "arbitration" as applied to an industrial dispute.

10. What do you think is a fair attitude to take towards the accidents to the Shenandoah and the PN-9? What would be the attitude and scope of a competent inquiry on the question?

11. How far do you think our Government should go in protecting the interests of American citizens in foreign lands?

12. What are the main policies of the Calles Government in Mexico? What parties support this Government?

13. How was the League of Nations set up? What nations are not in it? Why?

14. What practical purpose is the League serving, omitting controversial aspects of the questions?

15. What are the boundaries of Morocco? Trace on the map the boundaries of the three Zones? What is the history of this partition?

16. Report to the class what action the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament took in regard to China. What is the status of China among nations today? Why?

II. Stamping out the Oldest Disease: Illiteracy.

1. State why it is so important to be able to read and write. What are your favorite books and why?

2. Who started the crusade against illiteracy in the United States? In what part of the States was the movement first so successful? Give a

short account of the "Moonlight Schools." Why were they so called?

3. Write a short specimen of the kind of letter you would send home if you went for a trip to Brazil.

4. Suppose you had a friend who could neither read or write. What would you do to help him? What books would you urge him to read as soon as he had mastered the alphabet?

III. World Peace Through the Schools.

1. Why did the teachers of the whole world meet at Edinburgh this summer?

2. Do you know anything about the history of Scotland? Name some of the famous Americans who emigrated from there.

3. Give the names of famous Scots writers. Who wrote *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* and *Quentin Durward*?

IV. Virginia.

1. Name ten Virginians who became famous outside the borders of their own state. In what two pursuits have famed Virginians excelled? Is there anything in the history of the state which would seem to account for this proficiency?

2. What books of fiction can you name the scene of which is laid in Virginia? Do any historical personages appear in them?

3. Describe the life of a school boy or girl in Virginia in the 17th Century. How is he or she dressed? What sort of school does he attend and what does he study? What games does he play? Describe his home, his parents, his pets.

4. What part did Virginia play in the Civil War? What noted leaders in that war were Virginians? Why was General Thomas J. Jackson known as "Stonewall" Jackson?

5. Which of the following industries are important in Virginia today:

Lumbering
Textile Manufacturing
Horse breeding
Fishing
Coal-mining
Ship-building
Wheat growing
Shipping
Dairying
Cattle raising
Leather manufacturing

V. Young America in Action.

1. What do you understand by the "new revolution" in the United States? Each of the following dates is connected with a revolution. Some of them you have studied in school. How many of them can you identify?

1917
1688
1775
1848
1760-1830
1787

Were any of them peaceful? Which? What other revolutions can you think of?

2. Is there a bank connected with your school? If you saved a quarter of your allowance, how much would you have at the end of a year? Five years? Ten years? (Figure interest at four per cent.) Failing a school bank, go to the bank nearest your home and ask about starting a savings account.

3. Read the account of the 4-H Clubs on Page 13. Plan a club for your neighborhood, discussing its purpose and describing what would happen at one of its meetings. Design an emblem for it.

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OUR WORLD WEEKLY

Editorials by Leading Americans

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Protection for the Schools

By WILLIAM McANDREW

Superintendent of Schools, Chicago



ONE of the vital questions taken up by the National Education Association in its big meeting at Indianapolis this Summer was that of the opposition of school boards to permanently employing teachers. The commonwealth in which the convention was held, Indiana, attempted through legislative action this year to provide tenure of position for public school employees but without success. Its neighboring State, Ohio, is notoriously unable to secure steady employment for teachers. Illinois is weak in such provision. What is the reason? What is the cure? Teaching is public service and therefore political. The idea of rotation in office suffuses the ordinary school board and cheapens the educational service. The short-term contract system, with its facility for dropping teachers on rumor or on personal prejudice, is one of the potent preventives of preparation for the service. Who is going to undergo the expense of time and money to prepare as if for a life work, when he knows that the gossip of busy-bodies or the dislike manifested by a prominent citizen, or of a board member's wife, is going to terminate employment in one short year?

At Indianapolis there met a committee of 100 on tenure. Fred Hunter, superintendent of schools, Oakland, California, the chairman, read the report. He urged as a slogan for the proposed nation-wide campaign, "For the children of America." "No problem before the country," said Hunter, "is more charged with progressive patriotic value than making the service in the public schools attract the competent talent of the nation. The present annual turnover varies at from 50 to 68 per cent per annum. Political influence is the curse of the schools. Appointment and retention of teachers in most of American cities is a bulwark of the evil system of spoils and party tryanny. Professional growth under it is retarded. New York, New Jersey, Maryland and California, where tenure is in force, are building a profession of teaching to which it is an honor to belong. We are playing with education, not taking it seriously. We have been boasting of our superiority over the nations of the Old World. There are ten European countries in which the percentage of illiteracy is less than in ours. In every one the teacher is assured of continuous employment from year to year unless proved incompetent or otherwise unfit."

The worthwhile man who wants to give his fellows the greatest service of which he is capable must have a reasonable assurance that his service will be regarded as worth continuing. If he examines into the regard for teachers in an ordinary unprotected school system—most of them are unprotected—he sees that no one is regarded as indispensable. On the contrary, the sound of teachers dropping from their positions makes, from the middle of May to the last of June, a continuous patter from Maine to New Mexico.

It takes time; it costs money, to train a teacher. There must be assurance to the worker submitting to the hard work essential to learning this business that it is worth while. Stabilize the public schools! Make their service high class; lure high class workers into the service, and then protect them.

The Future of Flying

By SENATOR HIRAM BINGHAM

of Connecticut



WE all want to see America first in the air. European travellers tell us that there are comfortable cabin airplanes plying regularly between London and Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin, Moscow, Bukharest and other leading cities of the Continent. We realize that no such service exists between New York and other leading American cities. Furthermore we hear that our Military and Naval pilots are dissatisfied with the conduct of Aviation affairs by the War Department and the Navy Department. Commercial aviation has for the past few years been unsatisfactory and relatively dangerous. Evidently all is not well with aviation in the United States. How can we provide for a brighter future and help put America first in the air?

I do not agree with those who believe the answer to be found in an independent air ministry where Army, Navy and Commercial aviation are combined under one head. The problems of the Secretary of Commerce are far different from the problems of the Secretary of War. We do not expect the Secretary of the Navy to provide aids to ocean navigation. These are furnished by the Secretary of Commerce through his Bureau of Light-Houses, his Bureau of Navigation, his Steam-Boat Inspection Service and his Coast and Geodetic Survey. He should by law be required to provide similar services for air navigation. The first step to be taken to promote the future of aviation is to make the Secretary of Commerce responsible for promoting and protecting the navigation of the air by establishing a Bureau of Air Navigation in the Department of Commerce. Give it very wide duties, adequate powers and sufficient appropriations, or else increase the duties of the Bureau of Light-Houses and the Coast and Geodetic Survey and require them to extend their activities so as to include the charting of air-ways and the lighting and marking of air-ports.

The air-ports themselves must, with few exceptions, be provided by states and municipalities as Connecticut and Hartford have already done on the banks of the Connecticut river at Brainerd field. Ocean commerce depends on harbors, and on the way they are made into seaports. Air commerce depends on air ports conveniently located and adequately provided with shops, hangars, lights and the hourly weather reports.

The future of successful air defences depends on a recognition by the Army and the Navy of the necessity for specialization in aviation. The essential land and water bases must be protected by infantry and battle ships. Moreover I believe that the future of military aviation would be greatly promoted were the Army Air Service given a separate budget and promotion list. I am also firmly of the opinion that the progress of Naval aviation depends on prompt recognition by the Navy of the importance of specialization. The best solution would be a separate corps like the Marine Corps. The Army learned during the War that development of aviation was not possible as long as non-flying officers were in command of Aviation Schools and Flying Squadrons. The Navy has not yet reached this conclusion, but there are signs that its conservatism is being broken down.

"The Living Weekly Text Book"

FIVE of the greatest educators in America—Dr. Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, Dr. Wm. M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools in Pittsburgh, Dr. William McAndrew, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, Dr. Wm. B. Owen, President of Chicago Normal College and Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education in Maine—join in giving that true and vivid title to

Our World Weekly

WITH that powerful commendation behind it and with an assured place in the schools of forty-three states, Our World Weekly begins its second year of publication. It has a program of service to the schools that, it confidently believes, will meet their needs more fully than has ever been done, or even attempted, by any other paper. This program for the present school year has been carefully designed to help not only the school as a whole, working in classes, but the teachers and pupils individually as well. But to be specific:

Service to the School

To begin with, the school is hooked up with the world through the air by radio. Every Thursday the Editors of Our World Weekly send out a clear, interesting summary of world progress, both at home and abroad (very great attention is paid to American affairs) through all the Westinghouse Broadcasting Stations in the United States. In this way the attention of the school is secured, by a dramatic challenge to its imagination, to the close relationship it has to the whole world. Teachers are everywhere finding that this radio broadcasting, by Our World Weekly, is greatly increasing interest in the study of geography, civics, modern history and current events; for this interest, aroused by the radio summary, is deepened and held through the summary, in expanded form and with pictures and maps, coming to the school on the first editorial page of Our World Weekly, the following Monday. By turning to the opening page you will see illustrated this plan for connecting the school with the world by radio.

But what is even more important to the school, this weekly summary, both through the air and on the printed page, is a carefully composed picture, week by week, of the significant and really important things going on in the world. It is not a lot of unrelated miscellany, such as a newspaper is compelled to print every day, but a clear interpretation of progress, especially as it is related to America, given without any kind of bias or partisan prejudice. Our World Weekly stands simply for the truth. It is because it is non-partisan, non-sectarian and non-racial, being as broad and free as the public school system itself, that Our World Weekly has won the title of being "the living weekly text book."

Service to the Teacher

Every issue of Our World Weekly is so written and edited that its contents can be used either in the classroom or for supplementary reading. And no adaptation is required from the teacher. As soon as The Weekly reaches the school it is ready for use

printed on good paper in easily-read type and with many informing illustrations and maps; and, what is of the greatest service to every teacher, with carefully prepared questions on the last page of each issue that have to do with that very issue. That is another reason why great educators call The Weekly "a textbook." But it is equally valuable for supplementary reading. Indeed Dr. Cody, after watching the results from the circulation of three thousand copies weekly, in the junior and senior high schools in Detroit of Our World Weekly, said to the publisher that he believed that the paper would prove to be quite as valuable for supplementary reading at home as for classroom use in the school. This experience of Dr. Cody's is being confirmed and repeated in the experience of teachers all over the country. Assuredly there is nothing that delights the soul of a teacher more than to see developed in pupils the kind of interest that carries over from the school to the home and thus transmutes instruction into real preparation for life. That is the abiding satisfaction that Our World Weekly is giving to teachers in forty-three states.

Service to the Pupil

The final test of Our World Weekly, of course, is the final test of the school and the teacher—the service to the pupil. And this test The Weekly is meeting in every school it has entered. The pupils, from the moment they get the world summary of progress through the air, claim it as their own. They see in it an understanding sympathy of their hopes and high ambitions and a careful planning to serve each one of them individually. In order to personalize its service to each pupil, whether living on a farm, in a small town or a great city, The Weekly has organized Our World Institute and Our World Vocational Bureau. Through the Institute, under the directorship of the famous geographer Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, a pupil or teacher can get any information desired either about geography in this swiftly changing world, or about world affairs, by simply sending a stamped addressed envelope for the reply (there is no other charge); and through Our World Vocational Bureau, which has the active collaboration of Dr. Giles Martin, head of the Isaac Delgado Trade School in New Orleans, and other vocational leaders, detailed

information can be secured about any trade, calling, business or profession, the only cost being the stamped addressed envelope for the reply.

Service to Teacher and Pupil

Of course the greatest service to both teacher and pupil will be the contents of The Weekly itself. The features of last year that fully established their value in the schools will be continued—"The World through the Air," giving the clear and able survey of world progress for the week (in many well informed quarters this is considered the best summary that appears any place in this country); "What Am I Going to Be?" the dramatic series in practical vocational guidance; the debates on questions of great public interest, with their full references and bibliographies.

In addition to these continuing features there will be published this year three highly important series of the broadest educational value—"Know Your Country," in which the stories of the States will be given (please read the first article on "Virginia" in this issue with the editorial announcement on the whole series); "School Economics in Action," a series also beginning in this issue; and "Where Things Come From," an important series in preparation that will relate the school to the world by showing the pupils how all countries contribute to their lives. In the series will be "Where Lamps Come From," "Where Books Come From," "Where Foods Come From" and so on.

Dr. Wm. McAndrew, said in an article in Our World Weekly, "The function of the school is to prepare for citizenship in this great democracy that supports the school." It will be the constant purpose of The Weekly to help the school accomplish its mission.

Herbert S. Houston

Editor of Our World Weekly

P. S. On another page will be found the special rates that are made for subscription sent immediately by mail or by telegraph collect to 9 East 37th Street, New York, Our World Weekly.

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No. 2

~~Not a News~~

In This Issue—Down The Bay to Meet Caillaux

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

VOL. III. No. 2.

Week Beginning OCTOBER 5, 1925 10c a Copy

\$3.00 a year. Special Rates to Schools. (See page 31)

The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

THE arrival of a mission to arrange the French debt to the United States has put that matter on the front pages of newspapers here and abroad.

At the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, it was discussed as much as any of the questions that were officially before the delegates. And already the mission must have come and gone—if the schedule by which Joseph Caillaux, French Minister of Finance and head of the mission, was to sail for home October 4th was followed. Joseph Caillaux came with full powers to make an agreement with our American Foreign Debt Commission, subject only to ratification by the French Parliament and, of course, by Congress. "I am going on a hard mission," he was reported as saying before he sailed for this country. "But I am going to deal with gentlemen and I am going to make them a gentleman's proposition." At the railway station in Paris he said, "I am going to America to say that France is ready to settle."

On our side of the water, the Administration's policy of dealing with each debtor without reference to the other was emphasized. At the same time, there are critics of our agreement with Belgium (described last week) who

said that they did not want France to have terms any easier than those we gave Great Britain. Senator Smoot of our Foreign Debt Commission was quoted

French Government will very soon be able to balance its budget in fact, though on paper it may be able to do so. The conclusion is that "France can not possibly pay anything

on her foreign debts in the near future except by methods which would only intensify the general financial difficulties with which she is confronted." The publication of this review on the eve of the arrival of the French mission was probably expected to influence public opinion here towards some leniency in the terms given to France. Nevertheless, the atmosphere in which the great occasion was approached showed an intention on both sides to make a fair



THE FRENCH DEBT COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON

In the group are Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, M. Caillaux, Head of the Debt Commission, and Assistant Secretary of State J. Butler Wright.

as saying that France could meet her obligations and that any agreement made would be in the interests of America. This statement was believed to be in answer to a review of French financial problems and the debt question published by the Institute of Economics in Washington. This review was compiled by Professor Harold G. Moulton, one of the authors of an important book on Germany's capacity to pay reparations. It contends that, despite the improvement of the industrial and economic condition of France during the past two years, it is not likely that the

business settlement of this long-standing problem. Naturally, no decrease in the principal of the \$4,000,000,000 debt was planned.

The effect of the success or failure of the negotiations on relations generally between France and the United States remains to be seen, but a settlement was expected to mean a lessening of American influence on the French political situation (while the French Government was so deeply in debt to us, it could hardly fail to listen to our warnings and advice) and an increase in the amount of loans placed by American bankers



FRENCH TROOPS FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

for French industries and municipalities.

The first French proposal was substantially as follows: France will agree to pay to the United States \$25,000,000 a year for ten years, \$30,000,000 a year for another five years, then \$50,000,000 a year for ten years, and then steadily increase the annual payments up to a maximum of \$80,000,000 a year, which they will continue to pay until sixty-two years from today.

This offer was not acceptable to the United States, which was inclined to terms more in accordance with those made with Britain. M. Caillaux is preparing another proposal, which he will present to Secretary Mellon early in the week.

America in the Air

As our negotiations for settlement of the war debts keep the war debt problem to the fore in our foreign relations, so do the questions raised by the tragic end of the navy dirigible "Shenandoah" keep our air policy to the fore at home. Two boards of inquiry met as a result. One was the special Air Board appointed by President Coolidge. This will make a far-reaching inquiry into the aviation services of the Government, in relation to national defence. Dwight Morrow, New York banker, is the Chairman. This board is, in the first place, charged with finding the facts of the situation; it expects to hear first the representatives of the air services of the Army, the Navy, and the Post Office Department about present conditions, organization, equipment, personnel, and the relation of the three services to one another. Among the witnesses whom the Board planned to call was Colonel William Mitchell, former assistant head of the Army Air Service. His sharp criticism of the way the air service is

administered hastened the formation of the Air Board by President Coolidge. Colonel Mitchell is an advocate of a united air service. In this respect, he may be described as a propagandist. But, at the same time, his knowledge, experience, and ability command respect. President Coolidge, having appointed the Board, leaves it to its own devices, but he expressed the hope that it would have a report prepared in time for consideration by Congress in December. It is possible that such a report would be useful as the basis for legislation that will give the United States a definite policy in commercial and military air service. The unified service of which Colonel Mitchell is so emphatic an advocate will also be studied.

On the same day that the Air Board appointed by President Coolidge held its first meeting, a court of inquiry appointed by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur to investigate the "Shenandoah" disaster convened in Lakehurst, New Jersey, the great dirigible's home port. It has been established that the hurricane was the immediate cause of the tragedy, but there remains a wide field for investigation even so. The board, under Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, was given instructions to go thoroughly into all circumstances surrounding the loss of the airship. In this it will be somewhat hindered by the action of the souvenir hunters who swooped down on the scene of the tragedy like so many birds of prey. Government agents, it is reported, recovered four truckloads of relics in

homes and business houses of the surrounding countryside.

On the eve of the opening of these two inquiries, the aviation question took a practical turn when the Post Office Department opened the first bids for air mail contracts under the Kelly law. It is apparent that air mail service in and to all parts of the United States is now a question of a comparatively short time. Under the Kelly law, passed early this year, the Post Office Department called for bids to carry the mail on eight routes. It received seventeen applications. The plan of the new service is to connect up twenty-nine important cities with the sixteen cities which have been getting mail service on the trans-continental air route for more than a year. By combining train with air services, many more than these forty-five cities would be benefited, and in time trains, except in the back country, might conceivably be dropped forever. The world is shrinking! Colonel Henderson of the Post Office Department predicts that in ten years mail planes will be flying not only over the North American continent, but to Central and South America, to Europe and to Asia via Europe.

From special boards and courts of inquiry and from plans for the future development of commercial aviation to personalities is not necessarily too sudden a drop. What is the latest about Commander John Rodgers, of the *PN9 No. 1*? He intimates that he preferred active service when he was rewarded for his heroic conduct during the nine days he and his men were afloat in the Pacific by an appointment as Assistant Chief of



From the New York World
TALKING BUSINESS AT LAST

the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics. But Secretary Wilbur's order to the commander of the *PN9 No. 1* stands. In the meantime, Commander Rodgers has been having some fun at the expense of

the persons who were broadcasting his obituary as well as the account of the last flight of the plane. He could not answer back, but he had an alternative. He came back. He and his crew sailed from Honolulu to San Francisco on the battleship *Idaho*. Commander Rodgers will be one of those called to testify before the President's board.

Governor Pinchot and the Coal Strike

There were no new developments in the strike in the anthracite coal fields, though Governor Pinchot, who mediated in a coal strike two years ago, held the third of his meetings on the suspension of the industry. His expressed purpose was to gain information from both sides, but onlookers seemed to feel that if there was a chance for successful intervention it would not be passed by. In the meantime, all conversations between the famous Governor and those directly concerned with the strike have been confidential. President Coolidge, as indicated last week, continues to let events take their course. He has plenty on his mind with the development of an Administration program for the coming winter session of Congress and the coming biennial elections. These elections will show how the political wind is veering. An important one is the choice of a successor to the Senate vacancy caused by the death of Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin. His son, Robert LaFollette, Jr., won an overwhelming victory in the Wisconsin primaries, tantamount to an election in that state. The election was on September 29th. Republican regulars, of course, take the attitude that "young Bob" (he is thirty-one) is no more of a Republican than was his father. His father, it will be remembered, though nominally a Republican, ran for President on the third-party ticket last year. As a result the "regulars" did not let him take part in the Senate Republican caucus and deprived him of a committee chairmanship. The "regulars" will probably not be any more hospitable to the son than they were to the father. This addition to Congress did not promise so much trouble for the Administration, however, as does the attitude of Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, towards some of the Administration's program. He has been reported as a critic of the debt agreement with Belgium, and he has indicated that he will oppose our taking part in any world court organization that is not completely separated from the League of Nations.

The Communist Member of Parliament

Interest in the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union which convened in Washington the first of October was overshadowed by the controversy over a communist member of the British delegation. This communist was



A view of Mosul showing the old Turkish bridge built of boats.

Shapurji Saklatvala, a Hindu member of the British House of Commons from Battersea, a borough of London. The upshot of the matter was that Secretary of State Kellogg, with the approval of President Coolidge, revoked his passport visa. This action of the State Department emphasizes the Administration's policy of excluding from this country all persons who preach the overthrowing of government by force. Mr. Saklatvala, after obtaining his visa, was reported as declaring publicly that he intended to carry on revolutionary and communist propaganda in the United States. The occasion was one of importance because the Hindu Communist member of Parliament was coming to the United States in response to an invitation by Congress to members of parliamentary bodies abroad to attend the sessions of the Interparliamentary Union. For this event Congress had opened the hall of the House of Representatives. General instructions had been sent to all American Consular officers to visa the passports of those members of foreign parliaments who wished to attend the meeting, without respect to immigration restrictions. The British Government, however, has taken no exception to this action of our State Department. It has been able to stand its revolutionary member of Parliament, and some inquiries are made even in conservative circles here as to why we could not, but there seems no doubt that Secretary Kellogg was within his legal right in keeping him out.

The Interparliamentary Union is an unofficial non-political body composed of representatives or former members of legislative bodies all over the world. It was formed in 1889 and meets to discuss and compare legislative policies and trends. Distinguished British, French, German, Mexican and Rumanian delegations were among those attending.

A Policy for China

China is demanding some sign that the Powers purpose to carry through a program that will establish China's complete sovereignty within its own territory. If the United States should be the first to give it, it would be following its traditional policy of friendship for that divided country. In the meantime, the answer of the Powers to China's request for a conference in which to readjust the tariff and extraterritorial treaties has not been reassuring to China. Though the Powers agree to appoint commissioners to take under consideration the giving up of extraterritorial rights for their nationals (Russia has already done this), the joint note made the condition that the "Chinese Government must give concrete evidence of its ability and willingness to enforce respect for the safety of foreign lives and property and to suppress disorders and anti-foreign agitation". Chinese newspapers were swift to report that the Foreign Office intends to "refute" this reply. Two conferences are in line, one on October 26th in Peking to take up the question of an increase for Chinese customs, and one on December 18th to take up the question of extraterritoriality. Both conferences are the results of agreements reached at the 1921 Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Affairs, which was called by President Harding. The ratification of these treaties by the last of the powers which signed them cleared the way for the conferences, and for the past few months the Administration has been endeavoring to get the interested nations into line.

An unofficial preliminary to these great and important official meetings was the four-day session of the Conference on American Relations with China, which took place at Johns Hopkins University at the end of September. The

200 members of the conference represented every point of contact with Chinese life and institutions, and their avowed object was to furnish this country with information on the state of affairs in China, so that public opinion might be formed. China was pictured as thoroughly aroused over the restrictions put on her by foreign governments. A conference dealing with a matter in which so many interests are involved naturally did not end without some sharp differences in points of view. These centered about the demands of Chinese spokesmen for immediate yielding of foreign rights. There was a radical group present that wished to pass resolutions upholding this Chinese position. On the other hand, there was a strong influence exerted to keep the conference to its original purpose.

While plans for conference between the Chinese Government at Peking and the powers who signed or have later adhered to the agreements drawn up at the Washington Conference are developing, Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador to Peking, has been giving his views on the situation. He predicts a new war in China—a struggle for power between General Chang Tso-lin and the Christian General Feng, both of whom had a hand in putting General Wu Pei-fu into the background of Chinese politics last year.

American Airmen and the Riff

As the world to all practical purposes is diminishing in size, it is not strange that the people of one country are to be found slightly overreaching themselves as they wander about. At any rate, that seems to be the case of the American airmen, members of the Lafayette Squadron, who are serving with the French in Morocco. Our Government is extending a long arm after them, in an indirect way. It has not approached the French Government, but it is reported as having sent a message to Max-



THE HARDING MEMORIAL

sponsibility of seeing that our laws in matters like this are carried out. It seems probable that the law in this case is not clear. There is a law certainly against an American enlisting anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States for military service under another flag against a country with whom the United States is at peace. As the United States has extraterritorial rights in Morocco, this law would seem to apply to those fliers who enlisted in Morocco. There is another law, however, that gives blanket power to American Ministers in extraterritorial countries to restrain Americans from making war on a country with which their own is at peace. If the Lafayette Squadron is compelled to come home, it will do so on the eve of the October rains. These would end the war for the time being for all concerned. The double movement of French and Spanish forces against the rebellious tribes of the interior hills seems doomed to failure, at least for this autumn. The plan now is to consolidate the positions regained thus far, so that they can be held through the winter. At the time of writing, a further French advance depended upon the making of new roads. In the meanwhile, France and Spain are endeavoring to get comfort out of the fact that the initiative is with them, though what effect a continuation of the long struggle will have on home politics remains doubtful. The action of the

French Radical Socialists, who have opposed the prolonging of the war, may be such as to bring the downfall of the Painlevé Cabinet.

Turkey and Britain

The most striking event at the League sessions last week was the

difficulty over Mosul. Mosul is included in the British mandate for Mesopotamia. It is important for two

reasons. It is the strategic key to Mesopotamia, commanding the trade routes from Persia, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan into Syria, Palestine and the Hejaz, and in its neighborhood are very extensive oil fields. In 1923 at Lauzanne, the Turks set up a claim to Mosul. The British did their best to maintain their position in regard to it, but all they succeeded in doing was to make a final settlement depend on later negotiations between them and the Turks. Last year the Council of the

League of Nations, meeting at Brussels, fixed a boundary which Britain and Turkey were pledged to keep until the League should make a final decision. This decision would be based on findings of a League Commission, and both countries promised to accept it in advance. The Turkish spokesman at the League (Turkey is not a member) has, however, gone back on this agreement. The League Council will, therefore, seek an opinion from the World Court established by the League at the Hague as to how to proceed. While matters are pending, there is a hint that Britain is on the "razor edge of war with Turkey," and Britain reports that Turks have passed the provisional boundary line laid down by the League Council last October.

Plans for a meeting of German and Allied representatives in October indicated that a great step in the reconstruction of Europe was about to be taken. This meeting was to deal with preliminaries in the drawing up of a security treaty. The treaty was in the first instance proposed by Germany to France, with the approval of Great Britain. Little by little, the nations concerned have prepared the way to this conference. There have been many causes for delay, however, and one of the latest was the action of the German Nationalists. After having kept a long

(Continued on Page 30)



Ill-fated United States submarine S-51 with some of the crew on deck.

well Blake, the American diplomatic agent and consul general at Tangier, which seems to place on him the re-

Articles of Unusual Interest in Next Week's Issue of OUR WORLD WEEKLY

The World Through the Air
At Geneva

Know Your Country—Pennsylvania
A Chinese Puzzle

Where Lamps Come From

Nathalia Crane—A Girl Poet

Order now

See special offer on page 31



How the World's largest cone loud speaker compares with a little boy.

NEW YORK was certainly full of 'sounds and sweet airs' last week with two radio shows in full swing, and the best impressario talent of the land performing before throngs of people at both exhibits. There was the second annual National Radio World's Fair and the fourth annual National Radio Exposition, both going on in New York City at one and the same time.

The radio show was really 'Bigger and Better Than Ever Before' this year, as its slogan so glaringly promised. The fine array of equipment displayed by two hundred manufacturers covered three entire floors of the Grand Central Palace and numbered four hundred exhibitions, and the World's Fair in the Armory held another three hundred displays.

The Duke of Sutherland, representing the British radio public, opened the shows in London and New York simultaneously by a wireless message of international good will. The dots and dashes of his message were flashed on a large screen before the crowd of 40,000 that had come to view the pageant of 1925 fashions.

The exhibit demonstrated new radio styles. There were new kinds of set refinements, cabinet work, and loud speaker designs. Every unit in radio apparatus has had some improvement since last year's exhibit. Nothing revolutionary has been created—no device or circuit that will make obsolete anything that was bought eight months ago. There are only improve-

Radio—The Modern Jove

By ALICE MARIE DAY

*"the isle is full of noises,
Sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not."
Shakespeare.*

ments and more attractive styles. The radio enthusiast's desire for loud music and long distance stations has given way to quality and tone, both artistic and scientific. The show was the most artistic one ever held and in fact constituted something of a furniture array.

In proportion as the control becomes more simplified, the outside cabinet seems to grow more elaborate and decorative. While radio engineers have been experimenting and developing more efficient instruments, cabinet-makers have been busy creating new and attractive designs. The dual results of greater efficiency and greater beauty of construction are enough to cause envy in the hearts of those having to tune in on 1924 sets.

Scenes at the Shows

An announcer strove nobly to describe the fashions as they paraded by him, but at the same time a microphone strove just as nobly to catch and reproduce the strains of music. The disconcerted crowds, like those at a six-ring circus, knew not where to turn their attention.

There was a demonstration of sending pictures by radio. The recording instrument was set up where the spectators could see the picture grow as the small carriage of the instrument traveled back and forth. The sliding pen point began making ink lines on the paper roll and pretty soon the rapt crowd saw a radio picture being drawn of the

man whose voice was coming to them from the loud speaker.

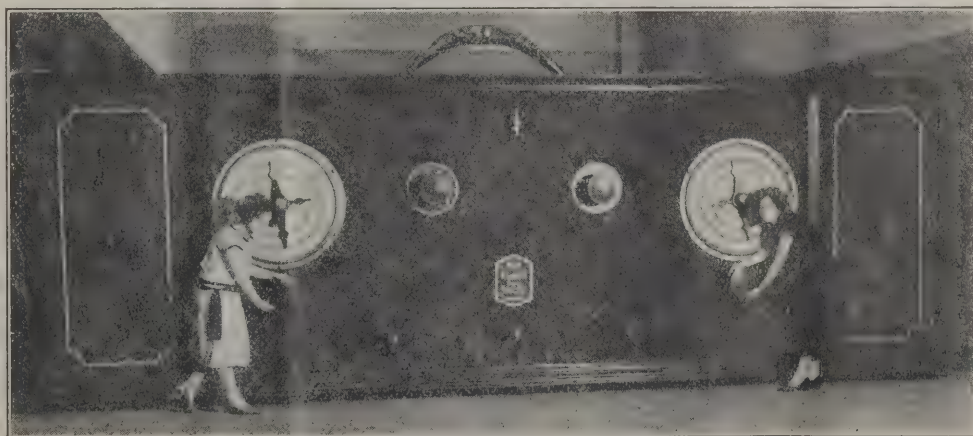
Another feature of the exposition was a world-wide radio roll-call. Many powerful stations in Europe and the Orient acknowledged the greeting in less than a minute and their flashes were reproduced on a large map hung where everyone might see. The language used was Esperanto.

The MacMillan expedition in the far north conveyed its greetings from 'the fairyland of snow and ice at the top of the world.'

The radio lamp was exhibited by its inventor, Mr. Bernays Johnson, who explained its use as follows: "A whole house may be illuminated from a special radio transmitter. There will be no wiring at all. Every light in the house, even large lamps bearing five bulbs, may be carried from floor to floor. People will be able to carry electric lights as they used to carry candles. As they move the beam will maintain a strong light."

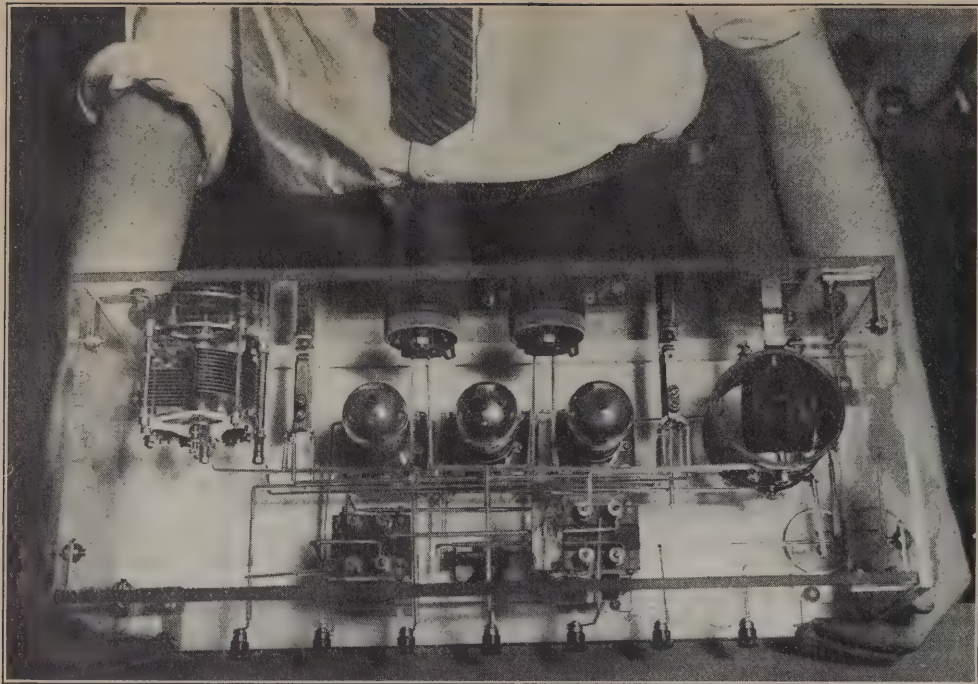
The new tube tester, called the Superadioe Dynometer, attracted much attention. It measures the power of vacuum tubes and can tell whether a tube is a good amplifier or a good detector and how good. It can match tubes and measure accurately their performance without calculation. Three tubes a minute may be tested by anyone who has not had previous experience with the device. Many visitors brought their tubes to the booth to be tested.

The Clarified de Luxe was a radio receiver of unique design. It is a six-tube set with all its working parts enclosed in a polished French plate glass panel and cabinet. The circuit is tuned radio frequency with resistance-coupled amplification. It is mounted on a polished mahogany base with polished nickel finishings and special straight-line condensers. Battery connections to the receiver are contained in a silk-



TUNING IN

It takes two people to handle the largest radio set in the world.



Glass is the predominating motif of this novel set entered in the prize contest for amateur set builders at the Radio World's Fair. The cabinet is of heavy plate glass and in lieu of bus bar, glass tubing has been used throughout the set. This is the first time that glass tubing has been used in this way in radio.

covered cable attached to the rear. The plate glass top may easily be removed by unscrewing the acorn nuts holding it in place.

Many people stopped to admire the beautiful workmanship of the first and only loud speaker to be made entirely of wood. It is called the all-wood Orchestrion de Luxe loud speaker, and is reported to have remarkably clear reproduction.

The crystal studio was the largest broadcasting room ever built at an exhibition and was made entirely of glass. Through its transparent sides the public could see all the actual arrangements for broadcasting the music that they heard coming from the amplifiers on the sides of the hall. The services of a hundred men were needed to handle the broadcasting, twenty of whom were announcers. Several thousand dollars had been spent in wiring up the telephone connections and other radio equipment, and the organization and perfection of the exhibition had been going on for months.

"Miss Radio-1925" is the official title of Miss Rena Jane Frew, of Beaver, Pa., for being the wisest girl Fan. In the nation-wide radio contest for women listeners she won the cup, a week's visit to New York City as guest of the Radio World's Fair, and the honor of representing the women listeners at the first wireless tea. The tea-party was arranged by Sir Thomas Lipton through a wireless message. Tea was brewed on a cake of ice by means of the mysterious rays from Bernays Johnson's wireless light transmitter.

The wisest of her sex in radio lore, she had as a child preferred mechanical toys to dolls. At fourteen she had

learned the code and picked up enough rudimentary knowledge of radio to instruct a class of older boys in her high school. Her diminutive size, her prettiness, and her youth—she is only twenty!—seemed incompatible with the tremendous knowledge of technical radio that "Miss Radio-1925" has at her command.

Great attempts are being made to specialize in loud speakers, which are becoming as elaborate as the rest of the radio set. Foremost is the improvement in design. Just as formerly the phonograph horn gave way to cabinets, the gooseneck horn of the radio set is also

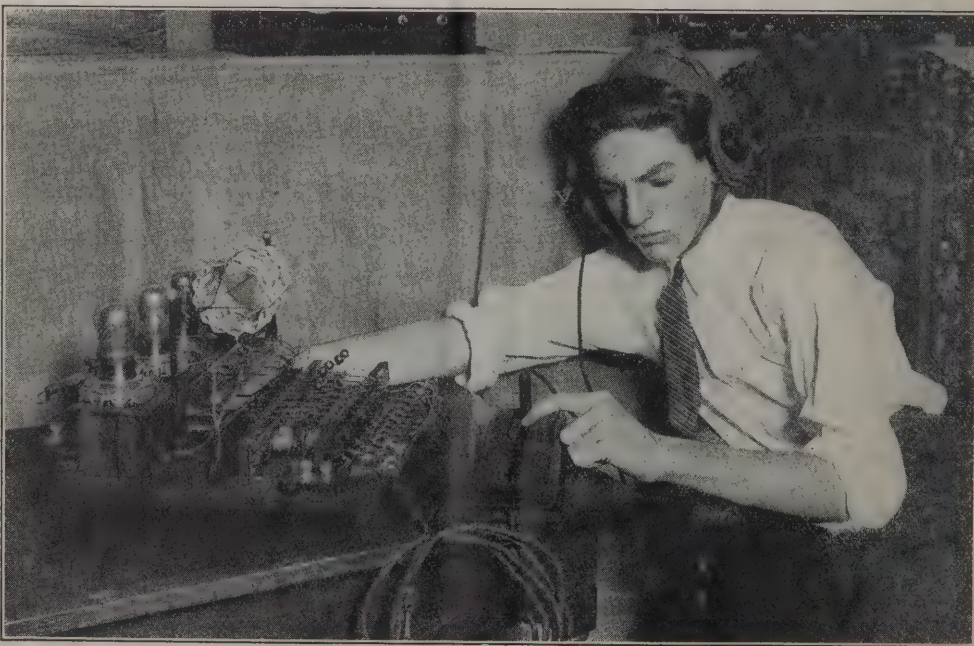
giving way to the boxed-in and built-in cone-shaped reproducers. The wide variety for styles in loud speakers shows that there is room for further improvement and that this side of radio is still in its earlier stages.

There is an increasing popularity for the use of the short wave length. As illustration, one expert at the radio show recalled the incident of a month ago when a radio amateur in a London suburb successfully transmitted phonograph music to a battleship lying in Wellington Harbor, New Zealand—14,000 miles away. If half the earth may be encircled on short wave lengths, it is reasonable to assume them to be economically worth while for shorter distances also.

Radio communication is undergoing rapid changes, its commercial demand is great and, as Secretary Hoover said, discoveries and refinements are 'broadening the ether paths,' enabling more and more stations to broadcast with less interference than formerly. The next step is movies in the air. Even weather forecast may be based on radio static conditions. There will be programs that will make listening a joy, tune in when and where you will!

Also, it is not at all a negligible fact that, in a great emergency, President Coolidge could address from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 people at once by radio.

With national broadcasting a fact, and international programs beginning in a few months' time, broadcasting has acquired a public status and like telephone, telegraph, and railroad is fast becoming a public utility. Secretary Hoover will call together all radio experts to confer on the problems confronting this 'amazing infant of industry.' And the keynote of the conference, he says, will be 'Better Service for the Listeners!'



One of the novel sets entered in the contest for amateur set builders. It looks like a typewriter. To tune in a station on this set, you merely press a button which actuates electric magnets, which in turn cut in portions of the tuning coil. Thus, if one wants to listen in on WEAf, he presses the button marked WEAf and the coil will be tuned automatically for the wave length of that station. Each station has an electric button. The rows of these tuning buttons can be plainly seen in the photograph.



THE FRENCH DEBT COMMISSION ARRIVES

The Commission photographed aboard the S. S. Paris. From left to right, Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, Senator Paul Dupuy, M. Olivier Moreau-Neret, Senator Louis Dausset, M. Joseph Caillaux, Deputy Lucien Lamoureux, Senator Fernand Chapsal, Deputy Maurice Bokanowski.

DOWN THE BAY TO MEET CAILLAUX

By HERBERT S. HOUSTON

THE big steamship "Paris" was in lower New York bay on the morning of September 23rd. On board were a thousand returning Americans and the French Debt Mission, headed by Joseph Caillaux. This vigorous public man, the Finance Minister of his country, walked the deck with the quick step of one bent on some big task; and such was the fact, for he had come to the United States to settle France's great war debt to America of over four billion dollars.

Presently a small steamer came alongside the ocean liner; in a moment a ladder was thrown across to the "Paris" and forthwith the French Finance Minister was in touch with the Press of the world. For in less time than it takes to write it, fifty newspaper men were climbing up the ladder to the "Paris," all having the one purpose of interviewing Caillaux. Among them was one of the editors of *Our World Weekly*, commissioned to tell the schools of America just how the first scene in this important historical negotiation between two great nations was enacted. And here is what he saw and heard:

To the west of the "Paris," on Bedloe's Island, was the towering figure of Liberty Enlightening the World, the gift to America of the school children of France. In the grey dawn this heroic statue seemed a symbol of good will between the French and the American republics. It expressed the perpetual pledge of liberty from the youth of one of these nations to the youth of the other. Then the editor remembered that many of the French boys of forty years ago, who had contributed to this monumental pledge of goodwill to America, were now in some of the endless soldiers' graves he had seen on the Marne and the Meuse and the Aisne; and like a flash the thought came that Caillaux and his colleagues had been busy there on the "Paris" making a plan

for settling the debts from that very war in which those boys had lost their lives. Thus had the pledge been sealed.

But this is not to be a series of reflections, but rather of observations. Still, there was Liberty lifting her big torch off to the left as the editor climbed up the ladder—quickly to be swallowed up in the great ship. He followed the other newspaper men to the upper deck. In a moment he was in a swift tide rushing after a dark, stocky man carrying a big stick and wearing a broad-brimmed French fedora hat; it was Caillaux. The tide bore him to the smoking room and there he took his stand—or rather his seat—at a table, the tide swishing around him.

An embarrassing question by a reporter led to a dramatic incident in which M. Caillaux briefly displayed his fiery temperament. While M. Caillaux is now regarded by all France, including

his political enemies, as the chief hope of French economic rehabilitation, because of his wizardry at finance, it will be recalled that he was imprisoned during the war for alleged "defeatism," and was exiled from Paris and deprived of his civil rights after the war. It was not until the amnesty bill under the Herriot Government that Caillaux was restored to civil rights and allowed to re-enter Paris, less than a year ago.

"There is a great deal of misapprehension in this country," said that tactless reporter, "as to what you were convicted of. We know it was not treason but—"

The word "treason" stung the Frenchman like a lash. His face colored and his eyes sparkled with anger, as he exclaimed:

"That is an old subject. I will not talk about it."

Then, his ire rising, he leaped from his chair at a table in the ship's smoking room, drew himself erect, threw back his head, and raised his hand in a dramatic gesture.

"I am here," he declared loudly, "as Minister of Finance for my country. I will talk about that, and nothing else."

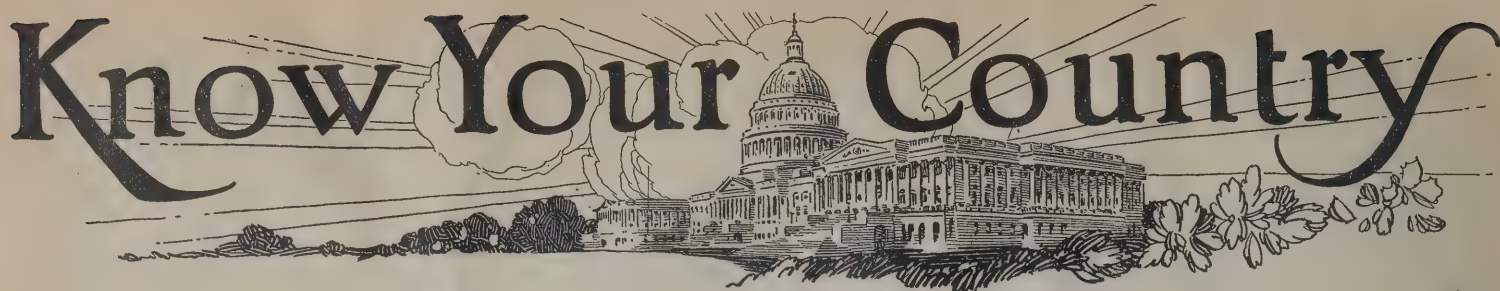
M. Caillaux started to stride away as if to terminate the interview, but was prevailed upon to remain and to listen to questions germane to his visit.

The same reporter who provoked M. Caillaux's wrath also received a lesson in English diction from the French visitor, who speaks English with perfect clarity himself.

"Speak more plainly and do not swallow your words so," said M. Caillaux, "Those are two faults I find with so many Americans—they do not speak plainly and they swallow their words." able, and communication between the ground and the pilots is essential; and there must be light throughout the night. Each of the regular fields is equipped



THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY



MASSACHUSETTS

By DOROTHY E. McDOWELL

"A More Equal Liberty"

THE group of merchants, artisans, small farmers who came to settle what is now Massachusetts in the early 17th Century had not found life easy in the old world; they found it no easier in the new. Members of that group in England who were dissatisfied with the religious and political administration of the Stuarts, these Puritans were prepared to risk all that they had on their new venture.

The physical discomforts which they endured would have discouraged men of less fortitude. As matters turned out, these hardships proved the very foundation of the distinctive political life which they were to contribute to the growth of the nation.

The chronological events of Massachusetts history are familiar to all of us. How the Pilgrims, formed by compact on board the *Mayflower* into a "civil body politic," landed on Plymouth rock in 1620. How, eight years later, a group of Puritans under John Endicott settled at Salem. How religious differences caused ructions in the latter colony, and some of its members were forced to leave. How both suffered in the Pequot Wars (1636-7) and King Philip's War (1675-6) with the Indians. How the charter of Massachusetts Bay was revoked in 1684, and a royal governor appointed. How the two colonies were united in 1692 under a new royal charter. How the colony of Massachusetts was involved in the colonial phase of the wars between England and France in Europe which occupied the first half of the 17th century. How the restrictions placed by Britain on the colonies were received in Massachusetts with every show of hostility from formal protest to the riots following the Stamp Act of 1765, the Tea Act of 1773. How the first battles of the Revolution were fought near Boston in 1775. All this and the state's prominence in that war are part of our earliest historical knowledge. The reason for Massachusetts' peculiar position and influence takes a bit of thinking after we have mastered the historical facts.

The unit of early Massachusetts life was the town, with its little group of

dwelling, its church, its strips of meadow, pasture land and wood, and later its schoolhouse and town meeting house. In this last, the "town fathers"—the important and enterprising men of the community—gathered to talk over matters which concerned the daily life of the group: the planting and gathering of the crops, defense against the Indians, the provision for new settlers arriving from England, the shipment of furs, lumber, fish to Europe. And, as they talked, they acted.

Gradually they were forced to turn their attention to things outside their own little community. They went to the assistance of neighboring towns who were attacked by bands of hostile Indians. Each town sent its quota of men to fight in King William's, Queen Anne's, King George's and the French and Indian Wars against the neighboring French. Representatives went to Boston, the largest town and chief port of the colony, to confer with men of other towns about matters connected with the relation of the colony to the Mother Country. How much should they pay the colonial governor sent from England? Should they send the raw products, which it had cost them so

much toil to procure, to England alone, and accept whatever she was willing to pay, or should they be free to send the fruits of their own labors where they pleased? Should they pay taxes upon goods which they received from England?

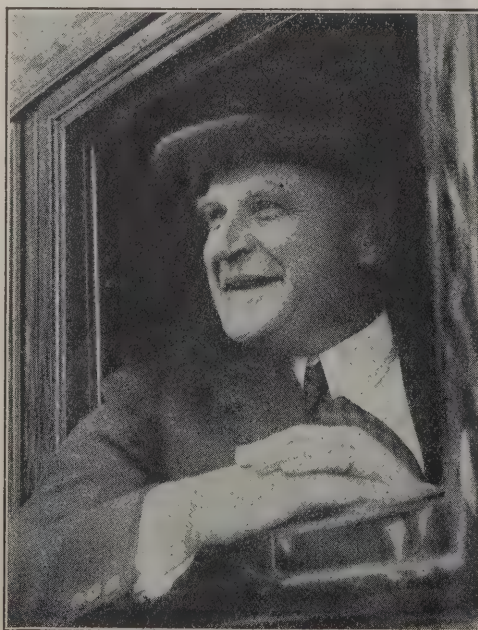
England was disturbed by this attitude of vigorous criticism and independence. The ill-advised ministers of George III suggested certain restraining legislation. Sugar Acts, Stamp Acts, Townshend Acts, Tea Acts—all met with the same sullen hostility. These men had literally carved homes for themselves out of a wilderness. The colonial legislature, the freely-elected instrument of the towns which were the compass of their everyday lives, worked for the welfare of each; they could see no need for a supremacy other than that of this legislature.

When the so-called "Intolerable Acts" were passed to punish Bostonians for a certain inhospitable tea party, the other colonies made the cause of Massachusetts their own. But it was for the townsmen of Massachusetts to sever the last strand that bound the American colonies to Britain. At Lexington, at Concord, at Bunker Hill, they resisted the armed force sent to coerce them—resisted in order that "a more equal liberty than has prevailed in other parts of the earth might be established in America."

Massachusetts sent her delegates to the convention which framed the Constitution; she sent her pioneers in lumbering wagons across the plains of the new West; she sent her young men in 1861 to fight for the survival of the Union. Her statesmen, her pioneers, her soldiers have been characterized by the independence of thought and action which have their root in a vigorous critical community life.

Massachusetts and the Nation

Resourcefulness, initiative, leadership are the traits which develop in the survivors of any severe ordeal. Early life in Massachusetts offered a variety of enemies against which her sons might test their strength—the long, rigorous winters, the rocky, unfruitful soil, the



ALVAN T. FULLER

The Governor of Massachusetts snapped in a genial mood.

Indians, recalcitrant colonial governors, the French along the borders, the armies of King George.

The climate produced a race of men and women who did not fear physical hardship, who persisted in remaining in the new world when they might have taken ship for the old. America owes much to her first northern settlers, not alone because they *came* to a new continent, but because they *stayed* there. It was with extreme difficulty that they could make a living from the soil. Undismayed, they turned to other things—to fishing, trapping, lumbering, ship-building, manufacturing.

Massachusetts was particularly active during the wars against the French. In the French and Indian War she alone of all the colonies supplied her full quota of men and munitions. A leader in inter-colonial movements, she was the instigator and prime mover of the New England Confederation. Led by a little group of her citizens—John and Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, Josiah Quincy—she took the initiative against the objectionable features of British colonial policy. The riots which greeted the enforcement of the Stamp Act in Boston set the fashion for the other colonies. Samuel Adams, with his Committees of Correspondence, manufactured by his pen the public opinion which was to sweep the colonies. Before George Washington took command of the American Army, Massachusetts troops had started northward to capture Crown Point.

The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 contained a statement that "all men are by nature free." When the United States was called upon to make some decision on the slavery question, Massachusetts men defended this statement from the platform and in the press. William Lloyd Garrison published his *Liberator* in Boston, founded an organization which grew into the American Anti-Slavery Society. Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Charles Sumner spoke against slavery wherever they could find an audience to listen. When Kansas became the battle ground of the slavery and anti-slavery forces, Massachusetts founded an Emigrant Aid Society to help Northerners to settle in Kansas.

Throughout the history of the country national crises have been met by Massachusetts men who have brought to their leadership a passion for civil liberty and human rights which has left its mark upon national history.

Massachusetts—the Workshop

If the state of Massachusetts were suddenly to sink into the sea, many of us would be obliged to wrap ourselves in skins like the cave men of old, and go barefoot.

As early as 1786 the Massachusetts legislature gave \$1,000 to Robert and Alexander Barr, two Scotch immigrants, to enable them to construct machines for carding and roping wool and spinning wool and cotton. The following year, the first cotton mill in the United States was built at Beverly. The embargo

Charles Dickens, in *American Notes*, describes a "model factory" in Lowell, where the 1,000 girls employed are depositors in the savings bank, club together to buy pianos, organize circulating libraries, and even publish a paper, the *Lowell Offering*. The same high standards of economic life have made Massachusetts a pioneer in the movement for better working conditions. Until 1880 she was the only state in the Union to limit the hours of work for women and children. She established the first bureau of labor statistics so that material might be available for the study of labor problems. She had the first laws requiring factory inspection and proper safeguarding of machinery. No Pilgrim Father ever fought Indians with more vigor than his descendants have fought the industrial evils attendant upon large-scale industry.

An Intellectual Heritage

The children of Massachusetts settlers were not long left free to exercise their intellectual curiosity upon the trapping of an inquisitive bear or the building of miniature log houses. As early as 1649 a law provided that every town of fifty inhabitants must furnish a teacher of reading and writing, that every one of one hundred must provide a grammar school preparing for the college. The first college in America,



THE BOSTON STATE HOUSE

during the War of 1812 gave a great impetus to the manufacture of American cloth. Abundant water power and intelligent labor contributed to the success of the new industry. The first mill in the world to finish cloth from the raw material was in Waltham. Today one third of all the looms and spindles in the United States are in Massachusetts. Fall River is the greatest mill town in the country. With the development of the industry came an interest in labor-saving machinery, and Massachusetts men invented the cotton gin, the sewing machine, machines for carpet weaving.

One half the shoes manufactured in the United States come from three Massachusetts cities—Lynn, Brockton and Haverhill. Western Massachusetts is a center of paper manufacture; and cutlery, jewelry and watches, furniture, twine and cordage come from mills throughout the state.

Harvard, founded 1636, first seminary of college rank for women, Mount Holyoke, 1837. Massachusetts still has more colleges and academies of high rank than any state in the Union.

No state in the Union can point to such a gallery of literary portraits as adorns the halls of Massachusetts. Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson, Bryant, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Thoreau, Bancroft, Prescott, Palfrey, Motley—these are the men who answered for Massachusetts when William Ellery Channing, in his famous Phi Beta Kappa address on *The American Scholar* at Harvard in 1837, asked for individuality, sincerity and realism in the intellectual life of the United States. No less contribution to our intellectual heritage could be expected from the descendants of those Puritans whom the English historian Macaulay called "the most remarkable body of men, perhaps, which the world has ever produced."

A ROYAL WEDDING

The marriage of the Princess Mafalda, second daughter of Italy's King, to Prince Philip of Hesse the first to take place between royal houses who were enemies during the late war

SINCE the World War, when Italy, though united with Germany and Austria-Hungary in the Triple Alliance, joined the Allies, no one has seriously contemplated a marriage alliance between the Italian House of Savoy and a scion of a German royal family. That is, not until two years ago.

The person to whom it occurred was a twenty-year-old girl. She was Mafalda, the second daughter of Vittorio Emanuele, King of Italy. At Rome she had met a young German art student, Philip of Hesse, son of Prince Friedrich Carl of Hesse and a nephew of William Hohenzollern. He was seven years her senior, blond, athletic of build, an enthusiastic sportsman, and intensely interested in architecture. One of his ideas was that the cottage could be as architecturally perfect as the palace if the same amount of interest were put into its designing. Other ideas he had, many of which Mafalda, herself interested in the arts, found absorbing.

When she went to Racconigi, the castle in northern Italy where the royal family was spending the summer, her thoughts were full of the young German. But she said nothing, for she knew that a marriage with a citizen of a country so recently an enemy of Italy would be most unacceptable. Her elder sister, Yolanda, had that spring been married to the Italian Count Calvi de Bergolo, greatly disappointing her grandmother, the Queen Mother Margherita, who had hoped for an alliance with an heir to one of the few crowns still remaining in Europe.

Margherita was, indeed, at that very moment planning a royal marriage for Mafalda. To this end, the Duke of Brabant, heir to the Belgian throne, and his sister Marie Jose were invited to Racconigi. September 15 was the birthday of Prince Umberto, Mafalda's only brother. It was the Queen Mother's desire that, at the birthday fête, the betrothal of Mafalda and the Belgian Prince should be announced.

Mafalda confided to her sixteen-year-old sister Giovanna that she was in love with the German Prince and not in the least interested in the throne of Belgium. "I wouldn't marry a man that I didn't love," replied the loyal Giovanna, "but Grandmother will be furious."

On the eve of the birthday fête, Mafalda and Giovanna were both taken suddenly ill, whether with a bona fide malady or the kind that mysteriously grips children at the sound of the school bell has never been authentically verified. At any rate, the celebration was called off, and the royal guests went home.

When the Belgian danger was well removed, Mafalda announced to her father that she wanted to marry the young German—not without misgivings, for she knew that his race and his re-



PRINCESS MAFALDA

ligion (he is a Lutheran, she a Roman Catholic) were both against him, in addition to the fact that he is crownless. Said Vittorio Emanuele: "Your grandmother will never give her consent to such a marriage, but if you are really in love with this man, your mother and I will not oppose you. But you must wait."

For two years Mafalda waited, riding her horses, driving her motor, playing tennis, seeing Philip occasionally, and hoping that her grandmother would be won over.

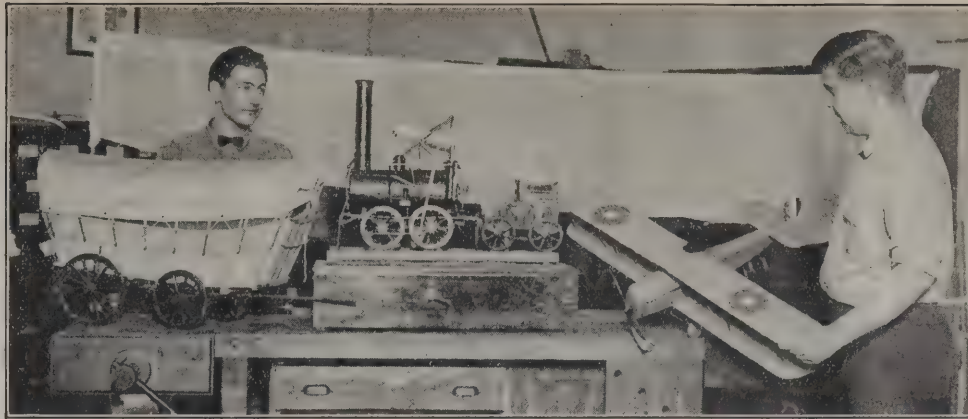
September, 1925. Again there was to be a celebration at Racconigi—and this one really came off. There were flowers by the crate. There were intricate and indigestible pastries from the choicest Italian caterers. There were interesting boxes of assorted shapes containing things wrapped in crinkling tissue paper. There were two motor lorries of orange blossoms from Sicily. There was a greeting card from every school boy and girl in Italy. There were forty Kings, Queens and Princes of the Royal Blood in very many stars and ribbons and a quantity of gold braid. There was a ball at which the older guests sat decorously along the wall while the younger executed the most up-to-date steps to lively jazz tunes.

There was Princess Mafalda Maria Elisabetta Anna Romana, in a gown of finest white Italian silk with a train four yards long, wearing a veil of exquisite handmade lace and a rope of three hundred pearls—and there was Philip of Hesse, to whom she was married in the first wedding to take place between royal houses who were enemies in the late war.

Before the marriage, which was by Papal dispensation, Prince Philip renounced his rights to any German succession which might in the future fall to him. For this reason the alliance is not considered in Europe to be of any great political significance.

Prince Philip and his bride will live in a villa which Philip himself designed and built on an estate belonging to King Vittorio Emanuele. It is probable that their home life will be characterized by the same democracy and simplicity which has marked the household of the Italian royal family. Queen Elena, who is extremely fond of children, and has the most modern ideas for their upbringing, has given her own children an equipment which fits them admirably for the sort of lives which Yolanda and Mafalda have chosen for themselves. Italy, accustomed to the regal splendor of the days of the late King Umberto and Margherita, the present Queen Mother, was at first unkindly disposed toward Queen Elena's methods. Ideas have changed since the war, however, and Italians have celebrated with enthusiasm the love marriages of the two eldest daughters of their Sovereigns.

An exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.



A Covered Wagon, a Locomotive, and an Airplane illustrating the Evolution of Travel.

Our Flying Mail

By LAURENCE S. LEES

IN lonely farmhouses and in populous cities boys and girls can now hear the vibrant song of the motor that tells them that the aerial mail is on its way. In other days children listened to the rumble of the overland stage, the clatter of the pony express or the roar of the "Limited." New ways or old ways, the Nation has always counted on the mails going through. That faith has always been kept by the Flying Mail of the U. S. Post Office.

The Air Mail was started in 1918 between New York and Washington, a distance of 200 miles. From this experimental service grew the gigantic organization which now carries from the Eastern to the Western seaboard. At first a short route was chosen as most likely to be useful in developing a foundation of operative experience. Air pilots had to be trained, as War flying and Civil flying are very different. Several different types of airplanes had to be studied, and experiments made with landing stations and equipment.

When a new method of transportation is suggested, its merits are judged in comparison with the old. How much it costs to carry one ton of material a mile and how long does it take are the most important facts sought. The new mail service was judged by just such a method. Fast mail trains between New York and Washington regularly make the run between the two cities in five hours. The airplane did the trip in two hours, but almost an hour was taken to get mail from the Washington Post Office to the flying field, and as much time to get it from the field at New York into that city for distribution. The Post Office Department decided that the slight advantage held by the airplane did not justify the cost and the service was abandoned.

The knowledge gained by this experiment proved that aerial transportation could not become important unless the routes were at least 1,000 miles long. So in 1920 plans were drawn up for a New York to San Francisco service.

Service over this route was begun in 1921. The service was not continuous. It was operated in connection with trains—during the day planes flew from station to station on the air-mail route, but during the night the forward movement of the mail was made by trains. By the spring of 1922 this airplane service was well established in its regularity, in the organization of its personnel, and in its inter-relations with other postal facilities.

To make transcontinental movement of the mails continuous, night flying was necessary, and in June, 1922, the Department began experiments to establish an illuminated airway on the transcontinental route. Land light-

houses of different types were tested and installed, and seasoned pilots were asked to pass judgment on the plans as they were made. The experiments came to a focus during August, 1923, when a four-day test of continuous flight operation in each direction across the continent was made.

An illuminated airway was provided between Chicago and Cheyenne (about 1000 miles) to make the test. The flights were completely successful, but because of the lack of money, daily service over the transcontinental route could not be offered until July, 1924.

The transcontinental route is divided into three zones, and the postage is determined by the zone limits—8 cents an ounce from New York to Chicago, 8 cents from Chicago to Cheyenne, and 8 cents from Cheyenne to San Francisco—24 cents for the full cross-continent distance. The schedule, West-bound, New York to San Francisco, a distance of 2,665 miles, is 34 hours and 20 minutes, which includes stops at fifteen stations for service and exchange of mail; that for the East-bound trip is 29 hours and 15 minutes, the difference being accounted for by the fact that the prevailing winds are from the west and help the East-bound ship, while they correspondingly retard the West-bound one.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2,076,764 miles were flown with mail, but if mail carrying, ferrying and test flights are included 2,501,555 miles were covered. An idea of the magnitude of what is really only a baby service can be gained when one knows that over 9,300,000 letters were carried.

To get the mail in the air, a route must be planned and maintained on the ground. Regular landing fields and emergency fields must be provided, repair plants must be avail-



DELIVERING THE MAIL

with a large flood-light, which is only turned on as the pilot is ready to land. The planes are fitted with powerful headlights, and parachute flares for lighting the ground in emergencies.

When the air-mail service was first established, the Post Office Department acquired some battered De Haviland planes from the War Department. These planes did not meet the needs of the service. They had a high landing speed, and their lifting capacity was about 400 pounds. With the accumulation of experience, the Department worked out a more suitable type of plane. New types of wings have been designed by Loening and Belanca to facilitate slower landings. The carrying capacity has been increased to 1,000 pounds, and devices have been included to raise the safety factor. At need, the gasoline tank can be dropped clear of the plane by means of a lever.

Surveying for new routes is continually going on and astonishing facts are unearthed. Night flying over the Alleghenies is, it was found, more dangerous than flying over the mountains of the West. The Rockies and the Sierras are more rugged, but they have large treeless areas on which an aviator might make a safe emergency landing. The Alleghenies are covered with trees and a pilot would have great difficulty, especially in the night, to land anywhere except on one of the emergency fields, which are about 18 miles apart, as compared with the 25-mile interval on the transcontinental route.

The latest development of the flying mail is the special night service which was instituted this Summer between New York and Chicago. Similar services between great cities all over the States, will, if the plans now being worked upon come to maturity, be established during the coming year. On the new service planes leave Hadley Field, New York, at half past nine in the evening and arrive at Maywood Field, Chicago, at fifteen minutes to six the next morning. East-bound planes leave Chicago at half past seven in the evening and arrive in New York at five the next morning. In this way letters which were posted overnight 912 miles away are delivered in both cities by the first round of the mail carriers.

The question may very naturally be asked as to why the air mail should be as useful as it is said to be to banking houses. It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the number of banks that do use the service, but there is no

doubt that it has proved invaluable to them. To begin with, interest charges are saved by the quick transportation of drafts and securities. Bank clearances, that is the exchange of checks upon each other by banks a great distance apart, is also expedited.

The accomplishments of the air mail service transcend the routine performance of schedule requirements. Although only seven years old, the service already has a tradition of heroism.

It was an unfortunate day for the tactless reporter. The very same person

and sacrifice. There are records of storms endured, of perils survived, and of daring deeds that fairly match the brave tales of knighthood. Men have died to get the air mail through, and their memories deserve as well of their countrymen as if they had made the supreme sacrifice in war.

One of the motives in instituting the Air Service has been to demonstrate that commercial aviation is a possibility. That it has succeeded in attracting capital is best shown by the fact that the Post Office recently received nineteen bids for the eight new air routes it proposed to put into operation.



The Air Mail Field at Iowa City illuminated at night. The huge beacon throws a light for miles.

Down the Bay to Meet Caillaux

(Continued from Page 23)

rebuked by M. Caillaux in the foregoing incidents received a third correction when he addressed the visitor as "Your Excellency."

"Oh, don't call me that," said M. Caillaux.

"M'sieur," the reporter ventured.

"No, not that either," went on M. Caillaux. "Just call me Mister—or, if you wish, Mr. Minister. That will be all right."

When he was asked about the debt plan he would present at Washington—and he was asked this several times in different forms—he always replied: "I cannot answer that. All I can say is that I will present my plan to Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his associates and I cannot talk before I see them." And he added: "We are men of goodwill, my colleagues and I. We shall have great pleasure in meeting the men of goodwill who form the Ameri-

can War Debt Commission. We are convinced that, thanks to our mutual loyalty, we shall be able to reach an equitable and practical agreement."

M. Caillaux expressed great interest in the Statue of Liberty, explaining that while this was his first visit to North America, it was the second time he had seen Bartholdi's famous statue. When he was a small boy, he said, his father, then Minister of Public Works, took him to the sculptor's studio in Paris, showing him Bartholdi working on France's symbolical gift to America. M. Caillaux went out on the boat deck especially to view the statue.

"We have no great Statue in France equal to this," he said.

M. Caillaux was disappointed because the horizon was misty, and he could not get a good view of New York's famous skyline, which he was anxious to see.

But he saw the Statue he had seen as a boy—a perpetual symbol of goodwill between France and America.

EDITH M. THOMAS

By ALICE MARIE DAY

GIVE me a window on the west,
And the full splendor of the setting sun.
There let me stand and gaze and think no
more
If I be poor, or old, or all unblest;
And when my sands of life are quite outrun,
May my soul follow through the day's
wide door.

From *Sunset*.

Although written nearly thirty years ago, this poem expresses in her own words the spirit and something of the character of Edith M. Thomas, whose recent death at the age of seventy-one caused great grief among her literary associates.

Old age and moderate means, combined with an unusual modesty and shyness, caused her to withdraw into a life of seclusion so that the present public was hardly aware of her existence. But her work was always a joy to her, and she continued her editorial duties on *Harper's Magazine* until two days before her death.

Edith M. Thomas was born in 1854 in Chatham, Ohio. Her family were in very moderate circumstances, but she was given as thorough an education as the times permitted. She attended school in Geneva, Ohio, where she showed such aptitude for study that special classes in Greek were arranged for her.

Early in life Miss Thomas gave evidence of the remarkable energy of purpose and strength of character that throughout a long lifetime marked her literary achievement. Not content with the Normal Institute training, she also equipped herself with a trade, that of type-setting! Unusual as it is even now for a woman to work as a type-setter, forty-five years ago it was practically unheard-of. Nothing intimidated the strongly individualistic Miss Thomas; she was proud to earn her first forty dollars in a printing shop, and there she had the unique experience of setting up, at times, a poem of her own.

Gradually her newspaper verse began to appear in *The Century*, *Scribner's Magazine*, and other current periodicals, and soon Miss Thomas moved to New York City in search of a greater intellectual stimulus and a better field for literary work. On her arrival she found that her poems had paved the way to influential friendships. Several well-known editors sponsored her as one of America's greatest poets, and she was received into that aristocratic group of writers who made up New York's so-called Golden Age of Literature.

In the opinion of Robert Underwood Johnson, former American Ambassador to Italy and himself a poet, her poetry is the best achievement of the last thirty

years. In a letter to the *New York Times* he states: "She had a penetrating and sympathetic feeling for nature, and interpreted it with surprising flashes of revelation amounting to 'second sight' She had everything that goes to make enduring verse



EDITH THOMAS

—a rare imagination that seldom fell to fancy; an exquisite sense of rhythm, vibrant and flexible; unflinching taste, noble standards of thought and expression, and what is becoming rare in our verse, pervading spirituality." What greater tribute can be paid!

Because she believed modern tendencies in poetry to be destructive of its real spirit, she waged an incessant battle against free verse—the abomination of every ardent classicist. She disliked looseness of expression and saw no excuse for carelessness in metre. When free verse disciples topped their "impudence" by claiming Shelley as one of themselves, her anger and sorrow found expression in a poem on the subject.

For a while Miss Thomas was a research reader for *The Century Dictionary*, her particular work being to verify quotations in poetry. For her this was much more of a privilege than a task, inasmuch as she was given access to the original manuscripts and rare editions in the famous old Astor Library. She traveled abroad frequently, and her interest in Hellenic culture won her membership in the Greek-American Association. Occasionally she made English contributions to the Greek-American newspapers.

During the Great War Miss Thomas was deeply stirred by the devastation wrought in France and Belgium, coun-

tries she had visited and loved. Many of their vanished towns have been memorialized, among them Thiepval in the Somme Valley. Its white column bears the touching inscription: "Here was born and lived throughout several centuries the village of Thiepval; dead on the field of honor." This inspired Miss Thomas to write the following sympathetic poem:

THE SOUL OF THIEPVAL

When a little town dies—
Little town centuries old,
All its tale of human joys and sorrows told;
When no stone upon another lies,
To show its place to homesick eyes—
Then lift a shaft to mark its lasting bed,
With avis—to earth and to the skies,
"On the field of honor dead."

So do, O France, and give that little town
A hero's role—
A hero's broken body, tenderly laid down—
And a hero's soul!

Then, and so,
Shall legionaries lost to view—
They whom the Red God slaughtered, too—
Gather, watchful band, and call their roll,
Bend earthward, though none hearken them
below,
And cry, "Thiepval! We have waited but for
you,
Forward! Take the amaranthine wreath we
owe."

Then, and so, the great soul of a little town
Has both on earth and in the skies its own
renown.

Though Miss Thomas lived in the world of ideas and kept pace with the new thought of nations and of men, she was decidedly old-fashioned in her dress. She always clung to the styles and fashions of a generation ago; and she would take long walks re-visiting old sections of the city where she had first met prominent authors in the days when literary New York was at her feet.

Her best work is that published in the early '80's in *Lyrics and Sonnets* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Though most of the poems deal with abstract beauty, some reveal a close observance and love of nature—of valleys and country roads, as for instance:

Mine be the interval,
Wide—open—free;
The breeze, and the beaten trail,
And the wayside tree!

A Birthday Greeting with which she honored a friend was recited on her seventieth birthday last year to commemorate her own achievement:

Ah, fair in age! if thou hadst lived in Greece,
At wise Athena's feast thou hadst been
named
To bear aloft the olive of pure peace,
With those in winter years for graces
famed.

The World Through the Air

(Continued from Page 20)

silence, they came out with a list of demands which they wanted the Coalition Government of Germany to make on France and Great Britain. If these demands were not satisfied, they threatened to bring an end to the negotiations for a security treaty. At the same time a Nationalist attack was made on the Dawes Plan for securing reparations from Germany and for stabilizing German finances. It is thought that the Nationalist attack on the security treaty was to make an impression in home circles, since the Nationalist demands touched on very sore points in the relations of France and Great Britain with Germany.

Turkey Grows Modern

Turkey may make herself unpopular with the Powers at the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva, but she will command only interested attention if her new and modern legal code is adopted. It has been drawn up by a commission of experts and will be presented to the Grand National Assembly at Angora for adoption. It is designed to sweep away the old laws based on the Koran. Under its provisions, polygamy is completely abolished, civil marriage only is legal, and the right of inheritance by will is established. Progress along other lines is indicated. President Mustapha Kemal recommends the hat in place of the fez. The hat, said he, is "international headgear". The fez is not even Turkish. It is Greek.

The Harding Memorial in Canada

An interesting addition to American memorials abroad has been unveiled by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. This is the symbolic group erected by the Kiwanis Clubs of America and of Canada to the late President Harding. It stands in Stanley Park, a great tract of woodland which Vancouver, British Columbia, has as a municipal playground. Across it runs an excerpt from the speech which President Harding made in the same setting. And what it says is this:

"What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our two countries to all the world! No grim-faced fortresses mark our boundaries, no huge battle-ships patrol our dividing waters, no stealthy spies lurk in our tranquil border hamlets. Only a scrap of paper recording hardly more than a simple understanding safeguards life and property on the Great Lakes, and only humble mile posts mark the inviolable line for

thousands of miles through farm and forest. Our protection is in our fraternity, our armor is our faith, and the tie that binds more firmly each year is the ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing, which, God grant, shall continue for all time."

Another National Disaster

While the *Shenandoah* disaster was still under investigation, a similar tragedy occurred—this time under the water. The submarine *S-51*, which had

of way to which it was entitled. When the submarine flashed its red lights, indicating that it was going to cross the steamer's bow, the captain ordered the engines reversed, but it was too late.

The *S-51* has seven water-tight compartments. If the inrush of water was not too sudden to allow the men on board to get into these compartments and close the doors, it is possible that they may still be alive, for the air is so purified by chemical means that it is possible for men to breathe there for 96 hours without discomfort.

Harnessing the Tides

The voters of Maine have endorsed a \$100,000,000 project for harnessing the tides of the Bay of Fundy so as to generate 500,000 horsepower that will supply electricity to the eastern part of the United States and to Canada. It was the idea of Dexter P. Cooper, an hydraulic engineer, and the proposition on which the people of Maine voted provided for the incorporation of Mr. Dexter and the investing in him of authority to develop this power for industrial purposes. Out of Passamaquoddy Bay and Cobscook Bay Mr. Cooper plans to make an upper and a lower pool to take in and let out the tides. At the mouth of the upper pool a wall 4,000 feet long and 70 feet high will be built. Thirty-three gates will be set in it. A wall 2,400 feet long, also provided with gates, will close the lower pool. Between these pools will be power houses. When the tide is rising the gates of the upper pool are to be opened. When the tide is ebbing the lower pool gates

will be opened. The fall of the sea water through turbines into the lower pool will be "harnessed" for electrical uses. The construction of this great engineering work would keep 5,000 men busy for four years, according to Mr. Cooper's estimates. It must, however, have the approval not only of our Government but of Canada, for the Bay of Fundy is an international body of water. It is thought it would pay for itself, since Maine, after using as much of the power as she wanted, would sell the rest beyond her borders. It happens that under the law the exportation of electrical power is not allowed in that state, but that difficulty seemed to be removed by the understanding that Maine would have first call on all the power she needed.



The Bay of Fundy showing the position of the proposed dams.

left the base at New London, Connecticut, on a practice cruise, was rammed by the Savannah Line steamer *City of Rome* and sank into 120 feet of water in 15 seconds after she was struck. Three survivors, who were thrown from their bunks by the force of the collision, escaped through the conning tower to the surface and were picked up. Six officers and twenty-eight enlisted men are still in the wreck. Deep-sea divers and wrecking equipment were rushed at once to the scene of the accident, but no communication could be established with the imprisoned men, nor was the lifting capacity of the hastily-assembled barges enough to bring the craft to the surface.

The captain of the *City of Rome* reported that he thought the lights which appeared off his starboard were those of a fishing boat or a rum runner; for this reason he did not give the *S-51* the right

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Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics Literature and Geography

I. The World Through the Air.

1. What do you know of the history of the French war debt and the effort at settlement? What are some of the things to be considered in effecting a settlement?
2. How did France pay the indemnity Germany exacted from her in the War of 1870? The encyclopedia will help in the answer.
3. What is the difference between an external or foreign debt and an internal or domestic debt? Which is the first obligation?
4. What, if any, is the difference in our Government's air policy and that of Great Britain? Of France? Of Germany? Of Italy?
5. Write a character sketch of Colonel (formerly Brigadier-General) Mitchell. Recent magazine files will give you plenty of information.
6. What are the present air mail routes in the United States? What commercial air routes are there?

Trace on the map the proposed new service. Write to the Post Office Department, Washington, for information.

7. Locate on the map the Bay of Fundy the site of the great water project there.

8. Write a short sketch of the political history of Senator LaFollette. Recent magazine and newspaper files will give information.

9. What is meant by a "regular" party man? What are the political parties in the United States and under what circumstances did they rise. Compare the number of important political parties here with the number of important political parties in Great Britain, France, Germany.

10. What is the present Constitution of Turkey? What is the capital of Turkey? Compare its geographical situation with the situation of the former capital. What conclusions do you draw about the purpose of the Turkish Government in making the change?

11. Locate Mesopotamia, Irak, Mosul.

12. Look up the facts about China that will give the background of the news about China? How is it governed? What are its political problems? What is its population? Is it industrial? Agricultural? What is the percentage of illiteracy? Where and how have other countries secured a foothold?

II. Radio—The Modern Jove.

1. About how large is the world's largest cone loud speaker?
2. What was new in radio styles this year?
3. How was tea made at the wireless tea-party?
4. Why was the radio show something of a furniture display?
5. Which feature of the radio show interestas you the most?

III. Massachusetts.

1. What did John Adams mean when he talked of "a more equal liberty?" If he were living today, what would he be likely to think of 20th Century America? What can you suggest that the United States has still to accomplish before it can fully measure up to John Adams' ideal?

2. Distinguish between the Pilgrims and the Puritans. What do you know of famous English Puritans? What does the Church of England owe to the Puritans?

3. Discuss the importance of Massachusetts in the wars between the British and French in America. Of what European wars were the following the colonial phases:

King William's War
Queen Anne's War
King George's War
French and Indian War
War of 1812.

What is meant by the "balance of power" in Europe?

4. Try to account for the fact that the colony of Massachusetts was from the first a source of trouble to the Mother Country.

5. What 20th Century writers from Massachusetts can you name?

IV. A Royal Marriage.

1. When did the House of Savoy become the rulers of Italy? What was the political condition of Italy before that date? Have you ever heard of Garibaldi?

2. Name any other young Europeans in addition to the Duke of Brabant whom Mafalda of Italy could have married if she had wanted to wear a crown.

3. Philip of Hesse is related to King George V. of England. How?

V. Our Flying Mail.

1. When was the U. S. Post Office Air Mail started and on what route?

2. What are the main factors which decide the fate of a new method of transportation? Why is the time factor so essential to banking institutions?

3. What can you say about any other American Air Mail Service besides the Transcontinental one?

4. Looking at a map of America and tracing the Air Mail route from New York to San Francisco, passing over Bellefonte, Cleveland, Bryan, Chicago, Iowa City, Omaha, N. Platte, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Salt Lake City, Elko and Reno, what would you say is the most difficult part of the journey and why?

5. Write a short imaginative forecast of the future commercial air service of the United States, taking into consideration both the home and the foreign trades.

VI. Edith M. Thomas.

1. How is most type set nowadays? Can you think of instances where type must still be set by hand?

2. What reasons can you think of that Thiepval and other French towns destroyed in the World War are not being reconstructed?

3. What is the difference between free verse and classical verse? What was Miss Thomas' attitude toward modern poetry?

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The Outlawry of War

By HAMILTON HOLT

Former Editor of the Independent

AT the present moment there are two peace groups in the United States who have caught the ear of the public.

The one—and by far the larger—would have the United States join the World Court and the League of Nations. The other—smaller, but ably led, especially in the Senate—would have the nations declare that war is a crime and that “all seizures, annexations or exactions, by force, duress or fraud are null and void.”

The aim of both of these schools is the outlawry of war. The chief difference between them is measured by the sanctions they would use to sustain international law.

The so-called “outlawry of war” school, of which Senator Borah is the most conspicuous leader, would have international law upheld by public opinion alone. The League of Nations World Court school, of which former Supreme Court Justice Clarke and former Attorney General Wickersham are the champions, would employ every known sanction—diplomatic, moral, economic and military.

Can public opinion compel obedience to international law? While it is an axiom of political science that no law can be enforced contrary to public opinion, the converse is, of course, not true. Public opinion can no more prevent a great nation from violating the canons of international law, as has been amply demonstrated in the Great War, than can public opinion within a nation apprehend a criminal or put down a riot. Public opinion must sustain international law and approve its enforcement. Public opinion as a substitute for force is a pure chimera.

Will non-intercourse or economic pressure be sufficient to maintain international law? Economic pressure is already a part of the law of the League of Nations. But, while the threat of its use has been made several times, especially in the Albania and Jugo-Slavia boundary dispute, it has never actually been resorted to.

If public opinion and economic pressure will not always suffice to compel a recourse to peaceful settlement, we fall back on force as the ultimate sanction.

We are now living in a world in which there are laws and covenants to prevent war, but no force to compel a resort to them. It would be an exact parallel if within the State there were elaborate laws governing the conduct of persons engaged in riots, murder and violence, and no police to enforce them.

The forces of righteousness should always keep a force adequate to cope with any ordinary outbreak by the forces of unrighteousness. If the force is insufficient for this task, it may actually invite war. When the Boston police struck a few years ago the hoodlums took the town that very night.

If the foregoing argument is sound, it is evident that in the present state of civilization every available sanction may be needed to enthrone international law and outlaw war. If the United States is unwilling to coöperate with other nations to set up these sanctions and use them when necessary, then our signature to an international resolution for the “outlawry of war,” backed only by public opinion, can hardly be more than a pious aspiration.

Japan's Next War

By HENRY WALSWORTH KINNEY

JAPANESE agitators and a section of the Japanese press harp on the old theme of war with the United States; Japanese navalists, mainly for the purpose of obtaining naval appropriations, refer to America as the “potential enemy.” But the Japanese who really count in the direction of the nation's foreign policy are convinced that Japan's next war will be with the Soviets and, speaking confidentially over the tea-cups, are quite willing to tell one so. In fact, every present indication in Eastern Asia not only points to such a war, but recent events appear to make it practically unavoidable.

The question of war between Japan and America may be dismissed in a few words. It would be impossible for Japan to gain anything. She could take the Philippines but, as Admiral Takarabe, the Minister of the Navy, once expressed publicly, she could never expect to hold them, nor would the Powers allow her to do so. The governing classes know the futility of such a war. In Japan today the yardstick is becoming mightier than the sword, and the bankers and industrialists see only too plainly that war must mean ruin. They know that they would become economically bankrupt. Finally, there is no substantial issue to fight about. Neither Japan nor America have conflicting interests which could be resolved by war.

On the other hand, conflicting interests in a superlative degree exist and continue to develop in China, particularly in Manchuria, between Japan and the Soviet Republics. In Manchuria Japan has invested well over 800,000,000 yen in her great South Manchuria Railway and its attendant enterprises. Moreover she values her lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, over and above its intrinsic value, for sentimental reasons, for the “blood and treasure”, as the Japanese are fond of phrasing it, spent in the war against Russia years ago. Japan's great railway enterprise exists mainly in the vast Manchurian territory held by Chang Tso-lin, the so-called “Mukden War-Lord”, who is today the most powerful man in China, and this brings the issue into Chinese politics.

Friction is increasing between the Soviets and Chang Tso-lin, due to conflicting interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway. This may result in a Russian attack on Manchuria. Invasion by the Soviet armies means, however, entrance into a region which Japan regards as her own particular sphere of influence.

At the same time the relation between the Soviets and Japan is not nearly as friendly as the jubilation on both sides over the recently concluded treaty would indicate. In fact, Japan is already learning that this treaty is being observed by the Bolsheviks exactly as they observe all their treaties. The Japanese themselves claim that communistic propaganda is behind the great strikes of the Chinese workers of the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai. If war must come to Japan, it will be with the Soviets, and China will, as usual, furnish the battle ground.

Six years' residence in Japan and the editorship of The Leader, a daily published in Peking, give Mr. Kinney's writings on Eastern affairs the stamp of authority. He was also for five years Superintendent of Public Instruction in Hawaii.

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The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

THE Administration is getting ready a vast amount of business for the Sixty-Ninth Congress to act on when it convenes in December. Included are those agreements for the settlement of the war debts that are made before that time. Of these agreements, the one with France is the most important. Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux came to this country at the head of the mission that laid the French proposals before the American Foreign War Debt Commission, with the full understanding that an entire repayment of the principal of the debt was to be made. The first meeting was an exchange of greetings between M.

The first step in the negotiations was an offer by the French Mission that was not acceptable to our American Debt Commission. The second step forward

made, interest was aroused by several unofficial meetings between M. Caillaux and Mr. Mellon.

When M. Caillaux and his colleagues finally went aboard the *France* en route for Paris, they carried with them not a plan for the funding of the entire debt, but a temporary adjustment. This provided that France was to pay the United States \$40,000,000 annually for five years, this sum to be accepted as interest on the debt. The proposal will be submitted to the French Parliament and the United States Congress for acceptance.

At a dinner given at the Lotus Club, New York, for the French mission on the eve of their de-

parture, M. Caillaux intimated that he expected to be back in Washington within the next year to effect a final settlement. With feeling he spoke of the "most gracious, kindly and generous treatment" which he and his confreres had received on every hand, and of the common friendship between France and America.

Facts for an Air Policy

There was little that a court of inquiry into the fate of the submarine S-51 could establish besides the actual facts of the tragedy. No great question of



UNCLE SAM TAKES UP A COLLECTION

This is the way it looks to the genial cartoonist of *De Amsterdamer*, one of the famous weeklies of Holland.

Caillaux and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who is also chairman of our Foreign Debt Commission. The keynote of the negotiations was sounded by Mr. Mellon when he said that France, the debtor nation, in order to keep good its word, must determine its future liabilities, just as we, the creditor nation, must protect our citizens. Mr. Mellon was not slow in informing our distinguished visitors that we should "make allowance" for the present condition of the French Government. Thus the way was opened for the solution that both sides were determined to find.

was a counter offer by the American Commission. The details of neither offer were made public, though some information was forthcoming. France was said to have offered less and the American Commission to have asked more than either expected to give or to receive, and at that stage of the proceedings much optimism was expressed. The French only were described as a little pessimistic, and that may have been because the impetuous if brilliant presence of their leader colored the report about them. Our Commission were hopeful. Until another debt offer was

policy was involved as in the case of the *Shenandoah* and the charges brought by Colonel Mitchell into the conduct of the Army and the Navy air services as a result of that overland flight. So that when we have sounded taps over officers and crew, we can do no better than turn to the great issues being argued as a result of the earlier catastrophe.

The two inquiries resulting from the loss of the *Shenandoah* are the official court of inquiry at Lakehurst, New Jersey, the home port of the giant dirigible, and the Air Board of Inquiry appointed by President Coolidge. The purpose of the former is to find out the underlying causes of the catastrophe. The *Shenandoah* broke up in a storm. It developed early in the official inquiry that though the storm was the contributing cause, there had been faults previously discovered in her structure which the Navy Department had decided to correct. Nevertheless, the ship was left in commission.

It was known to the Navy Department that Commander Lansdowne doubted that the *Shenandoah* could weather a severe thunder storm. That was why he was able to secure the postponement of the trip from July to



Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his assistant, Mr. Winston, have had a great deal on their hands during the war debt negotiations.

September, with preference for the second week of that month. There were fairs in the Middle Western states in the first week, however, whose crowds would be watching for the silver ship, and the earlier time was decided on.

In apportioning the responsibility, it must be remembered that Commander Lansdowne consented to sail the ship in September.



CHARLES MACVEAGH

Recently appointed as our Ambassador to Japan.

On the same day that the Court of Inquiry began its sessions, the Air Board appointed by President Coolidge to investigate our air problems from the point of view of national defense started to take testimony. The meetings of this board soon turned into a running debate on our air problems.

The first testimony showed a division in the Army about a unified air service. The Navy is practically at one in opposing it. If the air service is vital in the Army and the Navy, the demands of neither branch of the service would be met if the air service were an independent organization.

One of the witnesses to command earnest attention was Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who discussed aviation from the commercial aspect. He gave as his opinion that the United States was ready to take the lead in commercial aviation, if the Government would lend assistance to private companies. By assistance he does not mean subsidies (money grants). He proposes the establishment of a bureau under the Department of Commerce to do for aviation what the Federal Government does for sea-going commerce. The Federal Government marks channels for shipping, publishes charts for its waters, furnishes weather forecasts, inspects vessels for seaworthiness, develops and improves ports and waterways, and provides for the examination of officers. Mr. Hoover expressed the belief that a similar service to aviation, which would consist in lighting airways, making a study of air channels, providing charts and weather information, inspecting material and examining pilots and mechanics, should be performed. He thinks the establishment of air fields at the important cities a necessary part of such service, and points out that as it has been part of our national policy to

require municipalities to provide docks for water-carried traffic, the same policy can be followed in regard to aviation.

The coming Sixty-Ninth Congress will be asked to formulate an air policy that will cover not only the military branches of the service, but the commercial side as well.

Colonel Mitchell in Washington

In the meantime, Colonel Mitchell, Eighth Corps Army air officer, whose criticism of the Army and Navy aviation policies had an important part in bringing about the creation of the Air Board of Inquiry, has again been disciplined for his outspoken words against the administration of the air services. Last year he was demoted and transferred from his post in Washington as assistant head of the Army Air Service to Texas, where he was given command of the air forces in the Eighth Corps area.

Now the Commanding General of the area has relieved him of active duty. Though in Washington this measure was described as one to prevent insubordination, the distinction is technical rather than real. Following this order, Colonel Mitchell received his expected summons to appear before the Air Board. He took the train and on reaching Washington had a welcome that must have delighted his soul. Two hundred members of an American Legion Post met him, and when he stepped through the gates he was raised on the shoulders of two of them and carried in triumph to the street. After his arrival he learned that his court-martial on charges of insubordination would probably be held in the capital rather than at Fort Sam Houston in Texas.

The War Department has extended all possible courtesies to Colonel Mitchell in his plan to go before the Air Board, even to allowing him to ship 800 pounds of records to Washington from his present post, and to detailing three or four Army officers to assist him in the presentation of his case.

The Coal Strike

John Hays Hammond, chairman of the recent United States Coal Commission which Congress created in 1922 to investigate the coal industry and determine why strikes were forever recurring there, has been calling attention to the neglected report which was the result of its labors. This report cost the people of the United States \$600,000. At a recent meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York City, to discuss the coal situation and labor relations generally, Mr. Hammond referred to it. He expressed the belief that it contained the solution of the present controversy. By following its recommendations, he maintained that the grievances of both

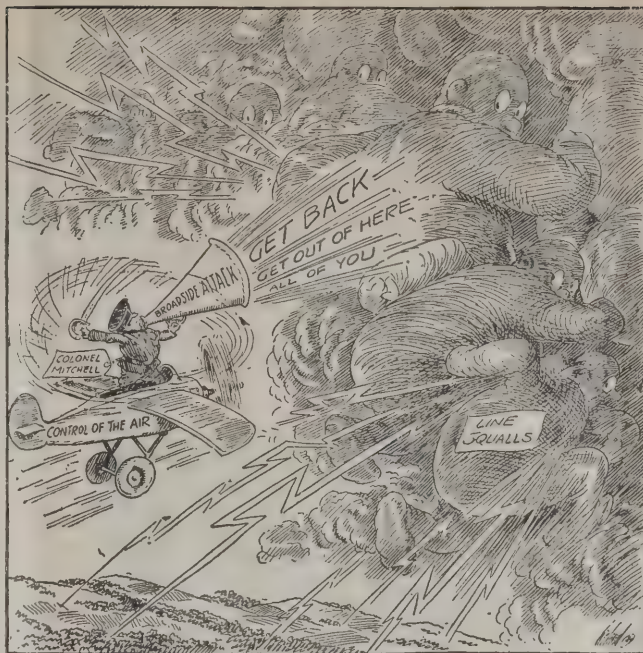
sides could be settled without adding to the cost of production. He has already urged President Coolidge to take up the coal question before the next Congress, and has suggested that Congress appoint a commission to help settle disputes between workers and operators.

In the meantime some of the strategy of the Mine Workers of America in calling the strike has been revealed in the manner expected. It has taken the opportunity of a strike in the hard coal field to make a great drive to unionize the largely unorganized soft coal field. It opened its campaign by calling a strike of 5,000 non-Union miners in the soft coal fields of Northwestern Virginia. Following that, there was an enormous mass meeting of miners on a hilltop at Fairmont, West Virginia, overlooking the Monongahela River. President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America and several other important officials of the Union addressed it, despite an effort on the part of the operators to prevent them. President Lewis asserted that the operators have not observed the three-year agreement negotiated last February between miners and operators of the bituminous industry with the cooperation of high Government officials. He charged the two largest coal producing companies in the United States with closing their mines arbitrarily to enforce their employees' submission, with evicting their employees from their homes, and with carrying out a system of terrorism that threatens the stability of the bituminous industry.

On the night following the meeting, the non-Union camps were brightly illuminated, searchlights were trained on the roads for miles around, armed guards protected the mining properties, and every effort was made to discourage the visits of Union officials to non-Union homes. Thus the stage was set for a conflict in the bituminous field, and in a manner that is a little sad for the consumer as well as for the miners and the operators.

The American Aviators in Morocco

The State Department went as far as it could when it instructed the American Diplomatic agent at Tangiers to call the attention of Americans serving in Morocco to certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States that have to do with the enlistment of American citizens in foreign armies. It can do nothing to get these airmen out of their planes and set on some less belligerent course. Colonel Sweeney, commander of the Americans serving under the Sultan of Morocco, and the



If any one can do it, Mitchell can.
Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch

men that are with him are really soldiers of fortune. Their position is not quite sound legally, but it is unlikely that any serious international complications will result from their activity in dropping bombs on the Riff villages. Colonel Sweeney has made clear his intention of continuing the work. He sent a telegram to the *New York Times* correspondent at Fez, saying that the Lafayette Squadron was unanimous in the decision to allow nothing to stop them from carrying on the work on which they had set out. It is not known from just where political pressure was put on the State Department to send the instructions it did to Tangiers. It is known that reviving the Lafayette Escadrille, which did such heroic work in the World War, for this bomb-dropping expedition has been widely criticised here.

Marshal Lyautey Resigns

The resignation of the veteran French Resident-General of Morocco, Marshal Lyautey, is taken as a sign that the French troops are secure in the Riff. It has long been expected, but it was not likely that it would come before conditions in the Riff were such that it would not seem a sign of political disgrace. Marshal Lyautey is famous as the maker of modern Morocco. He has developed the resources and preserved the civilization of the region submitted to his care.

America and China

The Conference on American Relations with China, whose opening at Johns Hopkins University was described last week, changed its mind about presenting only a summary of the facts brought out during the discussion. It decided by an overwhelming vote to adopt the report of one of the sub-committees as expressing the general

sentiment of the conference. This report declared that extraterritoriality (a treaty provision by which nationals of one country having their residence in another are excluded from subjection to the laws of that country) should be done away with, and that control of its own tariff be given to China at the earliest possible moment. How and when the first was to be done was, of course, left to one of the international conferences to be held in Peking in October and December. The most important provision was that urging the United States Government to take a position of leadership in developing a new international policy towards China.

The League Assembly Ends

The League of Nations Assembly ended its Sixth Session at Geneva without the fanfare and exultation that marked its closing last year. Nevertheless, it will be seen that it took some firm if short steps towards the great goal it set for itself then. This goal is the ending of war forever. Last year the League Assembly adopted a protocol (preliminary treaty) that provided for the reaching of this goal by means of one inclusive plan. The bases for this plan were compulsory arbitration of international



Colonel Sweeney, Commander of the revived Lafayette Escadrille, now dropping bombs on the villages and camps of the Riff.

disputes, security for nations and disarmament. It was worked out by committees of the League, but it was drawn in several important respects from a draft treaty of arbitration and disarmament prepared by a committee of ten Americans, of which D. James T. Shotwell, the famous historian, was the convener. It was adopted by the delegates of the 47 nations represented in the League, and only the pessimists did not believe that a great step had been taken in the direction of permanent peace. The pessimists seemed to be confirmed

and this quality the League meetings help to dispel. The road to permanent peace is a long one. Some believe that it has no end. On the other hand, there are few who are not willing to start out on the road to it.

The three important accomplishments in this year's League Assembly were: first, an agreement to hold a disarmament conference when it is the opinion of the League Council that the problem of European security has been settled; second, an agreement to hold a conference to study the economic

sent, it is the President's opinion that the answer is a matter for Congress to decide.

The League Assembly did not end its sessions without having had some thorny moments. These for the most part were the result of the dispute over Mosul. The refusal of the Turkish representative at the League Assembly to accept in advance the League Council's decision on the disposition of this city and the province or "vilayet" in which it is included was described last week. The matter, as we said, was then referred by the League Council to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

The Security Conference

Here is a situation whose immediate developments it is not possible to predict. For that reason it is worth while to leave this vexed question and take up the parley on the proposed security treaty. The effort of the German Nationalists (a German political party favoring the return of the country to a monarchical government) to block these negotiations made an unpleasant impression abroad. This impression was changed when President von Hindenburg of Germany poured oil on the troubled political waters. His action, following the announcement that the German Premier, Hans Luther, and Herr Stresemann, Germany's Foreign Minister, would both attend, did much to mend matters. At the time of going to press, Germany's reply to the Allies, accepting the Allies' invitation to a conference, had been delivered in Paris. It suggested for the date, October 5, and for the place, Lucerne in Switzerland. The wish of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland to be represented at the conference was met by a compromise. The Foreign Ministers of these two countries were to be in whatever city the conference opened. If the compact securing the frontier between France and Germany went well, it was thought that treaties covering Germany's eastern and southeastern borders might be discussed. (The proposed security treaty defines only the status of Germany's frontier on the west.) If an agreement is reached it will mean that Germany comes back into the company of the Allied nations. Naturally Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, where a prominent seat is reserved for her on the Council, with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, would follow.

Germany has three great political goals in this conference, and it was thought that insistence on attaining any one of them might cause a delay of the conference. They are: the freeing of her territory, still under Allied control; the ending of all forms of military control by the Allies; and moral freedom, to be attained through getting the Allies to accept the German denial of guilt in causing the world war.



This is the beautiful city of Lucerne, which was at first suggested as the seat of the security conference between the Allies and Germany. Locarno, a town on Lake Maggiore, was finally chosen.

in their skepticism when the Conservative Government of Great Britain, which was elected after the fall of the Labor Government (in power when the League Assembly adopted the protocol), rejected this general scheme. It favored in its place a series of regional treaties (treaties between countries whose relations in the past had led to war or whose present relations held the seed of conflict). Shortly afterwards, the German proposal to France for a security treaty was made with the expressed approval of the British Government, and the British approach to a settling of the world's peace problem was assured. In the meantime, the protocol was described as dead or sleeping. No student of the matter believed it dead. It was not even sleeping, for at least the principles on which it was drawn up were again accepted as guides to permanent peace at this year's session. A year, however, has given time to take some measure of the many confusing problems for which that great plan, it was hoped, could provide an answer. Now the nations represented in the League are meeting them one by one, and though in some they seem to fail, and perhaps do, one definite gain can be reported. The Foreign Ministers, Premiers, and Plenipotentiaries get together and discuss the problems like human beings. There is something of a nightmare quality in the imaginations of people abroad who have seen their countries laid waste by war,

causes that lead to conflict; third, the beginning of the preliminary work for a conference for the control of the private manufacture of arms. An American delegate is considered vital to the success of this last mentioned conference, and the League Council has instructed its substitute body—known as Council No. 2—to decide upon an opportune time for inviting the United States to take part. The way was opened for a conference on this subject by the League conference last spring on the control of traffic in arms. An American delegation, headed by Representative Theodore Burton of Ohio, attended the long-drawn-out discussions.

The President and the League

The proposed League disarmament conference is also of interest to the United States, though at present only as affecting President Coolidge's plan for a conference on the further limitation of naval armament. It may postpone a conference here more or less indefinitely. Nevertheless, President Coolidge has been quick to express his sympathy with the League plan. He knows that, aside from the interest which most people have in the question, Europe has problems that do not affect the United States. It may be that the League will not invite the United States to take part in its disarmament conference, or that if it did, the United States would refuse. Should an invitation be

Know Your Country

PENNSYLVANIA

By DOROTHY E. McDOWELL

The First American Melting Pot

THE admixture of races which makes America the melting pot of the nations was characteristic of her Keystone State from its foundation. As early as 1637 there were settlements of Swedes upon the Delaware. When William Penn, himself an Englishman, first planned his new-world colony, he advertised his projects in Germany and the Low Countries, with the result that the Quakers who emigrated from England in 1681 were closely followed by Dutch and Germans—many of the latter belonging to religious bodies, such as the Dunkers, Schwenkfelders, Moravians and Mennonites, which had found existence hard on the Continent. There came also to Pennsylvania Welsh, Scotch-Irish, Huguenots, Danes and Finns, attracted by the toleration for diversity of religious opinion which marked Penn's colony. During the years immediately preceding the Revolution, the Massachusetts extremists found their Pennsylvania sympathizers mainly among the non-English population scattered throughout the western part of the colony and forming an artisan group in Philadelphia.

Up until the time of General Braddock's defeat during the French and Indian War, Pennsylvania enjoyed an unusual heritage from her Quaker founders—peace. Her government was the fruit of Charles II's colonial experience. The charter granted to Penn, the proprietor, provided for representative government and religious toleration. The continual friction with Massachusetts Bay colony had led Charles to introduce regulations which should bind the new colony closely to the Empire. Peaceful relations with the Indians were the outcome of paying them a nominal sum for their land and of various treaties and agreements made with them, of which the most famous was that treaty, "never signed and

never broken," made by Penn under the "treaty elm" at Shackamaxon on the Delaware. So convinced were the savages of Quaker integrity, that unarmed communities were able to exist unmolested in the wilderness. Since there was at no time any idea of a Church maintained by the authority of the State, the air was never rent with the wails of heretics about to be thrust into the outlying wilderness or the shrill imprecations of toothless old women being ducked for supposed "witchcraft."

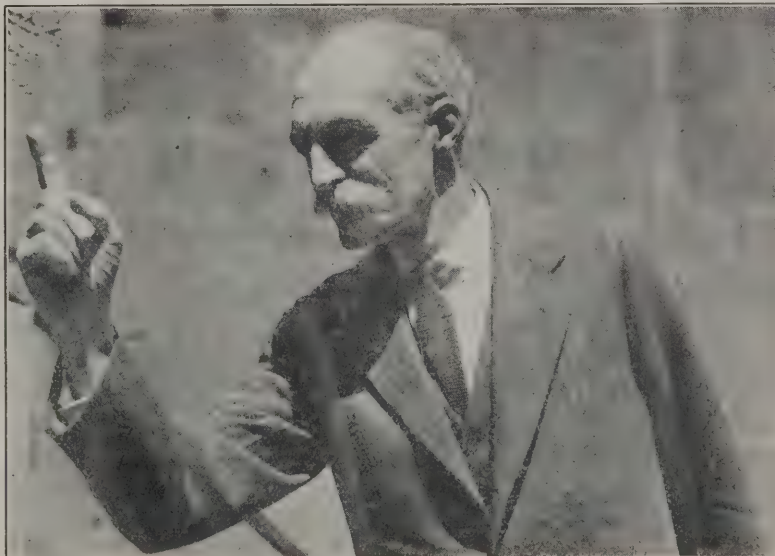
From the start the colony was prosperous. A Quaker aristocracy grew up in and around Philadelphia whose simplicity of living was marked by wealth and quiet elegance. By trade they were merchants, sending to English, West Indian and Continental markets the grain, live stock, flour, salt and lumber furnished by the farms and forests of the colony. Manufacturing at first was for home consumption only.

The colony was little affected by the 17th Century wars with the French, which were so important in the history of the New England colonies bordering on French territory. Those proprietors who managed Pennsylvania after the death of William Penn in 1718 were grasping and parsimonious. They drove

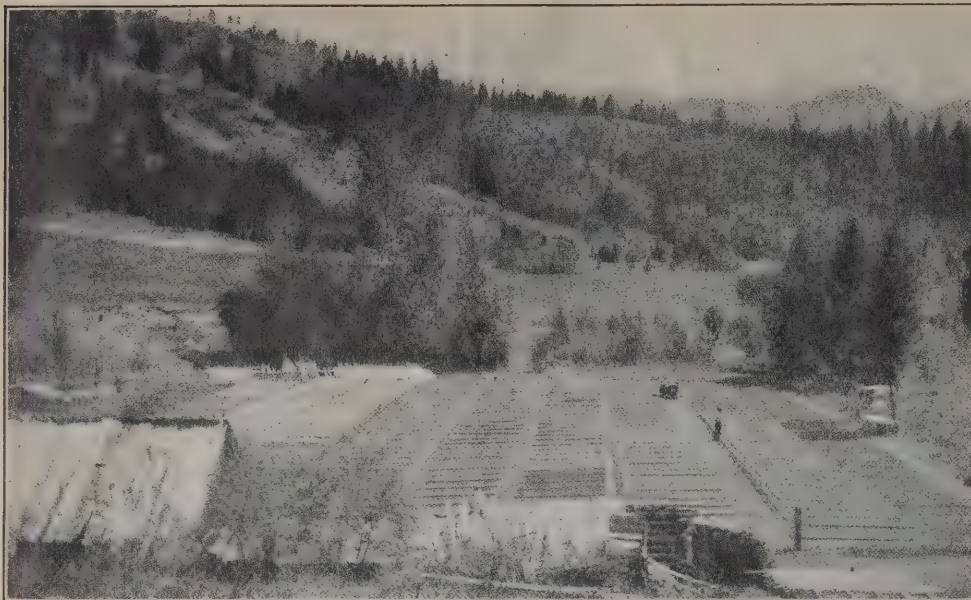
the Indians from their favorite hunting grounds, and created such a spirit of hostility among them that, during the French and Indian War, they descended with violence upon the frontier settlements in the west. Disregarding the cries for assistance from western settlers, the proprietors refused to sign grants for appropriations to resist the enemy unless their own estates should be declared free from taxation; until, in 1764, the indignant colonists voted in assembly to ask the King to take over Pennsylvania as a Crown Colony. In the excitement which preceded the Revolution, the petition was never acted upon, and until the break with England the colony remained proprietary.

The split between the Quaker aristocracy and the unfranchised settlers of western Pennsylvania widened as the Revolution approached. The Quakers, wishful of keeping the government of the colony in their own hands, refused to extend the franchise to the west, which took the same position on non-representation against them that Massachusetts leaders were taking against England. Still under the control of the Quakers, who were opposed to war on religious grounds, Pennsylvania took a moderate attitude toward Britain. It

did not join in non-importation agreements until 1769. In the First Continental Congress it sponsored a conservative plan for continued coöperation with the Mother Country which was rejected by the fierier members of that body. Until January, 1776, it voted against independence. During the Revolutionary period the German and Scotch-Irish elements got control of the Government, adopted a new constitution and joined wholeheartedly with the other colonies. The Quakers as a body withdrew from power. Many became loyalists; many, although they would not surrender their con-



GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT



One of the Nurseries where Baby Trees Are Brought Up.

scientious scruples against shedding blood, bore uncomplainingly the heavy burdens placed upon non-combatants; many of the younger men joined the Revolutionary Army.

Philadelphia was the seat of the Continental Congresses; the Declaration of Independence was signed on Pennsylvania soil, and the Liberty Bell rang out upon Pennsylvania air; Pennsylvania was the base of operations for Washington's army; Philadelphia was the capital of the new United States until Washington's seventh year in office. Pennsylvania was thus the nursery of the nation as well as its birthplace. Its wealth, its conservatism and the sentiment which attaches to its Revolutionary history entitle it still to be called the "Keystone State." It is worthy of a name with a larger significance—one to which the whole United States answers—the name of the Melting Pot of the Nations.

Visible Liberty

To understand the importance of Pennsylvania in the history of the Nation it is necessary only to visit her. No other state has so many tangible records of the formation of thirteen diversified colonies into one United States. Carpenter's Hall, the meeting-place of the First Continental Congress; Independence Hall, the seat of government until 1788, which houses the Liberty Bell and many other interesting and valuable relics; the little house where Betsy Ross made the first American flag; Christ Church, where Washington attended, and where his pew still bears his name-plate; the old stone house which was Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge; the battlefield at Gettysburg, scene of the struggle which marked the turning-point of the Civil War—these are only a few of the visible signs of liberty.

But Pennsylvania's monuments are

not all of brick and stone. They include the achievements of all that conglomerate group of settlers, cosmopolitan in blood, varied in religion, contentious in government and keen for trade, which were attracted from the Old World by the quiet tolerance of the founder.

Pennsylvanians have shown unusual ability in the management of national finances. Robert Morris was superintendent of Revolutionary finances and in 1782 the founder of the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, our first national bank. During the War of 1812, when funds were lacking and a loan was not subscribed, Stephen Girard of Philadelphia took the whole issue of \$5,000,000 himself, and saved us from probable defeat. Jay Cooke, another Philadelphian, sold the Government bonds which financed the Union during the Civil War. The present Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, a Pennsylvanian, is settling with foreign Powers the terms upon which our loans during the World War shall be repaid, a task and responsibility which make him an international figure. Benjamin Franklin, who, though not born in Pennsylvania, lived there from the age of eighteen, was one of the committee sent to France to secure financial aid during the Revolution, and was himself largely responsible for the French assistance.

When William Penn made his land concessions, he provided that each settler was to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared. This was the beginning of United States forestry. Today Pennsylvania has one of the most active forestry bureaus in the country. Intricate experiments are carried out in laboratories, and sick trees are cared for like sick people. For an ailing oak, forty quarts of castor oil have been prescribed by tree doctors! Seedling trees are planted so that timber-cutting shall not deplete the forests. From the wood-

pulp of these forests the first American newspaper (1719), magazine (1741), and daily newspaper (1784) were published in Pennsylvania, which already had the first paper mill, built in 1690.

The activities of one Pennsylvanian—Benjamin Franklin—have done much toward making his state famous. He was the dominant figure in the colony for forty years in the middle of the 18th Century. His *Saturday Evening Post*, founded in 1728, has an enormous circulation today. It was due to his negotiations at Paris that, in 1778, M. Gérard arrived in Philadelphia from France, the first accredited foreign minister to the United States, bearing a letter from Louis XVI to our "very dear great friends and allies," and marking the entrance of America into the family of nations.

Buried Wealth

When settlers came to Pennsylvania, they found four talents hidden in the ground. Being faithful stewards, they have dug them up and put them to work. These four are iron, coal, petroleum and natural gas. One-fourth of all the minerals in the country are in Pennsylvania.

Since the discovery of the iron mines in the Lake Superior district, Pennsylvania has lost its position as a producer of iron ore. But she continues to hold the place of first iron-producing state. The earliest American furnace to manufacture iron was built there in 1716. The first steel was made in 1732. Pittsburgh is the center of the iron and steel industry, although there are still mills, notably those of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in the east, where the industry first started.

One-half the country's coal lies in Pennsylvania soil, including the largest deposits of anthracite in the world. The first anthracite was discovered and used by an eastern Pennsylvania blacksmith in 1768. The largest deposits lie around Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. It is the finest coal in the world—real "black diamonds"—comparatively smokeless, and adapted to household use. One Pennsylvania railroad which burns anthracite exclusively is known for its poster showing a sootless, smudgeless passenger labeled:

"Phoebe Snow, all dressed in white,
Upon the road of anthracite."

The same road's fastest train is known as the "Black Diamond Express." It is because of these enormous coal deposits that Pennsylvania is able to do much of her manufacturing and transporting.

The first oil was discovered in the western part of the state in 1847, and shortly afterward its value in illumination was demonstrated by a Dartmouth College professor. Though we no longer use kerosene lamps, crude oil is

burned by battleships, automobiles, submarines and airships. Natural gas is used for fuel and lighting in and around Pittsburgh, and is very inexpensive.

Glass, carpets and rugs, lace, hosiery, cocoa and chocolate are manufactured throughout the state. There is a flourishing lumber industry, some fishing (notably the shad factories in the Delaware), and the farms in the southeast belonging to the descendants of the first German settlers—"Pennsylvania Dutch," as they are erroneously called—perhaps the richest, most beautiful farms in the United States, contribute live stock and dairy products.

Transportation was an early problem of the Pennsylvania industrialist. The first American steamboat was built in 1780 by John Fitch, and progressed up the Delaware at the astounding speed of seven miles an hour. The earliest railroads went from the eastern coal regions to Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad system, which first ran from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, now extends to Chicago and St. Louis, and there are a dozen other railroads throughout the state. A canal system connects railroad with river and with city.

The first American Labor organization, the Knights of Labor, was organized by Uriah S. Stevens, a Philadelphia garment-cutter, in 1869. From it, in 1881, grew the American Federation of Labor. The organization of capital into large industrial corporations has likewise characterized Pennsylvania, especially in the steel and allied industries, where the names of Charles M. Schwab and the late Andrew Carnegie and H. D. Frick have stood for consolidation.

Whenever you are warmed by anthracite coal, or sail on a Cramp ship, or are pulled by a Baldwin locomotive, or walk on a Dobson carpet or wear a Stetson hat, think of Pennsylvania, who did not have to struggle for her material existence because she found, upon looking around, that she was all iced over and

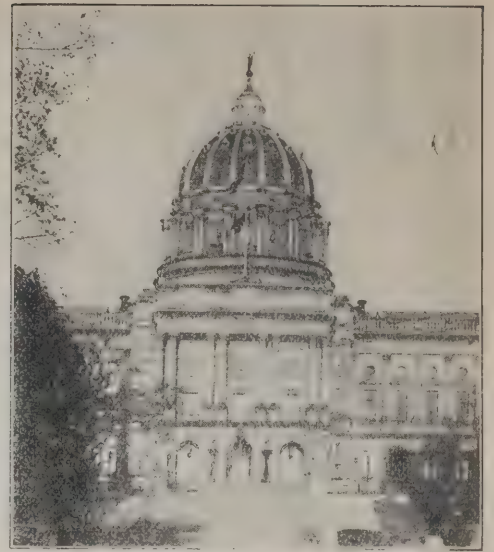
stuck full of plums like a Christmas cake.

The Peace of Penn's Woods

So notorious is the Quaker's love of peace that an individual who takes part in any sanguinary fray is often referred to as a "fighting Quaker." A natural dislike of strife with one another, with neighboring colonies, with the Indians, and an avoidance of religious dissension gave them a profitable leisure for building up a thriving trade, developing rich farms, and making for themselves comfortable homes. Their lives were characterized by wealth without vulgarity, elegance without ostentation. As merchants they dealt honestly though astutely with the world. Of abstract thinking there was little; religion was in a large measure the subject of men's thoughts during the 17th Century, and since the Quakers believed that each man was guided by his own "inner light" and no other, they had no reason for pursuing tortuous theological theories.

The Quaker had none of the repressive spirit which often marked the Puritan. His dress was plain, not because he thought ornament sinful, but because he loved simplicity. In speech, he used "thee" and "thou," the intimate form of address, because he thought all men to be equal. But he loved physical comfort, especially good food. Philadelphia today is noted for the excellence of its cuisines. The non-English settlers were in a measure influenced by Quaker methods, especially when they observed the prosperity resulting from them, and life throughout the colony was placid and comfortable.

The atmosphere of the colony was conducive to the homelier household arts rather than to great flights of imaginative fancy. Engraving upon wood and metal began at an early date. Beautiful pottery was made by the Germans—"tulip ware" (dishes ornamented with the tulip in conventional designs),



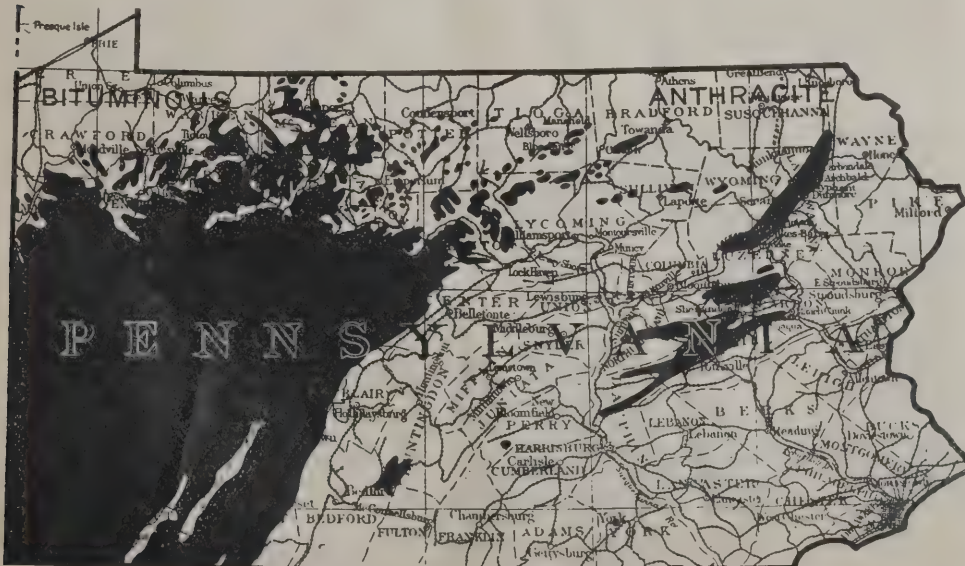
The Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg.

and plates with historical scenes upon them. One shows General Washington mounted, looking very stern and waving his sword in a menacing fashion. Each little Quaker girl had to make a "sampler," which was framed and hung conspicuously in the parlor. Upon a linen background she embroidered with colored wools the alphabet, the numerals, her name, a religious sentiment, a verse, and flowers, trees, houses, always very carefully, lest she should have to rip it out.

The first portrait in oils to be painted in America was the work of Christopher Witt, a Pennsylvanian, and is now in the possession of the State's historical society. Benjamin West, who was to become the President of the British Royal Academy, succeeding Sir Joshua Reynolds, began his artistic career at the age of seven by pulling hairs from the tail of a resentful Pennsylvania cat, making them into a brush and painting his baby sister as she lay in her cradle. *The Death of Wolfe* and *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* are two of his best-known paintings from American subjects. In 1805 the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the first in America, was founded.

The first school was opened the year after Penn landed. There are now over thirty colleges in the state, and large numbers of excellent private schools. The Friends' Schools have always maintained a high scholastic standing.

Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson, said that "Pennsylvania was the first experiment which demonstrated that a community may remain under the influence of deep religious feeling without any compulsory law whatsoever on the subject of religion, and all denominations live in perfect harmony." That harmony and the moderation and substantial prosperity which grew out of it have given Pennsylvania a role to play in every crisis where fiery words and idealistic enthusiasm are not enough.



Coal, One of Pennsylvania's Four Talents, Is Buried in the Sections Shaded Black.

NATHALIA CRANE

By ALICE MARIE DAY



THE SHOE-SHINE SPREE

Once one time I was wedded
Unto a husband of nine,
Then came his mother and took him
Off for a sandal shine.
Beautiful dolls—I have plenty—
Clasping them unto my heart;
They look so much like their father
I could forgive him in part.
Yet when I think of that mother
Taking my husband from me,
I feel like raiding the corner
And ending that shoe-shining spree.

From LAVA LANE*

THE humor of that poem is typical of the little girl poet of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has just been honored by one of the most distinguished literary societies in England. Immediately after that honor there came another—the proffer of a scholarship from the Brooklyn Heights Seminary for six years of specialized education under their direction.

A laughing, happy little girl who played with dolls and words with equal pleasure at the age of nine, and who published her first book of poems at the age of ten, has been given the coveted prize of membership in the British Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers. Very few Americans, even of more mature years, ever receive this honor.

Nathalia's first book of poems, *The Janitor's Boy*, is in its seventh edition in America and has run through two editions in England. The first English edition was completely exhausted in three weeks' time. Her second book, entitled *Lava Lane*, came out last week.

Nathalia Crane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crane of Brooklyn, N.Y., was born on August 11, 1913. She began school when she was seven and a half, and has gone through the Brooklyn public schools as far as the eighth grade. From now on she will

attend the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, where there will be excellent opportunity for developing her gift in writing. The scholarship also provides for two years in college.

When she was nine years old she had been writing verse for several months before anyone knew it. Then her father and mother, to their great surprise, discovered that she had a scrap-book full of poems. They were even more astonished when a Brooklyn newspaper immediately accepted those sent in for publication.

Several months later the editor of a New York newspaper had published some of her poems without knowing she was a child. He wrote her a letter of appreciation and asked her to come in to see him. Imagine his surprise when "Nathalia Crane" turned out to be a tiny little girl in a bright red Tam O'Shanter! He had naturally thought that a far more mature person had written *The History of Honey*:

"The History of Honey"—by an aged mandarin,
And I bought it for the pictures of the bur-nished bees therein.

For the dainty revelations, masquerading up and down,
For the odor of the sandalwood that talked of Chinatown.

According to the mandarin, the Oriental bees
Were the first to hoard their honey in the mountain cavities.

In the ages of antiquity, each summer after-noon,
They flew in golden convoys to the moun-tains of the moon.

And there, in caves and cataracts, where nothing could annoy,
Poured gallons in the cavern when 'Con-fucious was a boy.

Many mountains bulged with honey stored before the days of Ming,
From each crevice dripped the essence of a very precious thing.

Imprisoned in this honey, aging as the aeons wane,
Are the souls of all the flowers, waiting to be born again.

Every lotus, every poppy, every tulip, every rose.
And those who sip the honey slip beyond all human woes.

Dream again of youth's digressions, index misty ways of joy,
Turn unto the pagan pastimes of Confucious—as a boy.

Doubtless there are yet secreted some di-vine distilleries
Overflowing with the wonders worth a dozen dynasties.

But the mandarin, he made no map, con-tented in old age
To draw the clinging love scenes of the bees on every page.

There he found an inspiration antedating all the Mings,
And he got the ancient essence of the very sweetest things.

But that was the little Nathalia Crane of two years ago. Now she has discarded her dolls and toys for a beautiful parrot called Sinbad. She reads every book she can lay her hands upon. She likes Kipling, and can quote all the verse in the *Jungle Book*. Soon she will be enjoying *Rewards and Fairies*, which is promised her as a gift from Louis Untermeyer, author and critic, who believes she is a genius.

When she was asked how she hap-pened to begin writing her rhymes, she answered casually:

"Oh, I thought if Kipling could, I could. So I just tried. I've been writ-ing ever since. Any one could."

Like Alexander Pope, who lisped in numbers when the numbers came, Nathalia has always chanted in rhymes and rhythms. When she feels like ex-pressing a thought or a story that is in her mind, she sits down at her type-writer and croons out the words until they fall into the rhythms and phrases that she likes. She knows nothing about metre and beats in a line, but senses that the lines are metrically cor-rect "when they strike her heart right," as she says. She never forces herself to write, and in fact she writes only when she feels like it.

Her dictionary is her great friend. She uses it constantly to look up new words that she hears people use. In reading books and magazines she never lets an unknown word go by her without looking it up in her huge dictionary to ascertain its meaning—"to become ac-quainted with it," as she explains to



Nathalia Crane in her garden with her pet parrot.

*LAVA LANE—Nathalia Crane—Thomas Seltzer (\$2.00).

those who have asked her. She also pays great attention to its synonyms and antonyms. In this way she is constantly enlarging her already unusually big vocabulary.

Some of her lighter poems are amusing descriptions of the things that happen to her. When she sits upon a bumble-bee in her muslin dress, she knows "the tenseness of humiliating pain." When she and another little girl get an ice cream sundae from a handsome soda fountain clerk, they forget in their giggling and embarrassment that there's a bill to pay. And then, of course, there's the shoe-shine episode when a little boy deserts her in favor of a shine.

But much of her poetry has deep meaning—an uncanny maturity of thought and feeling. Her appreciation of beauty, no less than her remarkable gift of imagination, shows perhaps best of all in *The Blind Girl*:

*In the darkness who would answer for the
color of a rose,
Or the vestments of the May moth and the
pilgrimage it goes?
In the darkness, who would answer, in the
darkness who would care,
If the odor of the roses and the winged things
were there.
In the darkness who would cavil o'er the ques-
tion of a line,
Since the darkness holds all loveliness, beyond
the mere design.
Oh night, thy soothing prophecies companion
all our ways,
Until releasing hands let fall the catalogue of
days.*

Her poetry reveals a great deal of reading knowledge of the classics, American history, and the Bible—she has already read it from start to finish!—and this advanced reading has helped to make her diction rather unusual for one of her young years. But some poems have a magic use of simple words and phrases, as for instance:

THE THREE-CORNERED LOT

Said the farmer to his daughters
"When I die, as like as not,
I'll leave to you the title to the old
three-cornered lot.
"Tis the vale beyond the pastures,
never any good to me,
With the huckleberry bushes and
the silver maple-tree.
"Fair scenery for song birds, but
too small to cultivate;
Yet there's a wall around it, like a
foolish man's estate."
Fell a blight upon the corn-fields;
stood an empty barn and cot;
The farmer's holdings dwindled to the
old three-cornered lot.
He saw his home dismantled; learned
that permanence, alas,
Is the portrait of a swallow painted on
the shadow grass.



NATHALIA AT WORK

*Came his daughter as a seeress and she said:
"As like as not,
I'm giving back the title to the old three-cor-
nered lot.*

*"Tis just a bit of scenery too sweet to cul-
tivate,
Yet there's a wall around it, like a nobleman's
estate;*

*"There are huckleberry bushes and a length
of garden loam,
And the stone walls of the foolish man where-
with to build a home."*

All of her poetry has a certain lilt of line, a beauty and a magic that will make it lasting. It will be interesting to watch for more volumes from America's child genius, who has won at the age of twelve England's most coveted prize denied to most of our mature authors and poets.

Her uncanny maturity is remarkable in a poem entitled *My Husbands*, from which the following verses are taken:

*I hear my husbands marching
The aeons all adown:
The shepherd boys and princes—
From cavern unto crown.*

*I hear in soft recession,
The praise they give to me;
I hear them chant my titles
From all antiquity.*



*But never do I answer,
I might be overheard;
Lose Love's revised illusions
By one unhappy word.*

*I sit a silent siren,
And count my cavaliers:
The men I wed in wisdom,
The boys who taught me
tears.*

Nathalia can well boast of good ancestry, for she is descended through her father from John and Priscilla Alden of Mayflower days. On her mother's side she may claim descent from the grand old family, Abarbanel, who counted among their number poets, musicians, and a

Minister of State to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

The name "Crane" has represented two other prominent figures in the American world of writing. Stephen Crane, renowned author of the Red Badge of Courage, achieved lasting fame during his short lifetime, which is immortalized in a biography of him by Thomas Beer. Dr. Frank Crane is a well known journalist and writer. If Stephen Crane were alive today he would stand in the same relationship to Nathalia Crane as Dr. Frank Crane does, that is, about third cousinship. Her father also did some writing and was a newspaper reporter before he entered his present bond and mortgage business. As a National Guardsman he has been through all the wars our country has had during his lifetime, from the Spanish-American to the World War. Another Crane who fought for this country, in the Civil War, is Nathalia's grand-uncle, Colonel Alexander B. Crane, of Scarsdale, N.Y., a prominent lawyer.

She tells of her childish joys in the following poem:—

THE JANITOR'S BOY

*Oh, I'm in love with the janitor's boy
And the janitor's boy loves me:
He's going to hunt for a desert isle
In our geography.
A desert isle with spicy trees
Somewhere near Sheephead Bay;
A right nice place, just fit for two,
Where we can live away.
Oh I'm in love with the janitor's boy,
He's busy as he can be;
And down in the cellar he's making
craft
Out of an old settee.
He'll carry me off, I know that he will,
For his hair is exceedingly red;
And the only thing that occurs to me
Is to dutifully shiver in bed.
The day that we sail I shall leave this
brief note.
For my parents I hate to annoy:
"I have flown away to an isle in the
bay
With the janitor's red-haired boy."*

AT GENEVA

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—THE GREATEST INTERNATIONAL FACT OF OUR DAY

By ALICE MARIE DAY

*The war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.—Tennyson*

THERE has been a great world council at Geneva, Switzerland, these past weeks. Many mighty diplomats were there to argue the ways and means of keeping all the nations of the world at peace. Through their slow-coming but hopeful results a new era is being born, an era of goodwill from all countries towards all countries.

It was the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations. According to Viscount Cecil, the League's greatest living protagonist, arbitration and not war is the natural and the best way of settling disputes, and the League of Nations is the international agency for getting this done. His words voice the sentiment of the entire Assembly.

The spirit of all members of the Assembly showed an earnest desire to arrive at a mutual comprehension of one another's national interests and necessities. One of the results of this spirit of cooperation was an amicable unison between the French and British points of view, and that unison alone makes this Assembly of the League worth while. The suggestion of an economic conference, proposed by the French and received with great misgivings by the English, was finally agreed upon by all members of the Assembly, including the English. World peace is one step closer to its goal of everlasting security.

Arbitration, security and disarmament are the principles upon which constructive efforts for peace shall be based for the next twelve months. These are the same three fundamental points the League has managed to maintain throughout all the periods of storm and stress that it has weathered during the past three years. All the nations within the League, represented by fifty delegations, acknowledge that these three principles are right, and that only by building upon them can peace be secured. Furthermore, they find these principles to be interdependent, no two of them being able to function properly without the third.

Although in accord as to the foundation for world peace, all the powers are not agreed as to the manner of building. But they have at least compromised sufficiently to begin the structure during the coming year.

Among the many interesting personalities representative of the different countries, no one attracted so much attention and applause as did Lord Cecil. His speech strongly in favor of the three above-mentioned principles ad-

vised practicality and warned against abstract theory. His strongest words were:

"The League is growing up. We are no longer in the period of uncertainty. The League is established. It is the greatest international fact of our day. Its general principles are well settled. The foundations have been completely laid."

These words met with great approval, as they clearly and concisely summed up the thought in every mind present. They were followed by a speech from M. de Jouvenal, former Minister of Education in France, in which he emphatically declared himself in favor of immediate and practical results.

Signor Coppola, the Italian statesman, admitted the possibility of war, but spoke hopefully of a "flexible system which will diminish the causes of war and make for peace with justice." As he refuted the possibility of a total suppression of war, his speech struck a harsh note in the Assembly. All the other powers hope for complete suppression of war through the agencies of the League of Nations, which they regard as the guardian of world peace.

Dr. Guerrero of Salvador in an address presented a resolution affecting armaments which was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. By this resolution the Council of the League is directed to prepare a draft convention on the private manufacture of arms so that an international conference to consider it may be summoned before the next Assembly. A representative from the United States Government will be invited to participate in the preliminaries.

The climax of the session was reached

when Lord Cecil spoke on disarmament:

"Disarmament, to be effective, must be general, and security and disarmament must go hand in hand. Complete security could not be attained without disarmament; disarmament could not be hoped for without security. With the eventual success of the proposed system of compacts, security will be insured to a greater or less degree, and then disarmament will become possible in proportionate ratio to the guarantees of security."

The general sense of the Assembly toward the United States was that they make suggestions on the European problems only after the nations of Europe themselves have had time to feel their way safe towards universal conciliation. The world plan of disarmament may follow thereafter.

Although nothing sensational happened at the Assembly, M. Rollin, the Belgian rapporteur, and Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovakian rapporteur, who studied the resolutions as they were passed upon, agreed that real advance had been made towards a common ground on the question of disarmament, and that foundations have been strongly solidified. "And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

M. de Jouvenal, in expressing this hopeful attitude, at the same time explained away the slow-working of the League in most effective terms. He said:

"It is true you could not by the wave of a wizard's wand transport humanity to the summit of the mountain of peace. Nevertheless, across the barriers of international frontiers, across the abysses of mistrust and across the obstacles of international fears and apprehensions, you have managed to mark out a true path, and you can go home to your own countries confident in your success."

"If you have not accomplished prodigies, you have, at any rate, earned that fame which was accorded to those old road builders of whom it was said that they had subdued the earth."

The Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations has not ended in a blaze of glory, but in a warm glow of satisfaction over solid, substantial work accomplished. As passion blinded by recent conflict and subsequent exasperation dies out, this great force demanding the reign of law between nations, as between persons, will become stronger and more powerful, creeping its way into the hearts of all nations.



LORD ROBERT CECIL

WHERE DO LAMPS COME FROM?

Around the World for Materials

By CATHERINE WOODS

WHERE do our lamps come from? On the face of it, that is easy! They come from the factories. They are made in the lamp factories from material which is sent in from other factories—bulbs and tubing from the glass works, filament and wires from the places where these are “drawn,” bases from the big base factory. We know all that! Everybody knows that! An electric lamp is a small thing: its different parts are assembled—with great care, of course—and put together—with skill, it is true—and there we are!

But where do they come from in the first place, these things that we work with, that we use?

Let us begin with the bulbs themselves, and the tubing—with glass.

All our glass is made in the United States, of course, and much of the material to make it comes from the United States. And yet to make glass something is sent to us from South America and something else is sometimes imported from picturesque Scandinavia, and mines on the borders of disorganized, changing Russia yield a material for American glass.

Materials for Glass

The principal materials from which our glass is made are silica sand, lead, glass cullet, and nitre. Lead ore comes largely from mines in Missouri; one of the chief sources for supply in silica sand is Illinois; glass cullet is simply broken bits of glass. For the nitre that is used in glass-making we depend principally upon a southern neighbor, Chile.

And when we look to see “Where nitre comes from,” we find ourselves looking at some interesting things.

But meanwhile we note other materials used in making glass—calcium lime, soda, and arsenic, all of which we get here at home in the United States; potash, much of which comes from Germany; feldspar, which is best known as coming from Sweden, although we use a domestic product; and manganese from the Caucasian mountains. We should have to travel over a big bit of country if we set out to collect the materials to make our glass!

The Valley of Paradise

When the early Spanish explorers sailed their boats south from Panama across the Equator, and on still south, they passed great stretches of hot, rainless, desert country—and still sailed on. Finally, at the latitude of thirty-five degrees, they came upon a fertile land of abundant rain, and in their astonish-

ment and joy they called it the Valley of Paradise. That was what is now Chile, and “The Valley of Paradise” is the meaning of the name of Valparaiso, Chile’s greatest port. A little to the north, and on to the southern turn of the sea-coast, stretches the green valley of Chile’s farmlands: it is a country that is much like the most fertile part of California, and it is very rich and beautiful. But the wealth of Chile does not lie in its lovely valley of Paradise. The wealth of Chile lies in the arid desert



Breaking up the nitrate rocks by blasting at Tacna-Arica, Chile.

far to the north. There in the rainless stretches between hills and sea is the greatest supply of sodium nitrate that is known to exist in the world. Many, many years after the first explorers found their tract of rain-washed fertile soil and settled in a soft land of fruitfulness and beauty, other explorers of a different kind discovered sodium nitrate in the harsh and terrifying desert that those early adventurers had passed by.

Chile's Desert of Prosperity

It is said that no rain ever falls in the Atacna Desert, where the nitrate beds are. Whether or not that statement is literally true, it is certainly a fact that this is one of the driest tracts of land in all the world. And it is exactly because it is such a terrible desert that it can produce Chile’s mineral wealth: sodium

nitrate dissolves in water; rain would wash it through the soil down to the sea. Since there is no rain, the nitrate remains there to be mined and used, and the desert remains as Chile’s most precious possession.

The mining and “extraction” of the nitrate are fairly simple processes. But the upkeep of the mines is not so simple. There are many men always at work in the nitrate beds—and everything that they use must be brought to them in the fertile lands of the south. Water—which is used in extracting the nitrate, as well as for the workers’ own needs—must sometimes be brought more than a hundred miles. Fortunately, the mineral lies near the surface of the earth and is easily dug out.

Who the People Are

Chile was settled before our country was, and the beautiful “plaza” of Santiago follows still the lines that were laid out for it when the city was founded in 1543. An uncommonly large proportion of the present-day citizenship of Chile is of pure Spanish stock, and the Chileans feel that they are more energetic and progressive than the more mixed populations that are found in some other parts of South America. Chile is really a busy industrial country, and its people are sometimes called the “Yankees of South America.”

Manganese for Clear Glass

Then there is manganese. If we did not have manganese to put in our glass pots, we could not be sure of the absolutely colorless clearness through which our lights shine. Manganese is a “decolorizer” in making glass—and the biggest supply of manganese comes from the Caucasian Mountains, near the shores of the Black Sea.

The Riches of the Caucasus

The Caucasian Mountains cross that strip of land, far in the east, where Europe stretches down to Asia between the Caspian and the Black Seas.

Most of the manganese comes from one valley—with a queer name, Kvirila—in what is now the “republic” of Georgia. This general district has been producing more than 400,000 tons of manganese a year. It is on the Black Sea side of the “arm” of the Caucasus, near the port of Batum, and at the other end of the one railroad from Baku on the Caspian, where the oil wells are.

The Legend of the Golden Fleece

It is a strange country of hills and vales, this land of the Caucasus. To the ancient Greeks it was a region of romance and mystery, and in one of the

most famous of their legends they sent a band of heroes, the Argonauts, into this unknown land, which they called Colchis, to find the wondrous treasure of the Golden Fleece. It promises a very different kind of Golden Fleece today! But to a great extent it is a land of romance and mystery still, and it is hard to guess what its future may be. It is a land of warring racial groups, who quarrel bitterly, but find themselves coming together after their quarrels because they really need each other's co-operation.

The name "Caucasus" is the word from which the popular name of the whole white race—the so-called "Caucasian"—comes. The white race in the Caucasus is split up into many subdivisions now. But some of these groups have a splendid spirit of energy and independence, and there may well be a very fine future awaiting the Georgians themselves.

The history of this arm of the country through several centuries past has been chiefly the history of Russia's efforts to conquer it. These efforts were finally successful in the 19th Century, but the "Russification" of some parts of the Caucasus brought with it so much misery and desolation that the country had not yet recovered when the Russian Revolution came. Now the Communist Government of Russia has organized these districts as "Soviet Republics," which are really subject to Moscow. Georgia made a brave stand against Bolshevik doctrines, but was unable to hold out against the Bolsheviks' military force—and "the oil treasures of Baku

are of paramount importance to any Russian state."

Away to the North in Sweden

The other "far-away" product that is used in making glass is feldspar, a mineral that is widely employed in the manufacture of porcelain.

One kind of feldspar that is much used in England is "Swedish spar," and it is from Sweden that much feldspar comes, although sources for the American market have been developed in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

We think of Sweden usually in the picturesque terms of the far Northland, of fiords and Lapland huts and the midnight sun; but it is interesting to remember that Sweden yields the best iron ore in Europe, and that it was a Swede who invented friction matches, and thus started what has grown to be an immense Swedish in-



This electric lamp is so small that it is officially listed as the "Grain of Wheat" Lamp. It is but a quarter inch in diameter and uses but one-fifth volt of electricity. It is estimated to give a quarter candlepower of light. It is used for medical purposes and is of the type used recently by Dr. Jackson of Philadelphia when he withdrew a tack from the lung of an eight months old baby. The bulb is inserted at the end of a silver tube, which in this case was inserted down the child's throat and gave enough light for the surgeon to locate the tack.

dustry. Stockholm, the Swedish capital, is called "the Paris of the North," and the Swedish people have the reputation of being gayer and more light-hearted than their Norwegian neighbors.

The potash that is used in glass-making has been produced for many years in the central highlands of Germany, and potash has been one of the resources upon which the industrial greatness has been built up. Before the War the markets of Germany and Austria supplied virtually the whole world with potash. But there are other sources in a good many places. And since the War we have been developing American supplies in Utah and California. Much German potash is still used on account of its purity.

The First Glass

The Egyptians who lived along the Nile four thousand years ago had learned to make glass beads, drinking



Not a crystal gazer but marvelling at the size of the world's largest lamp.

goblets, vases and the like. We know this because such articles have been found in their tombs. It is uncertain how the first glass came to be made, but, according to one story, it probably came about something like this: "A Phoenician sailor, chancing to prop his cooking pot with some pieces of matron, a crude kind of soda, found next day in the ashes lumps of what we know as glass. The sand on which his fire was built had been fused by the heat with the soda. The Phoenicians were traders, visiting in their travels every part of the known world, and the knowledge which had come by accident into their possession was passed along to other peoples and made use of. The workmanship in some of these early glass objects is very beautiful.

Blowing Bubbles

In large factories today much of the blowing and shaping of glass is done by machinery, but there are still some "mouth-blowers" left. They dip their long pipes into crucibles containing a molten mixture of all the ingredients we have just discussed. A small ball of glass collects on the end of the pipe, which the blower then raises and blows. As this bubble grows it is dipped again and again into the molten glass until it has reached the required size, when it is moulded or cut and flattened, depending upon what its final form is to be.

Because the bulbs in our lamps must be symmetrical, they are blown in mould-machines instead of by the old blow-pipe method.

But glass is only a part of the lamp. Many other countries must be visited before we can have the finished product.

(Another article on "Where Lamps Come From" will appear in an early issue.)



A BOY WHO NEEDS PLENTY OF WIND
The early electric light bulbs were laboriously blown by mouth.

A CHINESE PUZZLE

The Story of What China's Friends at Johns Hopkins Talked About

By LAURENCE S. LEES



Chang Tso-Lin

THIRTY-FIVE hundred years ago, when a great part of the world was inhabited by barbarians or covered with untamed forests and jungles, the country we know as China was civilized. It had laws and a stable government, its language had been highly developed by its philosophers and poets, and the arts of painting, sculpture and music were practiced freely. The early history of China is shrouded in fable, but historians agree upon the authenticity of her records as far back as 1100 B. C. China is, therefore, the oldest of the Nations and it is flattering to find her in her need turning to America—one of the youngest of the Nations—for moral support and material help. America owes China this aid, for when the thirteen original states were struggling to live, and Europe was doing her best to kill their trade, the China trade helped the young Republic to her feet.

During the month of September there was held at the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore a conference on American relations with China—a conference which plainly showed that of all the Western nations China felt she had more hope of support from America than from any other. The conference was in no sense an official one—that is, no member of the United States Cabinet or of the Chinese Government attended in behalf of their governments. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the position of China in the modern world and what America could do to help improve that position. The conference brought together nearly 200 American citizens—business men, missionaries, editors—as well as Chinese students and statesmen. As China is, owing to unstable government, several wars, and many harsh treaties, in a lamentable position, these men met to discuss as disinterestedly as possible the most important questions raised by the awakening of China.

The conference decided, by an overwhelming vote, to adopt the report of one of the subcommittees as expressing the general sentiment of the assembly. This report was inspired by the manifesto of the Chinese Students Association of America, backed up by the able speeches of Dr. Kuo, former President of the Southeastern University of Nan-king, China, and of Mr. Clarence S.

Young of the Chinese Legation at Washington. The report declared that the time was ripe for tariff autonomy and the abolition of the principle of extra-territoriality. How and when this was to be done was left to the international conferences which are to be held in Peking in October and December. The conference will have attained its aim if the United States takes at this meeting a position of leadership in developing a new international policy towards China.

How the Trouble Started

To understand the meaning of China's demands requires a brief summary of modern Chinese history. In 1841 the British proceeded to hostilities against China in order to redress injuries real or fancied. China, not being organized, was easily beaten and concluded a treaty by which the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fu-chau, Ningpo and Shanghai were opened to British traders. Moreover, the island of Hong-kong was ceded in perpetuity and an indemnity of \$21,000,000 agreed upon. In 1856, over the matter of a ship seized by the Chinese in one of their revolutions, Britain and France came to blows with China and totally destroyed her fleet. This war lasted till 1864. In 1883 hostilities broke out between China and France, in consequence of the warlike operations of the latter in Tonkin. But the matter was settled by France obtaining a protectorate over Tonkin. In 1894 Japan fought China and beat her over Korea, the struggle being terminated by Japan obtaining the island of Formosa and Korea her independence.

A large indemnity was paid by China to

Japan and further treaty ports opened to foreigners. In 1897 two German missionaries were murdered in the Province of Shan-tung, and Germany obtained possession of the port of Kiao-Chau. China was then made to lease Port Arthur to Russia and Wei-hei-Wei to Great Britain. In 1890 arose what is known as the "Boxer rising," when fanatics murdered several foreigners. This brought about concerted military and naval action by Britain, Japan, France and Germany and the United States. Peking was bombarded and occupied and peace signed over an indemnity of \$735,000,000. In all of these wars, territory and money were taken from China.

Up to that time the action of all foreign nations had been directed towards the establishing of trading posts by force of arms. But America set a precedent by the prompt evacuation of her troops and by the humane consideration for the Chinese. She pointed out that Asiatic nations were not to be considered as material for conquest or spoil. Owing to her efforts, the Boxer indemnity was reduced to \$337,000,000 and \$13,000,000 set aside for repayment to China. This was used to educate young Chinese men and women and helped to found the great independence movement in China today.

How China became a Republic is not in the scope of this article. The many good histories of China will tell you how this came about. It suffices to know that there is in China today an important Nationalist party which wants to obtain freedom from treaties which were made when the country was at the mercy of Western nations.

By the terms of the various treaties drawn up between China and the Powers she cannot fix her own tariffs. Her Customs Service is in the hands of the Powers. She may not alter her tariffs by as much as two per cent. When she asks for tariff autonomy, she is asking for the right to fix and collect her own revenue.

What Extra-Territoriality Means

"Extra-territoriality" means a form of privilege or exemption consisting of a limitation of territorial sovereignty with regard to certain persons and



Feng Hu-Hsiang



"COMES THE DAWN?"

From The Independent.

places. That is, citizens of one country living in another are exempted from subjection to the laws of that country. This principle was established in China as far back as 1844 and foreigners there are exempt from Chinese laws. This gives rise to all kinds of evils. Cases in China between foreigners and Chinese can only be tried by Consular Courts and Mixed Courts and this involves the application of Chinese, British, French, German and American laws, so causing a great deal of confusion and injustice. It is, moreover, very difficult for a white judge to appreciate the subtleties of the Chinese and much distress is caused thereby.

Under the principle of extra-territoriality foreigners are exempt from search which encourages the smuggling of drugs and arms. A great deal of the munitions used by the Chinese Warlords are supplied through this channel. Under the same privilege foreign troupes are maintained on Chinese soil. This is

forty-nine modern prisons have been established and law schools have been established in many provinces.

Internal Problems

One of the dilemmas which face the International Conference in Peking this month is the question as to which section of the Chinese nation they will be making an agreement with. The present Provisional Government is so weak that the Powers know that any conditional reform insisted upon in return for the granting of China's demands cannot be enforced should opposition arise. Ever since the overthrow of the Imperial Dynasty in 1911 China has been torn by Civil Wars. This is partly due to being too suddenly inspired by half understood ideas of Western government and largely owing to the private ambitions of faction leaders. Today she is on the verge of yet another civil war. Chang Tso-lin, the so-called "Mukden War Lord," is the most pow-

be in his territory, and so he felt that should Feng ever want to attack him he would be master of the situation. Feng, moreover, could no longer obtain arms from abroad, as he had when in control of the coast line.

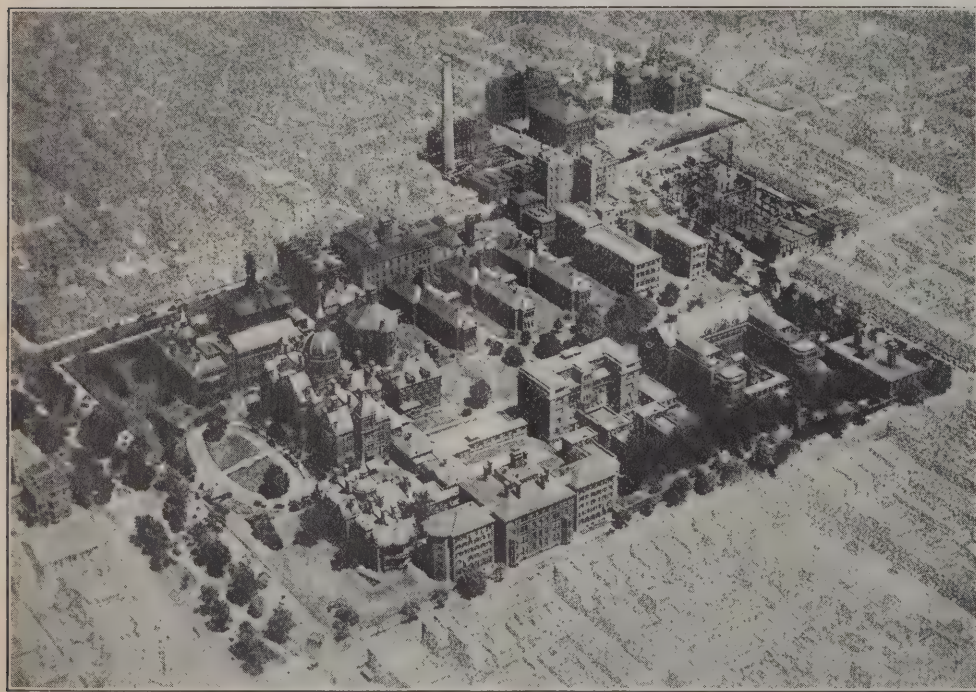
Nevertheless, what Chang feared took place, and his late ally Feng shows signs of wanting further power. It came to the ears of Chang that Feng was obtaining arms from the Soviet Republics by auto transport over the sandy wastes of the Gobi desert. Chang's finances were in too bad shape to enable him to attack Feng openly, but he immediately occupied Peking, so obtaining complete control of the Government. But Peking is of no importance strategically and Feng withdrew his troops a little northwest of the city.

The Russian Complication

This is the position today. Neither side quite dares attack the other. But it seems fairly certain that a conflict will take place. Neither of these men are of the kind that merely glare at each other. The threat of a Civil war next Spring has been confirmed by M. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador at Peking. Partly because Chang wants to keep friendly with the Powers, he disapproves of the student rioting which occurred recently at the treaty ports. Feng, cut off from the coast, finds his only ally in Soviet Russia. The Soviet Government of today is far different from the ideal one which had been planned, and it can no longer be regarded as a Proletarian or Workers' government. It is as imperialistic as Japan or Great Britain. Feng is mobilizing at Kalgan near the Mongolian border, and his relations with Uрга, the Mongolian capital, are close and friendly. Uрга and Moscow, too, are close and friendly and it is likely that the Union of Soviet Republics is not at all adverse to the game of matching one Chinese general against another if Mongolia can, eventually, be made a Soviet dependency.

The Baltimore Conference was keenly followed in England. It caused Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to make a speech in which he once more made that familiar pronouncement to backward countries—England would not make reforms in its relations with China until China established a settled government.

If the new Customs Conferences in Peking ends satisfactorily, one thing seems certain. Uncle Sam will be asked to finance China. The financial center of the world is shifting from Europe to America, which will give the United States the position of the first white power in the Pacific. It also means that the Pacific and Eastern Asia are passing from under the diplomatic sway of Europe—for "China is rousing herself from her sleep and bids fair to renew her mighty youth."



An aerial view of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, where the important Conference on American Relations with China was held.

in violation of Chinese sovereignty, but on the grounds that it is necessary for the protection of the lives of the foreign residents.

The advocates of the maintenance of the principle of extra-territoriality at the Baltimore Conference argued that this was necessary because Chinese laws were not adequate measured by Western standards. Perhaps this is partly true and points to the probability of the abolition of extra-territoriality only gradually as the Chinese legal code changes. It must, however, be taken into account that despite vast internal troubles China has made and is making important judicial reforms. New Civil laws have been codified. One hundred and twenty-two modern law courts and

erful man in China today. Last year he defeated Wu-pei-Fu, the supporter of the weak President Tsao-Kun. He did this with the aid of the so-called "Christian General," Feng Hu-Hsiang, who betrayed his master Wu. Once Wu was out of the way, Chang and Feng set up as Chief Executive an old general called Tuan-chi-gui, who, as he had no army, was harmless to them. The puppet President has ever since clung to his post by alternately trying to please both Chang and Feng.

Feng entrenched himself in Peking and appointed himself overlord of the vast territory Northwest of it. But Chang Tso-lin took the lion's share and occupied China from Manchuria to Shanghai. All the arsenals happen to

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Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics Literature and Geography

I. The World Through the Air—

1. From what has come out at the inquiry into the Shenandoah disaster, where, if anywhere, do you think the responsibility lies? Discuss this in class.
2. What is the principle construction of a dirigible? What purposes can it serve?
3. Give all the arguments you can think of both for and against a unified air service.
4. Draw up a skeleton plan according to which a Department of Aviation would operate.
5. Do the foreign countries help private aviation companies?
6. Give an account of Mr. Hoover's life? In what many ways has he served his own and other countries?
7. Why are the anthracite coal fields better organized from a trades union point of view than the soft coal fields?
8. What do you think is the explanation of a situation such as that described in the account of the miners' mass meeting in West Virginia? What remedies would you suggest?
9. Make a proposition for debate out of the moral position of the American airmen in Morocco. Prepare a brief on it.
10. What has Marshal Lyautey accomplished for Morocco?
11. What is the relation of the United States to the League of Nations? It is not a member, of course, but it takes a part in many of the League activities. What is that part?
12. What is a "mandate" for a country?
13. What do you understand by a "security" compact?

II. Pennsylvania—

1. What nationalities other than English settled in Pennsylvania? What did each contribute to the life of the colony?
2. Why were the Quakers in the colony not so eager for independence as the settlers of Massachusetts? Why were their relations with England so much more friendly than those of some of the New England colonies?
3. What do we mean by "visible liberty"?
4. What is the difference between the coal found in the western part of the state and the "black diamonds" in the east?
5. Can you think of any reason why literature did not flourish in Pennsylvania as it did in New England?

6. What has Governor Gifford Pinchot had to do with forestry in the United States?

III. Nathalia Crane—

1. Where does Nathalia Crane live?
2. Why is she unusual?
3. What are the names of her books? Have you read any of her poems elsewhere?
4. Why don't you write poems? What keeps you from trying to write in rhyme and meter?
5. Which of her poems quoted do you like best? Why?

IV. At Geneva—

1. How many countries sent delegations to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations?
2. Where did the Assembly come together?
3. On what three principles will constructive efforts for peace be based during the coming year?
4. What has been accomplished in this Assembly of the League?
5. Who is the League's greatest living protagonist? What did he say at the conference that won great approval from the other members of the Assembly?

V. Where Lamps Come From—

1. How many explorers can you name who sailed past the great nitrate beds of Chile without guessing their worth and future importance?
2. Find the Caucasus Mountains on the map. On their eastern side you will see Persia. What is the natural product that has made Persia important?
3. What is the story of the Golden Fleece? What is the Golden Fleece of the Caucasus today?
4. What else did the ancient Egyptians make besides glass that has been found in their tombs?
5. Tell what you know of the Republic of Georgia and its relation to Bolshevist Russia.

VI. A Chinese Puzzle—

1. What is meant by "treaty ports" and "extraterritoriality"?
2. Write a short essay stating what are likely to be the relations of the United States with China, bearing in mind the Boxer rising incident and the recent Baltimore Conference.
3. Give all the reasons you can think of for China's unhappy state. In what way is Russia concerned with her affairs?
4. Why are young Chinese men and women able to educate themselves in America?

Articles of Unusual Interest in Next Week's Issue of OUR WORLD WEEKLY

The World Through the Air
Twenty-Five Years—Viscount Grey
Know Your Country—Illinois
The Flowering of the Holy Land
Zona Gale—Novelist
Marvels of the Chemical World

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STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Edwin Muller, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of OUR WORLD WEEKLY, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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EDWIN MULLER, JR.
Treasurer.

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(Seal) BERTHA M. LANGE,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1927.)

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OUR WORLD WEEKLY

Editorials by Leading Americans

From the Cosmos Editorial Board, Organized by the Publishers of OUR WORLD WEEKLY

Aesthetic Honesty

By SIGMUND SPAETH

New York Music Critic



It begins to look as if America had at last decided to be honest with herself on this matter of Art and the appreciation of Beauty. For years we have struggled along with a curiously artificial policy of hypocrisy, pretending to like things which we thought we ought to like, and trembling at the suggestion that some so-called "authoritative opinion" might not entirely agree with our own.

Those who really know something about music and pictures and sculpture and books were inclined to stick to the fetish of exclusiveness and exercise a delicate snobbery which was feared far more than it was resented. Artists and connoisseurs formed a little corporation of their own, whose fundamental creed proclaimed: "I am better than my neighbors because I can create or interpret or appreciate these beautiful things that mean nothing to the average human soul."

This tradition of superiority was jealously guarded, and the very ones who could have profited by a more general enthusiasm seemed least anxious to make their aesthetic secrets public property.

Today the accessibility of Art has removed much of this veil of exclusiveness. With music reaching our ears through the radio, the phonograph and the reproducing piano in addition to human agencies, with pictures wonderfully printed in our magazines and newspapers, with sculpture adorning our department stores as well as our parks and museums, a new significance attaches to the platitude: "I know nothing about Art but I know what I like." The beautiful things of this world are now so easily within the reach of any casual observer that ignorance or indifference is no longer excusable.

With this new opportunity for aesthetic honesty, people are beginning to discover that the exact nature of their tastes and standards of Art does not matter so much after all. It is far more important that they should respond to beauty of some sort than that they should be absolutely certain of the guaranteed correctness of that response.

The man who looks at a sunset and says: "You wouldn't believe it if you saw it painted," is actually expressing an aesthetic thrill which is satisfactory enough under the circumstances. If a picture of puppies upsetting a bowl of milk happens to appeal more than a Corot landscape to certain individuals, why should they worry?

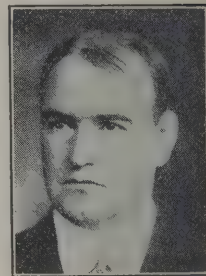
It has already become fashionable to refer to the genius of Charlie Chaplin; and the honest appreciation of the comic strip, jazz and vaudeville comedians no longer create the artificial horror that once prevailed among the intelligentsia.

If our interest in Art is actually based upon sincerity at last, there is reason to hope that the well-known process of evolution may in time produce an equally honest appreciation of those things which time has earmarked with the stamp of permanent beauty.

Japan's New Ambassador

By HAMILTON HOLT

Former Editor of The Independent



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has appointed Charles MacVeigh Ambassador to Japan. He will, one ventures to predict, hardly find his new berth a bed of roses. Let no one think for a moment that Japan has forgotten the offensive way the United States passed the anti-Japanese immigration law last year. Just when it looked as though the long series of pin-pricks on the part of some of the Western states was to be forgotten in the rejoicings over the success of the Washington Conference on Armaments and the Far East and a new era of peace in the Pacific ushered in, Congress abrogated without conference the so-called "Gentleman's Agreement" made in conference, and from Japan's point of view ignored Japan's international prestige and treated her as negligible.

To understand Japan and her feelings the American people should keep clear in mind Japan's two high principles or purposes which have animated her national and international policies since the "Restoration" of '68, when the Emperor was restored to temporal power on the ruins of the Shogunate. An understanding of these two purposes is the key to Japanese history for the past half century.

Japan's first and fundamental purpose was security. Her statesmen saw at the beginning of the new regime that if Japan did not adopt Western ideas she would inevitably suffer the fate of India and certain other peoples and be gobbled up by the great Powers of Christendom.

Accordingly feudalism was broken up, a constitutional government along Western lines established, the caste system abolished and the door of opportunity opened to all the people. An army was created with a universal manhood service. A navy was begun—weak at first, but now the third greatest in the world and superior to any in Japanese waters.

But Japan did not stop there. Korea, according to Marquis Ito, was "the dagger pointed at the heart of Japan." Japan took the dagger. She also took over after the Russo-Japanese War the Manchurian Railroad and made a treaty with China by which it could not be paralleled. Thus the land approach to her was within her hands and she was safe from land or sea attack.

Having insured herself preservation, Japan's second great purpose followed. She proposed to make herself the equal of any nation in the arts of peace.

It would seem that there ought to be enough ability and Golden Rule morality in American statesmanship to find a way to heal this breach between Japan and the United States honorably alike to both countries. If the future of the world's civilization is to center on the Pacific, then there is nothing more important for the welfare of mankind than that the two greatest Pacific Powers live together in concord and peace. One hopes that the new Ambassador will prove to be a statesman who can lead the way. He has an opportunity such as comes to few men.

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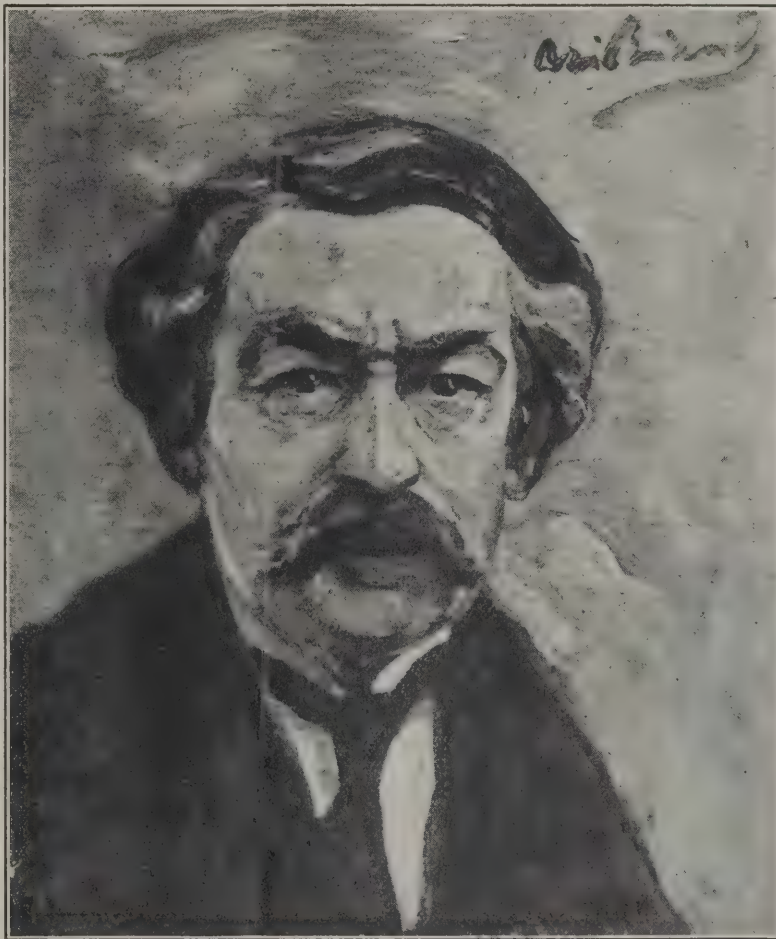
The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Coolidge celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage on their way to Omaha, where the President addressed the convention of the American Legion and reviewed a parade of military veterans of the World War. They came home to Washington within the same week. The trip, however, was no sooner begun than people remarked it would take the President across some of the states which are showing signs of discontent with the conduct of the Administration. This is the year, of course, for the Republicans to strengthen the weak places; for next year's widespread general elections will show whether or not they have held the great majority which returned President Coolidge to office at the last Presidential elections. It was reported that Republican party leaders hoped that Mr. Coolidge would make speeches on the way to Omaha, but that he declined. In Omaha, however, he met the leading politicians of the Western states, and from them, no doubt, he received first-hand information of which he will make use in time for the Congressional and State elections in 1926.

Republican Politics

The Administration had its first serious setback politically in the victory of



ARISTIDE BRIAND

Former Premier of France and now her representative at the Locarno Security Conference. From a painting by E. Louis Gillot.

"Bob" LaFollette in the contest in Wisconsin to fill the Senate vacancy left by the death of Robert LaFollette. The late Senator LaFollette was elected in 1922, and his son will fill his unexpired term which ends March 1, 1929. The Senator-elect won a decisive victory on

the Republican ticket against the Conservative Republican candidate. This result leaves little chance for the restoration of Wisconsin to the Conservative Republican fold. It was an open secret that the "regular" Republicans hoped to bring this about. In fact, President Coolidge and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin went to Minnesota, the Badger state's great neighbor, last June, to do their part in rescuing Wisconsin for the party. But the recent elections show that the progressive idea in Wisconsin survived the death of the leader of the Senate insurgents.

"Bob" LaFollette was elected on a slightly more conservative platform than his father. In other words, he dropped Government ownership of railroads and the review of Supreme Court decisions by Congress. He announced that in the Senate he would oppose the Esch-Cummins railroad law, would ask lower freight rates for the farmers, and would oppose the leasing of Muscle Shoals. He is against our entering the World Court,

established by the League of Nations at the Hague. He has so far distinguished himself as campaign manager for his father, who headed the third party ticket in the last Presidential elections. But he has never held elective office before. Affection and good management were

contributing causes of his recent victory. Whether he will develop the necessary qualities of leadership remains to be seen. In the meantime, Senator Watson (Republican) has lost no time in reading him out of the Republican party fold. According to Mr. Watson, he will not be recognized as a Republican Senator when he gets to Congress, and he will not get the membership on the Interstate Commerce Committee once held by his father. Though he was elected on a Republican ticket, his platform was anti-Administration, Senator Watson points out.

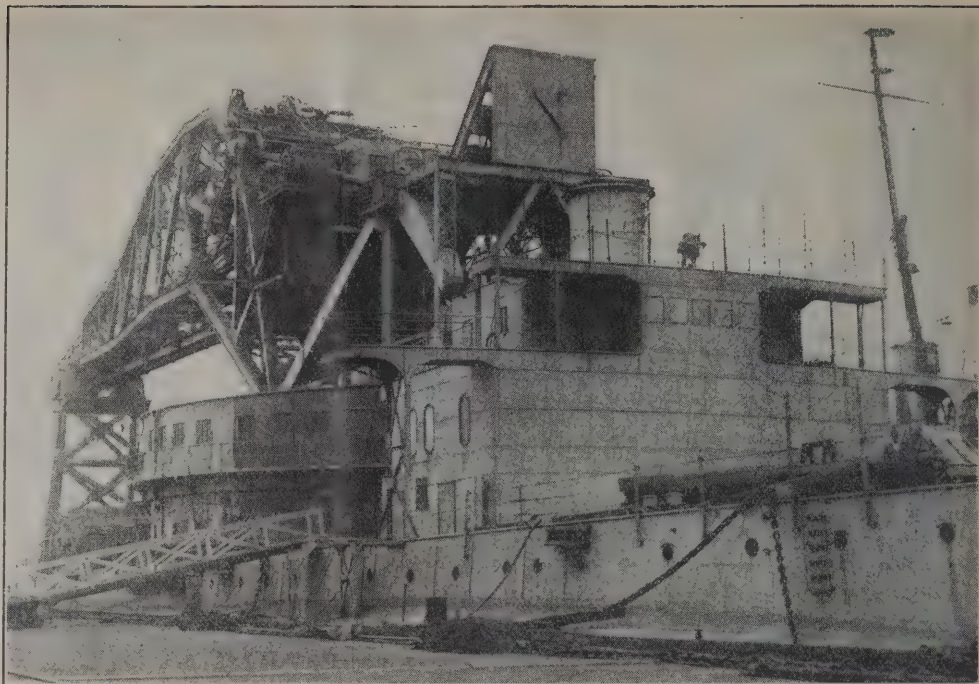
The importance of the LaFollette victory lies less in the defeat of the Administration than in its effect on other states in the West and Northwest. Many seats, whose present holders are supporters of the Administration, will be contested in those states next year. In Wisconsin itself, Senator Lenroot comes up for re-election.

In the next Congress we may expect to learn whether Coolidge's high tide has begun to ebb or is still high enough to carry the Administration Senators back to Congress.

There seems to be one question on which the Administration may surely count on getting favorable action, and that is reduction in taxes. Another question, already coming to an issue, is the running of the United States Shipping Board. The United States Shipping Board was created in 1916, two years after the beginning of the World War, when conditions in world shipping made it necessary to have some non-partisan body to keep track of American shipping interests and make regulations and decisions that would further them. It is something like the Interstate Commerce Commission in that it



Young "Bob" LaFollette with his father, the late Senator from Wisconsin.



MIGHT HAVE LIFTED THE S-51

The U. S. S. Kearsarge, crane ship No. 1 of the U. S. Navy, and claimed to be the most powerful crane ship in the world, as it lies in its uncompleted state in the Boston Navy Yard. All eyes were turned to this ship when it was still hoped that the ill-fated submarine could be lifted in time to save the lives of her occupants. Events have shown that her crew was instantaneously killed but it is nevertheless felt that this crane ship should have been at hand to give all the help possible.

was created by act of Congress to carry out certain specified duties, and is composed of men of both parties. These men are seven in number, and are chosen from seven geographical areas, to make sure that the interests of the whole country may be served. When the United States entered the World War, the work of the Shipping Board increased, and another body was created—the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This body was to have direct administration of the American Merchant Marine, but was to be responsible to the Shipping Board. This relationship of parent and child was confirmed by the Merchant Marine Act of 1920. Nevertheless, last year the Shipping Board, at the suggestion of President Coolidge, delegated the power to supervise rates and routes, and to dispose of government-owned ships, to Admiral Leigh Palmer, U.S.N., President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Since then, Admiral Palmer has operated our merchant fleet with little reference to the Board, and with a good deal of reference to the President's wish for economy in Government expenditures. As a result, a fine controversy has arisen, with several important political aspects. The issue, which may be fought out in Congress this winter, is whether the Shipping Board is to continue as an independent administrative branch of the Government, representing the sectional interests of the country, and responsible to Congress, which created it, or whether its powers are to be concentrated in one person. The President, it is known, believes that our shipping interests can be

better served by one man than by a board of seven, and it is said that he may recommend the abolition of the board and the transfer of its powers to a bureau under a member of the Cabinet. In the meantime, he has sought to end the battle between the Board and Admiral Palmer (the Board recently voted to revoke Admiral Palmer's powers) by appointing H. G. Dalton, an engineer and business man of Cleveland, to make a thorough study of the Shipping Board and its problems. The President has acted here as he did in the aviation controversy. He is seeking expert, impartial advice, with the idea of finding the basis for some suggestions that Congress may embody in legislation this year.

Colonel Mitchell Testifies

In the meantime, both the inquiry into the loss of the *Shenandoah* and the sessions of President Coolidge's Air Board of Inquiry continued, the one in its effort to fix the cause for the air tragedy and the other to make an exhaustive study of our air services. The sessions of the Air Board were greatly enlivened by the testimony of Colonel Mitchell. He was their star witness, but he did not startle his hearers as much as had been expected. He attacked our aviation policy—or rather, our lack of policy, and refrained from attacking individuals. His chief criticism was for the system which permits the Army and the Navy Air Services to be controlled by men who lack training in aviation methods. He blamed "bungling amateurs" for the loss of the *Shenandoah* and the failure of the naval air

flight from San Francisco to Honolulu, and he had severe words for the use of naval airplanes with the MacMillan expedition to the Arctic.

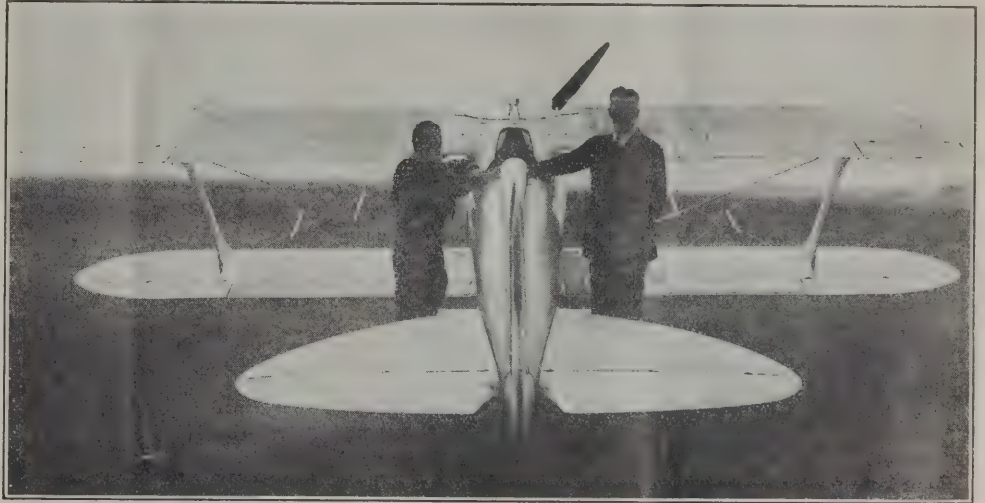
As soon as the Air Board had notified the War Department that it had completed its examination of Colonel Mitchell, the War Department ordered Colonel Mitchell to report to the Inspector General of the Army to answer charges which are being brought against him. The principal charge was said to be insubordination, based upon what the Colonel said in a published statement just after the *Shenandoah* disaster.

More American Wings

At the same time that the Army and the Navy Air Services were being made the object of criticism, it is interesting to note the commercial airplane "reliability" tour launched by the Ford Airport in Detroit. The aim of this tour was not speed, but the ability to keep to a schedule, as each machine entered had a definite time of arrival and departure in each of the eleven cities in the eleven midwestern states to be

ment, nevertheless what was reached was at least an agreement. If it is approved by the French Cabinet and by the United States Congress, it will go into effect and afford a firm place from which to make a new start to a final settlement. In the meantime, two points seem to have been gained. We have

he could do this, Premier Painlevé of France refused to say more than that his country would "maintain its attitude of an honest man who seeks to pay as much as he can of what is asked from him, but will not take any engagement which he knows beforehand he is incapable of fulfilling."



Lieutenant Cyrus Bettis, Army Pilot (left), shaking hands with the Navy Pilot Lieutenant Al Williams across the Curtiss racing airplane which won the Pulitzer Air Derby at a speed of 248.99 miles an hour.



Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, who has just succeeded John W. Weeks, resigned, as he appeared when testifying before the President's Air Board.

visited. Another great air event, or series of events, were the races for the Pulitzer Trophy at Mitchel Field, Garden City, Long Island. Three days of air racing, sham airplane battles, parachute jumping, and stunt flying concluded with the racing of the fastest planes in the world for the Pulitzer Trophy.

French Debt Compromise

Though the French Debt Mission and our Foreign Debt Commission were able to reach only a temporary agree-

won our contention that France should recognize that she must pay the whole debt. France has won her argument for the virtual postponement of payments until she shall be better able to reckon her financial future than at present. According to the temporary agreement, France is to pay us \$40,000,000 a year for five years, at the end of which time the matter of debt settlement is to be taken up anew. This \$40,000,000 represents 1 per cent interest on the whole debt, and omits accrued interest from the reckoning.

The careful statement made public by our Foreign Debt Commission shows further the extent to which we have kept to our policy of dealing with each War debt according to the capacity of the debtor nation to pay. The total sum was generally known, but probably it was not widely understood that \$682,000,000 represents advances to make payments on maturing commercial obligations and in support of the franc on international exchange. This sum certainly does not come technically under the head of "War" debts. There is also a matter of \$407,000,000, on account of the French purchase of surplus War stocks. . . . another commercial debt. Yet the two items are included in the War debt, and receive the benefit of any concessions in interest to be asked on the debt as a whole.

Finance Minister Caillaux of France, who headed the French Mission, following the abrupt ending of his negotiations with the American Foreign Debt Commission, sailed for France to put the matter before the French Cabinet. Until

The Meeting at Locarno

M. Caillaux's failure to bring back a permanent debt agreement from the United States was overshadowed for a time by the important meeting between German statesmen and statesmen from France and Great Britain at Locarno, a sleepy little town on the shores of Lake Maggiore, in Italian Switzerland. This meeting was to take action on the security pact guaranteeing the present frontier between Belgium and France on one side, and Germany on the other. Reduced to its simplest terms, the proposed treaty would guarantee the Rhineland from aggression by Germany and from aggression by France. It would be signed by France and by Germany and would be countersigned by Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy. It was offered by Germany and sponsored by Great Britain. Both Great Britain and Germany came to the conference with the idea that the pact should deal only with this famous frontier. Nevertheless, the pact contained provision for treaties of arbitration between Germany and her eastern neighbors, thus revealing that it is only the first step towards a system of treaties to remove the shadow of war from Europe. But from these treaties Great Britain has made clear her determination to stand aloof. France, it is known, is anxious about Germany's eastern boundary, which marches with the Polish border, and with its southeastern boundary, which marches with the border of Czechoslovakia. Poland and France are bound together by a military alliance, and so are France and Czechoslovakia. In addition, Czechoslovakia is France's con-



Ewing and Galloway

The quiet village of Locarno on the Swiss shore of Lake Maggiore.

necting link with the Little Entente. The Little Entente is a coalition of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia, and is based on military and commercial treaties and informal understandings. It meets the desire of the small new states of Central Europe for a combination against possible danger from Bolshevik Russia, and also acts as a barrier between Russia and the rest of Europe. Its interests are of vital importance to France, who must look out for these Allies now that Germany has come as an equal to an international conference. Germany is ready to guarantee the Rhine frontier, but was known to wish a readjustment of her eastern frontiers at some later date. These eastern frontiers were established by the Treaty of Versailles.

Before the Locarno meeting, the German Government sought to link up the security negotiations with the question of War guilt. The Treaty of Versailles says that the responsibility for the War is on Germany. The Allies, however, reminded Germany that the Conference was not called to revise the Versailles Treaty. Revision of the Versailles Treaty is a German aim, since the treaty naturally puts them at a great disadvantage.

Present at the conference were Chancellor Luther of Germany, Gustav Stresemann, Germany's Foreign Minister, Foreign Minister Briand of France, Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and hundreds of newspaper men who were linking up Locarno with the rest of the world. What has been going on in that little town is the most important conference since the great gathering which worked out the Peace Treaty at Versailles. As Premier Painlevé of France was reported as saying: "Franco-German re-

conciliation is like the keystone of European civilization." He was speaking at Nimes, in France, before an organization of French and Czechs. This organization was honoring the memory of a Frenchman who played a great part in the development of Bohemian independence. The French Premier made the address the occasion of reassuring the Czechs that their interests and those of the Poles would not be neglected at Locarno.

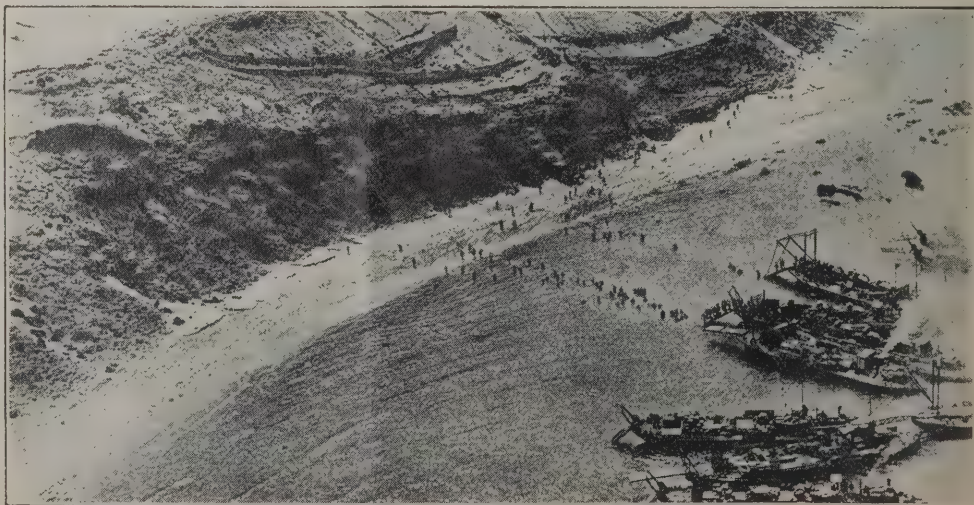
The Soviet Foreign Minister

Much interest was aroused by the activity of Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, in the days before the Locarno conference. He visited Warsaw, capital of Poland, and Berlin. Soviet Russia and Poland have been improving their relations recently. They concluded a boundary treaty, which removed one cause of trouble. Now, it is thought, Poland is not beyond letting France see

that she is on cordial terms with her great Eastern neighbor. That would make France a little unquiet and more zealous in looking after Polish interests. In Berlin, Tchitcherin took part in negotiations for a trade treaty between Russia and Germany, also in propaganda against the security conference at Locarno. Tchitcherin is reported to fear that the conference will result in an attempt by the European nations to work out a common policy with regard to Russia. In the meantime, the way he has busied himself made a most unpleasant impression in the conference circles, though how the general question of European security can be settled without at some time consulting Russia was hard to see.

Before the October Rains

All the reports about the war in Morocco, where France and Spain are allies against the Riff tribesmen fighting under Abd-el-Krim, have pointed out the importance of what was accomplished before the October rains. The October rains make that wild and hilly country impassable. It is almost impassable as it is, so far as modern military operations are concerned. But once the rains fall, there is an end to everything for the winter. It can be seen then that it is necessary to have made some definite gain to report before that time. The resignation of Marshal Lyautey, the famous French Resident-General who has been administering French Morocco for the Sultan of all Morocco, seemed to be a sign that some definite gain was about to be reported. And shortly after, that happened, though it was a victory to the credit of Spain, not to France. Spanish forces captured Ajdir, Abd-el-Krim's capital. At the same time, it was reported that the French had begun to advance with their big guns, though they were having a hard time in a country without roads.



Spanish troops landing at Alhucemas Bay. This airplane view of the "Spanish Dardanelles" shows the soldiers wading through the water to land on the Moroccan coast.

Zona Gale- Poet, Politician, and Novelist

By ALICE MARIE DAY

And the Dwarf answered: "Something human is dearer to me than all the world."

Grimm's Fairy Tales

MISS Zona Gale's profound sympathy for humanity is the foundation for her success in writing. Something human is dearer to her than anything else in the world. Her stories prove it; they show she understands the foibles of humanity and sympathizes with them. In stark realism she shows up people as they are without belittling them. Nowhere in her books is this sympathetic feeling more evident than in her characterization of Miss Lulu Bett, a homely woman, a mere family drudge in drab surroundings, whom she transforms into a glorified creature of great worth.

Recently, Miss Gale has been in the public eye not so much as a writer as in the capacity of regent of the University of Wisconsin. The most talked-of subject in that state at present is the refusal of the Board of Regents to accept a proffered gift from the General Education Board. Miss Gale as a regent voted against accepting the money and published her defense in *The Nation* (Sept. 30th). As many alumni of the University and taxpayers in the state of Wisconsin object to the refusal of the several hundred thousand dollars, the issue hangs fire and is being hotly argued pro and con throughout the state, even exciting national attention.

Many who envy Miss Gale's success forget that she has had a very long upward climb. Though she began to write when she was only four years old (!), she continued to write for fully twenty-five years before she met with any success, except as a newspaper reporter. When she was seven she fashioned her first book with her own hands by cutting up huge pieces of brown wrapping paper into sheets of appropriate size and sewing them together to look like the leaves of a book. On the dark brown pages of this hand-made "book" she printed her first poems and stories in a round, childish scrawl.

At thirteen she sent out her first long story. It happened to be about a grand duchess, and of course it came back to her immediately. Then she entered into a veritable gamble with the mails: she sent her stories out in droves and they came back in droves, too. Miss Gale is reported to have told of a certain regular occurrence at this period of her writing:

"The postman's habit was to open the front door and toss the letters into the hall. The heavy manuscripts dropped with an unmistakable sound; and often, when I was upstairs, I could count them as they fell, and knew just how many of my stories had come back. I can hear the sound even now. But I can hear,

too, my father's cheerful, 'Well, somebody has to take them!'"

After finishing the high school at Portage, Wisconsin, where she had lived all her childhood, she went to Madison to attend the state university, and in the course of the next few years she took two degrees in English literature. Her scholarly training didn't in the least spoil her for creative writing. "Know, not for knowing's sake, but to become a star to men forever," expresses Miss



Courtesy of the Macmillan Co.

ZONA GALE

Gale's attitude towards her whole vast fund of knowledge—knowledge of literature and art as well as knowledge of human nature.

This quotation of Browning's may be paraphrased into: "Write, not for writing's sake, but to become a guide to men forever," for though her books do not in the least intend a purpose, they unconsciously help us to assert our own personality—if we need any help!—and stimulate us to higher and better things. If Miss Gale's books may be said to have any purpose at all, it is that of helping the individual to free himself from cramped surroundings, of showing the way to higher thought and freer expression of the individual soul.

For the twenty-five years before her first book came off the real press, she never stopped writing, never gave in to discouragement, and continually strove with all her might toward the goal she had set for herself. She wrote unceasingly an endless succession of poems and stories.

First in Milwaukee, and later in New York, she had some newspaper experience. While Miss Gale was a reporter on *The New York World* she was put on difficult assignments that might well have terrified one as fragile and flowerlike and feminine as she, but she never winced. Every day, no matter how busy she was, she sent a letter to her mother who was home in Portage. She never idled a minute, and even when waiting for an interview she was always ready with pad and pencil to write a few pages of a story or a few lines of a lyric or to scribble some notes for future use. Some poems and two stories were finally accepted by *Smart Set*. The ambition and persistence of those early years of endeavor helped her win the success that all the English-speaking world acknowledges.

It was only after she had returned to Portage to live that there came to her a sudden perception of the interest that lies in the commonplace, unthought-of things. Thereafter she gave up her futile attempts at high-flown romance and vague abstractions, and turned instead to the portrayal of everyday life as it was in her home town. She wrote of the joys and tribulations that stirred the people she had always known. Then she had reached the first rung of the ladder of success. Appreciation of her writing was almost immediate, and has since been followed by ever increasing popularity and success.

In 1912 *The Delineator* offered a prize of two thousand dollars for the best short story. Three manuscripts might be submitted. Miss Gale took all three chances, and wrote three stories. She won the prize on one of them and sold the other two for good sums. In place of sentimentalism in her stories she had substituted human everyday truth, and her success was assured.

She still makes her home at Portage, Wisconsin, with her father, but she visits New York City several times a year. She is as truly American in her surroundings as in her writing, for seldom does she permit her travels to take her out of the United States.

She lives in an old Colonial house; its terraced grounds slope gently down to the flat, white sand-dunes of the smooth-flowing Wisconsin river. Her sleeping porch and her study overlook the broad, blue river, which winds along its peaceful way quietly and undisturbed by boat traffic. In her preface to *Friendship Village* she says: "For us here the long Caledonia hills, the four rhythmic spans of the bridge, the nearer river, the island

(Continued on Page 61)

For the New Generation

Lord Grey Writes a Book for the Youth of Today, Who Will Be the Rulers of Tomorrow.

By DOROTHY E. McDOWELL

A GREAT many years ago, during the War of 1870 between France and Germany, a little boy stood on a balcony of his home in northern England and watched the glorious radiance of the Aurora Borealis flooding the sky. "Perhaps the Prussians are burning Paris," said his grandfather. A war between two foreign countries means little to one at the age of eight, but the boy never forgot that winter sky which might have been lighted by a city in flames.

As he grew up and went to school and on to Oxford, his chief interest was in games and sports, and he had very little time for reading about British politics or what was happening in other countries. When he was about twenty-two, "interest in all manner of serious things came suddenly," as he himself puts it, and he began to read good literature, poetry and all sorts of political articles. When he was only twenty-three, he was sent to Parliament from his home district in Northumberland; and when he was thirty, he was chosen to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary by Lord Rosebery, then Foreign Minister, who corresponds to our Secretary of State.

From 1892, when he became Under-Secretary, to year-end, 1916, when he left the Foreign Office, is twenty-five years; and *Twenty-Five Years** is what Viscount Grey of Fallodon, the little boy who watched the Aurora Borealis, has called his book. During those twenty-five years there have been many nights when the sky has reflected the flames, not of Paris, but of other burning towns and villages in France; and it is to explain why British soldiers were defending those towns that Lord Grey has written his book. In his introduction, he says that it is difficult for older people to look at the World War impartially. The generation now growing up will read because they want to understand, and it is for them that he has written.

It is very hard for us in America to understand international relations in Europe, where countries are crowded so closely together that they must always be treading on one another's toes, so to speak. Each would like to have more territory where her people could go to live and start new farms or industries. There is no room for expansion in Europe, so many of the larger States have established colonies in Africa and other places. Many have permitted their

citizens to establish industries in the Near and Far East, which means that they must protect those citizens just as if they were living at home. All are interested in countries to which they export their manufactures, and try to pre-

discredit the theory that Britain was trying to keep a "balance of power" in Europe—that is, joining a weaker group to keep a stronger from becoming too powerful. She opposed a stronger only when it became aggressive.

During the years 1892-1895, when Lord Grey was Under-Secretary, several unpleasant clashes with France occurred, in addition to one with Russia in the Far East. During this period Britain felt for the first time the rough side of German friendship in the form of an ultimatum to the effect that, if she would not withdraw some competing railway concessions in Turkey, Germany would withdraw her support at Cairo. Since the British could ill afford to lose their only backing in Egypt, they gave way. But Lord Grey began to fear that, having worked once, the noose might be pulled again. In 1895 his party, the Liberal, went out of power and he left the Foreign Office for ten years.

During these ten years, Britain's position became more and more difficult. It seemed as if her "splendid isolation" were far from splendid. It was impossible for an Empire stretching around the globe to be isolated, and she had no real friend among the nations. Mr. Chamberlain, then Foreign Secretary, proposed in a speech made in 1899 an alliance with Germany. The proposal was ignored in Berlin and the opportunity passed.

The next proffer of British friendship was to France, and this time it was not refused. It was not a formal alliance promising material support in time of war, but an "entente cordiale"—a friendly agreement—by which each promised the other diplomatic support in certain quarters. Lord Grey's comment upon it is characteristic of a man who was by temperament foreign to ill-will and suspicion, and who desired above all for his country friendship and understanding with the other Powers: "To see what is pleasant where we have seen before only what was repellant; to understand and be understood where before there had been misrepresentation and misconstruction; to be friends instead of enemies—this, when it happens, is one of the great pleasures of life."

In 1905 the Liberals returned to power, and from that time until December, 1916, Lord Grey was Foreign Secretary, having in his charge the relation of Britain to foreign Powers. The first volume of his book tells the story of his



Courtesy of Frederick A. Stokes Co.

LORD GREY

At the beginning of the twenty-five years

vent any disturbances which would interfere with trade. It is necessary to keep in mind this crowding together, this search for new quarters to accommodate increasing population and growing industry, this overlapping of trade interests when reading Lord Grey's account of relations between European nations before the World War. Under such conditions, things that seem very trivial to us may be the cause of a grave diplomatic crisis and possibly even of war.

When Lord Grey went to the Foreign Office in 1892, Great Britain had for a number of years been friendly to the Triple Alliance, which included Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Indeed, newspapers in France, who was allied with Russia, often spoke of it as the "Quadruple Alliance." The reason for this leaning was that Britain had more causes for friction with France and Russia than with Germany and her allies. France and Russia both opposed Britain's administration of Egypt, and it became necessary to have diplomatic support at Cairo from Germany. This

*TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—Viscount Grey of Fallodon—Frederick A. Stokes (2 vols., \$10.00).

efforts to keep Britain at peace, and of his success until August, 1914. His task was more than difficult. Four supreme crises arose, during each of which it seemed as if there might be a serious war in Europe. Each time war was averted. In two crises, Germany and France were involved in disputes over Morocco; another arose when Austria annexed two provinces contrary to a treaty; the fourth was a Balkan War, involving the interests of both Austria and Russia.

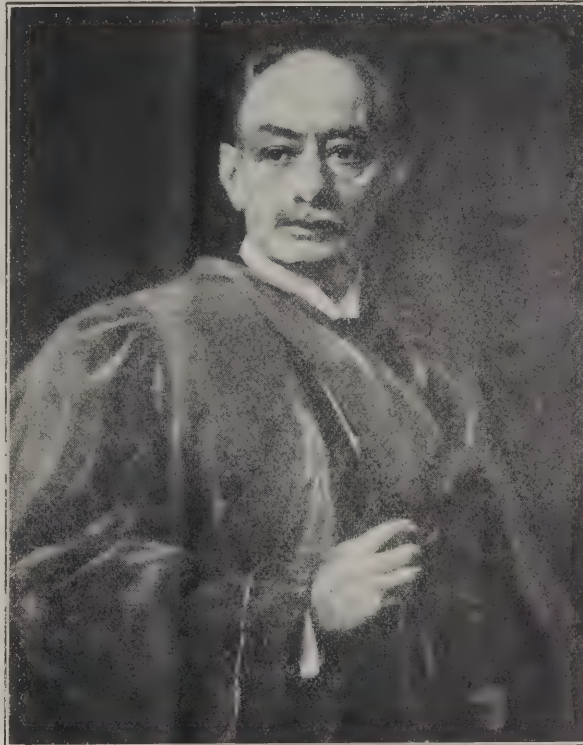
In 1907 Britain and Russia, after numerous conflicts in the Near East, had come to an understanding much like that between Britain and France. Consequently, in each of these crises, the Triple Alliance and the "Triple Entente," as the British-French-Russian agreements were called, had clashed. Lord Grey's movements for peace in each instance were notable. Following the Balkan War, he proposed a conference of ambassadors of the six great Powers to consider a settlement. From December, 1912, until August, 1913, the conference sat; one ambassador remarked that it would keep on sitting until there were six skeletons around the table. As an instrument for resolving differences, it was successful.

When, on June 28th, 1914, the Arch-Duke Franz-Ferdinand of Austria was murdered by two Serbians, and Austria, after making excessive retaliatory demands upon Serbia, refused to accept her very conciliatory reply, Lord Grey proposed another such conference of the powers. Germany refused to consider such a plan. One hope for peace after another failed. Britain was bound by no agreement to join France and Russia. She was free to choose. On previous occasions when the horizon looked dark, the French Ambassador had asked Lord Grey whether France could count on British support. Always the answer had been the same: there could be no promise. Britain must be free to act as the occasion demanded. She was free in 1914. The conversations which had taken place from time to time between the military and naval officials of the Entente powers had not implied that there *was* to be support in time of war; they had discussed plans in case there *should* be.

Then came the question of the violation of Belgian neutrality. Britain was signatory to the treaty which guaranteed it, as were the other Powers. France promised to respect it; Germany would not promise.

It was with these things before his eyes—the question of whether Britain should stand by France, her friend, or whether she should step aside and watch France crushed, Russia beaten, the small

states overrun and Germany dominant on the Continent—that Lord Grey went before Parliament on that memorable August third to present the Cabinet's view of the situation. France was pressing for an answer—would Britain help



WALTER HINES PAGE
United States Ambassador to Great Britain, 1913-1918

or no? There was no hint from M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, that there was any obligation or point of honor involved.

Lord Grey's own mind was made up: if Britain held back, he would have to resign. His conception of the friendship between the two countries was such that he could not have done otherwise. "But how far that friendship entails obligation . . . let every man look into his own heart and his own feelings and construe the extent of the obligation for himself . . . If we were to say that all those things [what may happen to France; Belgian treaty] mattered nothing, were as nothing, and to say we would stand aside, we should, I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world. . . ."

After Lord Grey had spoken he received a note from the Belgian Legation in London stating that Germany had announced that she would go through Belgium contrary to treaty. They would give her twelve hours to decide whether she would permit this violation of her neutrality. If she refused, she would be treated as an enemy. Belgium had replied that she would not sacrifice her honor as a nation but would resist.

This was read to the House. There was no longer a question of Britain's

standing aside. An ultimatum was sent to Germany concerning Belgium, to be answered by midnight of August fourth. Lord Grey sat that night with a little group of Cabinet Ministers awaiting a reply. Midnight came; there was no answer, and Britain was at war.

Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain at the time, said that Lord Grey declared he felt "like a man whose life had been wasted." During all his ministry he had tried faithfully to keep Britain at peace; he had encouraged her friendship with France and Russia, and had tried to keep her on good terms with members of the Triple Alliance: "We wanted the Entente and Germany's Triple Alliance to live side by side in harmony." He had deplored the increasing of armaments throughout Europe: ". . . great armaments lend inevitably to war . . . The increase of armaments, that is intended in each nation to produce consciousness of strength and a sense of security . . . produces a consciousness of the strength of other nations and a sense of fear. The enormous growth of armaments in Europe, the sense of insecurity and fear caused by them—it was these that made war inevitable." He was aghast at the thought of what was going to be the horror of modern warfare, with its submarines, mines, poison gases.

It is small wonder that a man of Lord Grey's integrity, of his idealism with regard to the affairs of nations, of his earnestness of effort in keeping nations on terms of friendship with one another, when he saw his country compelled to choose between the war which he loathed and deserting France, to whose friendship he had contributed so much, should lie awake at night asking himself whether he could have done anything to prevent the catastrophe. His reasoning has led him to believe that the war could not have been avoided. The system of competing armaments and separate alliances could have come to no other end. It is now for the future generations to build so that "the Great Nations of the world have a consensus of opinion among them sufficient to inspire confidence that they will stand by each other to avoid, to suppress, to localize or insulate war."

All admirers of the *Page Letters* will be especially interested in the chapters Lord Grey devotes to Great Britain's relations with America and Americans. The support and encouragement which Lord Grey received from Mr. Page in the dark days of the War "may be imagined but cannot be overestimated." Although America was neutral and Mr. Page could express no official opinion of the merits of the respective causes,



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

he was personally horrified lest all the standards of international morality which America and Great Britain both stood for should go down in the chaos. He was determined that there should be no trouble between the two great English-speaking countries, and he and Lord Grey spent many hours planning how differences that arose from Great Britain's declarations of contraband should be smoothed over.

Relations between the late Theodore Roosevelt and Lord Grey were those of two naturalists and men of letters. When Mr. Roosevelt was making visits in Europe on his return from a big-game expedition in Africa, he set apart a day for a bird walk with Lord Grey, who was amazed at his knowledge of birds that he had never seen. The combination of scholarship and the type of vigorous action which Lord Grey describes as having "not much of the patience of Job . . . a great deal of the war-horse rejoicing in his strength and saying 'Ha, ho' among the trumpets," are well brought out in a series of letters exchanged between the two men.

Most interesting are the accounts of how the Foreign Minister spends his day. He arrives at his room in the foreign office about eleven, reads important telegrams, consults with his Under-Secretary on important points. Then the State papers, which have been read by Assistant Under-Secretaries, begin to come in for him to look over. "They arrive in wooden boxes covered with red leather; these boxes are of various shapes. Some are square, some are long and narrow, some are short, some are deep, some are shallow, and they are in different stages of renovation, preservation and dilapidation; occasionally one seems to be new." These

papers are read, initialed, and returned to the Minister whence they came.

After luncheon are interviews with foreign Ambassadors. Lord Grey, although he read and understood French, did not speak it with ease. The French Ambassador during his ministry was M. Paul Cambon, who was in the same position with respect to English. So each spoke in his own language and each understood the other perfectly. Once Premier Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Grey went to Paris to attend an important council meeting. Mr. Lloyd George could not speak French; Mr. Asquith refused to make the attempt, and the task was left for Lord Grey. "In French I know my vocabulary to be limited, my grammar to be imperfect, and my genders to be at the mercy of chance; further, I am told that my accent is atrocious. . . . When the Council was over, and we three British Ministers were safely outside, Lloyd George said to me: 'You know, your French was the only French that I could understand.'"

Afternoon at the Foreign Office: The conversations over, tea drunk and perhaps an evening paper looked at, the remaining red boxes are disposed of and the Minister goes home to dine and work on all the papers he had not succeeded in getting through at the office. The left-overs are put at his bedside and he awakes at seven in the morning to finish them before breakfast. When the morning papers are read and his private correspondence attended to it is time to return to the Foreign Office. This is what it means to be a public servant.

Lord Grey was a man who intensely disliked public life and all that it entailed—the stifling city, the demands it made upon his time by social functions in which he had little interest, the distance which made it impossible for him to go to Fallodon except at rare intervals. A cottage was secured at Hampshire which became a sanctuary from London. There the Secretary and Lady Grey would go over weekends to fish, read, take long walks, watch the birds, keep up their garden, to enjoy their definition of luxury—"having everything that we did want and nothing that we did not want."

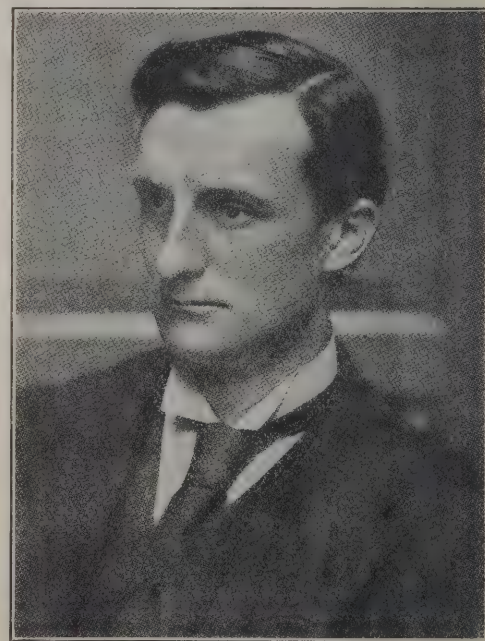
In 1905, after a ten-year absence from the Foreign Office, it was only a sense of responsibility to the people in his home district that made him return. They had fought for Liberal ideals at the polls with their own very slender resources, since Lord Grey was not in a financial position to spend much money on election propaganda and the wealth of the community was with the Conservative Party. The year 1905, when he was Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway and could spend much time at Fallodon, in Scotland, and at his Hamp-

shire cottage, Lord Grey describes as the happiest of his life.

The following eleven years of office were as tragic as could occur in any man's lifetime. Lady Grey was thrown from her carriage and killed; a favorite brother was mauled to death by a lion in Africa. Lord Grey's eyesight failed to the extent that he is now unable to distinguish faces at more than a few inches distance; he can read, with very powerful glasses, a little at a time and with great difficulty; the flowers and birds that he loves so well he cannot distinguish at all. Added to this is the mental anguish caused by a war which he cannot help questioning whether he could have avoided.

The sincerity, the simplicity, the straightforwardness of Lord Grey's account of his stewardship are unmistakable. Whether if, at any point in the years 1905-1916, a different decision in matters of foreign policy would have changed the course of events, it is impossible to say. He himself leaves the point open to question. The sense of overwhelming tragedy that the book leaves is lightened only by Lord Grey's faith in the future. Who was to blame does not now matter so much; what matters is that it should not happen again. And this trust Lord Grey leaves as a heritage to the youth of today.

On the evening of Monday, August third, the day before England went to



Courtesy of Frederick A. Stokes Co.

LORD GREY

As he looked during the War years

war, as Lord Grey and a friend were standing by a window in the Foreign Office watching the lamps being lit, he remarked: "The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our life-time."

He has written his book for the boys and girls who are going to relight these lamps.

Marvels of the Chemical World

*An Exposition Proves the Importance of Chemistry
in the Industrial World.*

*"Quailing at the mighty range
Of secret truths which yearn for birth, I haste
To contemplate undazzled some one truth
Its bearing and effects alone—"*

Robert Browning

SUCH was the sensation of any visitor to the tenth National Exposition of the Chemical Industries last week in New York City. He could only wonder with a thrill what secret marvels will be revealed in the course of the next ten years when the last ten have brought to light so much that is helpful, so much that is astounding.

There were more than three hundred booths occupied either by actual makers and sellers of chemicals or by manufacturers of machinery for chemical industries. Each booth demonstrated the practical use of chemicals in industry or in the home. One might learn, for instance, that roofs for houses should be made of a certain kind of zinc because it lasts seventy-five years, or that tourists and campers may profitably use little charcoal briquets, made by the Ford Motor Company, because they supply tremendous heat quickly, cleanly and economically. That every branch of modern domestic and industrial life is dependent upon science, and that chemistry is pre-eminently important, was well demonstrated to the crowds that thronged Grand Central Palace. But there were far too many products and apparatus displays for the lay mind to grasp the full importance of the role chemistry plays in making our living conditions more comfortable and economical.

A large crowd was constantly surging around the Eastman Kodak booth because motion pictures of *Felix in Hollywood* were being shown. The films can be taken with their Ciné-Kodak, which is no harder to work than an ordinary camera. "You push the button and we do the rest," is their advertisement: one need only take the picture of people in

motion and the Eastman Company will develop the films, print them and post them back free of charge. *Kodakery* is their magazine for amateur photographers, and a free subscription comes with each Brownie and Kodak.

The exhibit of the Southern Pacific Company was a lesson in industrial minerals. It showed the present results of the survey they are conducting of the mineral resources in the Western states. There were 375 samples of minerals mined in those regions through which Southern Pacific trains travel, and their uses were graphically charted. The booth was decorated with branches of fir trees, Sequoia, Giant Red Wood, California huckleberry and eucalyptus—all greenery which grows along the Southern Pacific routes.

The Court of Chemical Achievement showed the outstanding developments of the past two years in new products and processes which are of considerable importance to chemistry and industry. A special committee of engineers and chemists selected them from the great mass of new discoveries. There were also motion pictures of chemicals in action and movies of the various uses of chemicals in industry. Interesting scientific facts, such as the following,

might be learned from visiting the different booths.

Fruit doesn't have to grow on trees any more! It may be picked when quite unripe, submerged in ethylene and ripened by chemical action. Ethylised lemons, oranges, and grape fruit stand shipping better than fruit grown naturally.

Ethylene is also used for making lacquers for autos and furniture. Because German importation ceased during the war, the home industry in ethylene was forced to develop and domestic output now amounts to several million dollars annually.

Talc is a chemical. Though perfume and talcum powder are made from it, talc is far more valuable in paper manufacturing, textile manufacturing, rubber goods and roofing, and its most commonly known use is insignificant compared to its high commercial value in these manufactures. Talc is taken from the ground in the form of a rock of greenish color.

Most trees are used as a source of chemical supplies. From just three of them—beech, birch, and maple—an amazing number of chemicals may be extracted, as the accompanying photograph shows. Each of the chemicals men-

tioned in the diagram may be used in fifty or more ways. Formaldehyde, for instance:

In the dye industry it goes to the make-up of turquoise blue, yellow, orange and green. In the textile industry it adds to materials the qualities of stiffening, glossing, and bleaching, when used in proper combinations with other chemicals. In photography it acts as a hardening agent on the photographic plates. Formaldehyde hardens leather, preserves it and makes it waterproof and stiff; it has the same effect on a straw hat. It plays a part in the making of phonograph records, in



General view of the Chemistry Show at the Grand Central Palace, New York City.
Inset shows the Rayon industry's exhibit, "From Log to Leg."

Know Your Country

ILLINOIS

Changing Dynasties

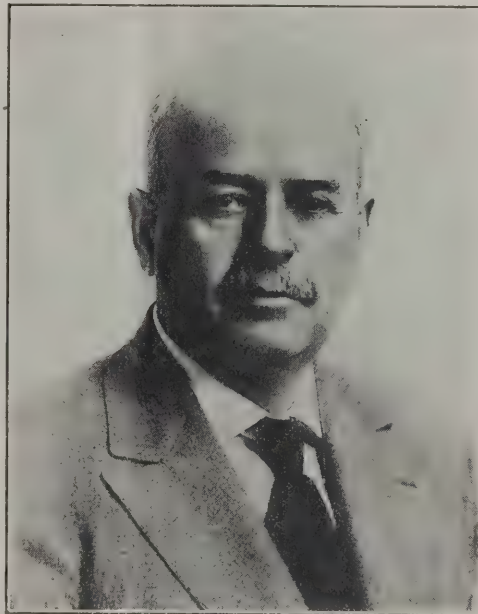
IT is perhaps characteristic of the history of Illinois that the men who were her original settlers have left practically no mark upon her. Two Frenchmen, Jacques Marquette, a priest, and Sieur Louis Joliet, a fur trader, were the first white men to set foot upon Illinois soil. Sailing down the Mississippi and down the Illinois in 1673, they came upon a section of the Illini (which means "real men"), the Indian tribe which gave the state its name, and were welcomed with peace pipes and a choice Indian dinner of pounded corn pudding, broiled fish, broiled dog (a great delicacy) and venison. The astute fur trader saw at once the value of these treeless lands to the farmer.

But the French were not a colonizing people. Their object in penetrating a wilderness was to spread the glory of France and to secure a rich trade in furs; the Jesuits wanted to convert the savages. When Robert Cavelier, Knight of La Salle, followed his countrymen in 1680, he established a fort on the Illinois River which he called Crevecoeur—Heartbreak—and which was the state's first civilized settlement. When La Salle left to sail down the Mississippi in search for an outlet to the Indies, he left his intrepid lieutenant, the Italian Henri de Tonti, to fortify a great rock on the Illinois River. When he returned he found that the Iroquois, egged on by the English, had descended upon the French and the Indians friendly to them and had left the valley of the Illinois a ruin.

The Illini, always friendly to the French, met a melancholy fate. Scattered by the attacks of the powerful Iroquois, their strength gone, they gradually disappeared from their lands, the best in the state. In 1769 the remnant, pursued by the Potawatomi, gathered on the rock where Tonti had built Fort St. Louis. The spot was impregnable and they had ample provisions, but water could be got only by lowering vessels into the Illinois River, 157 feet below, on ropes made of grape vine. These the Potawatomi seized as fast as they were let down, and the last of the Illini perished miserably of thirst.

The spot, called "Starved Rock," is now a state park.

The French settlements in Illinois, mainly along the Mississippi and in the southern part of the state, were never very large at any time. The little groups of farmers and traders, with an occasional noble and a few negroes, sent their produce down the Mississippi and up the Ohio. During the French and Indian War they supplied the French garrisons with food. At the end of the war the Illinois country passed to Great Britain, and great numbers of the French removed to lands still under French dominion. Nothing but a few names, a few river-bordering farms in



GOVERNOR LEN SMALL

the long, narrow strips peculiar to French settlement, remain to tell of that part of the French Empire which belongs less to History than to Romance.

For two years after the war, Illinois was held by the great Indian chief Pontiac, until the British arrived in sufficient force to take over the country and settle down for a peaceful occupation. With the rebellion of the American colonists on the Atlantic seaboard there came another change of dynasty. The colonists saw in the Illinois country a base for attack on the strategic British

post at Detroit and a connection with New Orleans and the friendly Spanish via the Mississippi. In 1778, George Rogers Clark, a tall, red-headed Virginia woodsman, with a little band of dauntless men, appeared silently one night in the doorway of an Illinois house and announced that the dance which was going on might continue, but that the guests were now dancing under the flag of Virginia. The colonists' conquest was peaceful; the French, who were allied with America in the Revolution, welcomed Clark, and he knew how to deal with Indians.

The next year, the first Americans arrived to make their permanent homes in the new territory which, at the end of the Revolution, was organized as the Illinois County of Virginia. In 1787, Virginia wisely gave up her claim to the Illinois country, which became part of the Northwest Territory and was granted by the Northwest Ordinance freedom of worship, trial by jury, a public school system and freedom from slavery. The territory was divided in 1800 and Illinois became part of Indiana Territory under the governorship of William Henry Harrison, later ninth United States President. Nine years later the two were separated; and in 1818, having the required 40,000 population, Illinois applied for admittance to the Union, and became the 21st state.

The current of population was moving toward the north, and settlers were coming from New England as well as from the South. When the question of boundaries of the new state came up, Nathaniel Pope, the far-sighted Congressional delegate from Illinois, argued for a northern line which should give the state a frontage on Lake Michigan.

"Real Men"

The vanished Illini have been succeeded on their prairies by men no less "real" than themselves. The red men soon took the measure of their white conquerors and found that broken treaties would be avenged. The last Indian attempt to oust the white settlers occurred in the early 1830's, when a group of Sacs and Foxes refused to relinquish their lands. A gathering of the

Great was the Black Hawk War, for Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, Joseph E. and Albert S. Johnston, Major Anderson, defender of Fort Sumter; and Jefferson Davis were all arrayed against Chief Black Hawk, who was defeated and captured.

The young state had a long road to travel before it could arrive at prosperity. The frontier country had, in addition to the sturdy farmers who cleared the land and settled down to become the "backbone of the Nation," divers troublesome elements—adventurers, horse thieves, professional gamblers and the like. These had to be controlled or weeded out. The spirit with which Illinoisians met and overcame their difficulties was their great contribution to the United States in its conquest of the West. The pride of the frontiersman, his suspicion of all that emanated from the Atlantic seaboard or from Europe, led him to establish a civilization of his own—and one that we think of as typically American.

Illinois progressed with characteristic vigor and speed. Improvements were so extensive that the state found itself in the 1840's with a \$14,000,000 debt. Governor Thomas Ford urged against repudiation and every cent was paid. When, in 1871, Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern and Chicago burned with a loss of 17,500 buildings and \$200,000,000 worth of property, the 100,000 people were planning a new Chicago before the smoke had ceased to curl out of the ruins. In three years the city was rebuilt. When it became inconvenient for the Chicago River to flow downhill, it was turned uphill. The towns of the state were linked with a splendid system of State Aid Roads, so arranged that 75% of the population soon lived within a mile of a well-kept highway. Violent Labor and race riots, to which the state has frequently been subject, have been put down successfully. During the World War, when sections of the German population showed an attitude unfriendly toward the Government, a State Council of Defense was speedily organized which effected loyal participation in the War. In the face of all such adverse circum-

stances, Illinois men have shown their mettle.

Illinois gave freely of her men to help the Northern cause in the Civil War. She gave 56 generals, including Ulysses S. Grant, and 256,000 men—over 15% of her population. If she had given no more than one man—the man who made of a house divided against itself one Nation, indivisible—it would have been enough.

Cities and Prairies

*Hog-Butcher for the World,
Tool-maker, Stacker of Wheat,
Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight-
handler.*

Thus Carl Sandburg addresses Chicago, the world's fourth city in size. It is the geographic position of Chicago that has given her the place she now



ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD

holds in the industrial world. With rivers, railroads, lakes at her command, she can receive and distribute at will.

Illinois is the largest manufacturing state west of the Alleghenies. The "Big Five"—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy—have made her meat-packing industry known all over the world. Her Pullman cars run on every railroad in America. No large farm could operate without her harvesters, reapers, binders and headers and mowers. In these three industries she leads the country. Under three-fifths of her soil lies coal, which she uses in her iron and steel manufactures. She has 12,000 miles of railroads within her boundaries—more than any other state—and Chicago is the largest railroad center in the United States, as well as the largest market for livestock and

grain. Only New York excels her in the printing and publishing industry, and two Illinois publications are said to be the most widely read in America—the Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward catalogs!

The "Prairie State" is still the official name for Illinois, although she is now noted more for her manufactures. She holds first place, however, for the value of her farm lands, is the Nation's second corn producer, and stands near the top in the amounts of wheat, oats and hay that she raises. It is not because her agricultural powers have decreased but because her industries have so far surpassed them that her name is no longer adequate.

New Ideas

Education had become a national institution by the time Illinois was settled, so the school followed the settler. It was provided that the money from the sale of public lands was to go for state education, which was put under a Superintendent of Public Instruction. State Universities throughout the Nation owe their existence to the Land Grant College Bill, sponsored by an Illinoisian, whereby states set aside lands to be used for colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. There are now over forty colleges in the state, and Illinois spends more on her schools than any state except New York and Pennsylvania.

The note of complete originality in Illinois literature has been struck by Vachell Lindsay, Carl Sandburg and Edgar Lee Masters. Mr. Lindsay epitomizes the exuberance and originality of the West, Mr. Sandburg its sincerity and naturalness, and Mr. Masters, though he is pitiless in some of his denunciations, in certain passages like this from *Spoon River Anthology*, lays the finger on the essence of its greatness:

*Out of me unworthy and unknown
The vibrations of deathless music;
"With malice toward none, with charity for all."
Out of me the forgiveness of millions toward
millions,
And the beneficent face of a nation
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Anne Rutledge who sleep beneath these
weeds,
Beloved in life of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him, not through union,
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom!*

(Continued from Page 53)

where the first birds build—these teach our windows the quiet and the opportunity of the 'home town' among the 'home people.'"

Friendship Village is the first of a sequence of four books involving the same background and some of the same characters. The others are *Friendship Village Love Stories*, *Neighborhood Stories*, and *Peace in Friendship Village*. A small book called *The Secret Way* contains poems of a mystic type—evanescent glimpses of things beyond the known world. Some verses from the first poem are:

*I only know that when I hear
Clear tone, the haunted echoes bear
Legions of little winged feet
On printed air.*

*And when warm colour weds my look
A word is uttered tremblingly,
With meaning full—but I know not
What it may be.*

*I only know that now I find
Abiding beauty everywhere;
Or if it bide not, that it fades
Is still more fair.*

*I long to question those I love
And yet I know not what to say;
I am alone as one upon
Some secret way.*

In this slight volume—her only book of poetry—she reveals a sense of unseen things, an understanding of unspoken words and the little things of life—a glance, a sigh, a smile, and their untold depths.

Miss Lulu Bett was published in 1920 as a novel. The following year it was dramatized and won the Pulitzer Prize for the best play produced in 1921. Its popularity, both as a novel and as a play, has far outshone her earlier success in *Friendship Village*. However, Miss Gale herself thinks that *Birth* is by far the best thing she has written. Into that book she put her greatest effort, and she feels satisfied that *Birth* is greater art than any of her other books, although popularity may indicate otherwise. Her most recently published book is *Faint Perfume*, which first ran as a serial in *The Century Magazine*.

Always a radical in politics, Miss Gale of recent years expressed her faith in radical measures by taking active part in elections. During the last presidential campaign, she stump-speeched throughout New York State in favor of the late Senator LaFollette. Miss Gale always supported him in his radical projects and helped him put through many a needed reform in the state of Wisconsin, which is noted for its advanced ideas.

The Great War Miss Gale felt only on the humane side. With a strong dislike for warfare and all its brutality and suffering, she took her stand as a pacifist. Her devotion to the cause of the French War Orphans showed her great eagerness to do her share to alleviate the suffering of the French

people during the time of stress. However, one may safely say that she would just as willingly have helped German orphans as French ones, for with her it is the human soul that counts, no matter who the sufferer be. In the big issues, she is not national but distinctly international in feeling and political viewpoint. Her heart is with the whole world, not with a mere part of it.

This determined little woman, whose success has only served to make her

humble and to enhance her love and wonder at all that is human, has a delicate sensitive personality. In a drawing-room she creates the impression of being something superfine, something delicate like porcelaine. Her sensitivity toward other personalities commands a respect for her own. Yet her human sympathy for each individual soul brings responsiveness from even the most timid, who sense in her an understanding friend.

THE PRINCIPAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES SINCE THE WORLD WAR

PARIS, APRIL 9-DEC. 18, 1920.

The League of Nations was organized with an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly, together with various committees appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting on various international disputes.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 24 and DEC. 15, 1920.

Two financial conferences. The first advised that international credit be organized and operated through the League; the second accepted Germany's offer to make payments in kind.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 19, 1921-FEB. 11, 1922.

A disarmament conference called by the President of the United States. The result was five treaties and several agreements: The Five-Power Treaty, negotiated and signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to abolish competition in capital ships; the Submarine and Poison Gas Treaty, by the same Powers; two Nine-Power Treaties, the first securing the integrity of China, with equal trade opportunities for all (the "open door"), and the second pledging the raising of China's Customs Revenue and the appointment of a revision commission; the Shanghai Treaty between China and Japan.

CANNES, JAN 6-12, 1922.

A general conference with conflicting aims. It ended abruptly with the retirement of the French Premier after he had negotiated with the British Prime Minister an Anglo-French security pact which, however, was never ratified.

GENOA, APRIL 10-MAY 19, 1922.

A general conference called by the Supreme Council on the request of Italy for avowed economic purposes. The results were an eight months' truce with Russia and a Russo-German commercial treaty signed at Rapallo, fifteen miles from Genoa.

THE HAGUE, JUNE 15-JULY 10, 1922.

A general conference for studying economic conditions, in particular those of Russia, but which broke up with allegations that it was being used as a blind for Soviet propaganda.

LAUSANNE, NOV. 20, 1922-JULY 24, 1923.

A general conference to save Greece from the consequences of executing the Treaty of Sevres as the mandatory of the Allies. The original treaty, which had been negotiated with the Stamboul Government, was vitally modified by the Angora Government.

PARIS-BERLIN, JAN. 22-APRIL 9, 1924.

The Dawes and McKenna commissions, organized for the purpose of establishing the status of German national wealth and the process of turning it into reparation payments. The Dawes report, principally, fixed the reparations at 2,500,000,000 gold marks a year; the McKenna report fixed the value of German-owned property abroad at 7,000,000,000 gold marks.

VERSAILLES, JAN. 18-JUNE 28, 1919.

To make terms of peace with Germany, to punish those found guilty of causing the World War, to create a League of Nations and to secure the protection of France from an unprovoked attack by Germany. The "security pacts" were ratified by Great Britain on July 31, but not by the United States—hence they never became operative.

GENEVA, SEPT. 1-OCT. 2, 1924.

The Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations with a varied program. The chief result was another Anglo-French security pact—which did not come up for ratification—drawn up by the Socialist Premiers of Great Britain and France, and the famous Protocol intended to make war impossible by means of arbitration. The Protocol was rejected later by the new British Government.

GENEVA, NOV. 3-DEC. 16, 1924, AND JAN. 16-FEB. 7, 1925.

General conference for the purpose of curbing the international traffic in opium. Owing to the fact that the chief producing and distributing nations would take no definite immediate steps to stop the production of opium, the United States delegates, followed by the Chinese, withdrew and little was accomplished.

PARIS, DEC. 27, 1924.

The Council of Ambassadors which succeeded the Supreme Council as the executor of the Paris Peace Treaties, called in special session, decreed that Germany had not sufficiently kept the disarmament provisions of the Treaty to warrant a withdrawal from Cologne on Jan. 10, 1925, as has been provided with reservations.

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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5. Is Miss Gale a radical or a conservative in politics?

III. For the New Generation

1. Who were the members of the Triple Alliance? Of the Triple Entente? What was the difference in the nature of the two alliances?

2. In addition to Theodore Roosevelt and Walter Hines Page, Lord Grey discusses another American—Colonel Edward M. House. Who was Colonel House and why was he an important figure during the War?

3. Lord Grey was a Liberal in politics. For what do the Liberals stand? To what party does Mr. David Lloyd George belong? Mr. Ramsay MacDonald? Mr. Stanley Baldwin?

4. Contrast the positions of the following countries with regard to government and territorial extent in June, 1914, and today: Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia.

5. What has happened during the past week that will make a repetition of August, 1914, impossible?

IV. Marvels of the Chemical World

1. Name at least six uses for formaldehyde.

2. How does rayon differ in origin from silk?

3. What are some of the uses of ethylene?

4. What change in fuel-making is predicted for the future?

5. In respect to modern industry, what is meant by the "Handwriting on the Wall"?

V. Illinois

1. What were the objects of the French in coming to Illinois? Of the English? Why was it especially important to the colonists during the Revolution? What is the importance of the geographic position of Chicago today?

2. What were the Lincoln-Douglass debates? What did Abraham Lincoln mean when he said:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand"?

3. The southern part of Illinois is called "Egypt." Why? For what are the cities of Elgin and Pullman noted? Name four important products of Illinois that are shipped daily from Chicago.

4. What do you know about newspaper "columnists"? The late B. L. T. and F. P. A. and Don Marquis were all Illinois residents at some time. Do you know who they are?

5. Tell what you know about the following men and women:

Stephen Douglas	Marshall Field
Harriet Monroe	Lorado Taft
Cyrus W. McCormick	Eugene Field
Mary Garden	Edna Ferber

J. Ogden Armour

Articles of Unusual Interest in Next Week's Issue of Our World Weekly

The World Through the Air
Where Do Lamps Come From?
David Goes Voyaging
The Interparliamentary Union
The New Vikings
Harnessing the Sun

Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics Literature and Geography

I. The World Through the Air

1. What do you understand by the term "Insurgent" as applied to members of the United States Senate? What other Insurgents in the 69th Congress except the late Senator LaFollette can you name? What does being "read out of the party" mean?

2. Describe the relations between the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Between Admiral Palmer and the Shipping Board.

3. How many members has the Interstate Commerce Commission? What are the duties of the Commission?

4. What was Col. Mitchell's position in the War Department before his demotion last spring? Why was he demoted? Do you think the sort of criticism he directs at the War and Navy Departments helpful or injurious? Why?

5. Secretary of War Weeks has just resigned. Which members of President Harding's original Cabinet are still in office? It is suggested in many quarters that Curtis D. Wilbur should resign. Why?

6. What arrangement was made by French and American Debt Commissions with regard to the funding of France's debt to the United States?

7. Which countries have already made plans for the payment of their debts to the United States? Which have still to settle? The terms have been very much the same except in one instance. What country received special consideration?

8. What was the original purpose of the meeting at Locarno? What other matters came up during the first week of the Conference? Germany was anxious to have the Treaty of Versailles revised to eliminate the statements concerning her war guilt. Do you think this should be done?

9. Why has Tchitcherine, Russian Foreign Minister, been diligently visiting European capitals of late? Why does the Locarno Conference alarm Russia?

10. Write a 500-word article on what you consider the most important news of the week.

II. Zona Gale—Poet and Politician

1. Name five books written by Miss Gale. With which did she win her first success?

2. For which book did she receive the Pulitzer Prize? Was the prize-winning book a novel or a play?

3. What is the Pulitzer Prize and how often is it awarded?

4. In what capacity does Miss Gale act for the State of Wisconsin?

CODED LIMERICKS

A South Sea Epicure

QBXLX PVG VYLKPU SVTZXU CLKS EVHV
PBK JTHXZ MRKU WKCCXY VUZ DMVHV
YMQ BXL BMUDXL ZTSTUTGBXZ
PBXU BXL GMRRXL GBX CTUTGBXZ
FTQB GXVPXXZ GVMQXZ TU BKQ JVHV

How to Decipher Coded Limericks

Each letter of the alphabet is symbolized by another letter of the alphabet.

Let us consider this limerick. It is one of the best known limericks in the English language and is by Cosmo Monkhouse. It is very suitably entitled "A Miss is as Good as a Smile."

HKXAX QED E WRMNF CESW RB
NBFXA

QKR DGPCXS ED DKX ARSX RN
E HFFXA

HKXW AXHMANXS BARG HKX
APSA

QPHK HKX CESW PNDPSX

ENS HKX DGPCX RN HKX BEOX
RB HKX HFFXA

Start with the assumption that the most frequently used letter in English is the vowel E and that the most frequently used word is the definite article THE. An examination of the limerick shows that the symbol combination "HKX" occurs three times on the last line and twice elsewhere. If our assumption is correct then the symbols "H," "K" and "X" stand for T, H, and E respectively. Write them in wherever they occur.

You now have a five letter word beginning the limerick of which you know four. It is not very hard to guess therefore that "A" stands for R. A further clue is given you by the eleventh word which has three letters and ends with HE. As you already know the

symbol for T, you now know that "D" stands for S.

This is not a hard limerick but as with all coded limericks you must use your imagination and be prepared to make a few mistakes before solving the problem. You all know that A and I are the letters mostly commonly used by themselves in English. The symbol "E" occurs twice by itself and several times in words and must be either A or I. Try the former. Then look for a three letter word beginning with your supposed A and assume the word to be AND. You will find it at the beginning of the last line.

The assumption that "N" represents N gives you the clue to the vowel O represented by "R." You can argue this out in this way. Since "E" is supposed to be A, then "RN" cannot be AN but ON.

There is your foundation. Flights of imagination, wild flights at times will finally complete the code for you. When you have solved the limerick started for you try the first one for which you have no clues. It is an easy one you will find. Of course the symbols are different. You will be aided in your guesses by double letters and rhymes, but you will still have to bear in mind that it is very necessary to have a good eraser at the top of your pencil.

If you are wise you will consult Poe's *The Gold Bug* in which is a code very similar to this one. *Coded Limericks* by S. B. Dickson (Simon and Shuster, New York) from which these limericks are taken contains both the story and many more coded limericks. It is a \$1.50 book. Why not let us get it for you? You can have it post free!

Note: The Publishers of Our World Weekly have the sole rights of reproduction of Messrs. Simon and Shuster's Coded Limericks in the newspapers of the United States.



Safeguarding the lanes of speech

The New York-Chicago telephone cable has been completed and is now in service. A triumph of American telephone engineering, the new cable is the result of years of research and cost \$25,000,000 to construct. Its first reach extended along the Atlantic seaboard, then steadily westward until this last long section to Chicago was put into service.

To the public, this cable means dependable service irrespective of weather conditions. It is now not likely that sleet storms, which at times interfere with the open wire type of construction with 40 to 50 wires on a pole, will again cut off the rest of the nation from New York or from the nation's capital as did the heavy sleet storm on the day of President Taft's inauguration.

The new cable means speedier service, as it provides numerous additional telephone circuits and will carry a multitude of telephone and telegraph messages. It would take ten lines of poles, each heavily loaded with wires, to carry the circuits contained in this most modern artery of speech.

This cable, important as it is, is only one of the Bell System projects that make up its national program for better telephone service to the subscriber. It is another illustration of the System's intention to provide the public with speedier and even more dependable service.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

THE FREEING OF THE INSECTS

In the autumn, when the songs of insects are clearest and most beautiful, occurs the fête of The Freeing of the Insects in Japan. The ancient custom, now observed only in the Hyakka-en Garden in Tokio, consists in giving the tiny creatures freedom from the cages in which they are brought to the gardens. Under the high-riding moon, the kimono-clad Japanese kneel on the grass, opening their cages and listening carefully for the first note from the liberated captives. To hear the first song of one's cricket means happiness and pleasure for another year. The Seven Flowers of Autumn are in bloom, and grounds are lighted by thousands of swaying lanterns, and the people walk all night through the garden listening to the songs which have always been peculiarly dear to their hearts.

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OUR WORLD WEEKLY

Editorials by Leading Americans

From the Cosmos Editorial Board, Organized by the Publishers of OUR WORLD WEEKLY



The French Debt

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS

Vice President of the National City Bank of New York

THE failure of the American and French Commissions to arrive at an agreement upon the terms of payment of the French debt to this country is cause for disappointment to be sure, but it is not surprising and does not reflect upon the commissioners. The latter were laboring under a heavy responsibility to their respective governments and under conditions which made it all but impossible to bridge the gap between them.

The fundamental difficulty lay in the fact that the payments of necessity are extended over a long period of time and that great changes in the paying ability of the debtor nation may take place during that time. The American Commissioners took the position that there was only one admissible argument for an arbitrary reduction of the debt, to-wit: the argument that the debt was so large that payment was impracticable. But who could definitely fix the debt-paying capacity of the French people over the next sixty-two years? The American Commissioners did not want to underrate it, and the French Commissioners, in the face of the trying conditions at present confronting the French Treasury, could not afford to be over-sanguine. The truth is that there is not enough light on the question to permit of a calculated determination at this time of how much France will be able to pay over the next sixty-two years. Neither party was willing to venture so far into the field of speculation that the two could get together, and so they came to the natural conclusion that it would be best to settle the payments for only the next five years and then consider the situation again. They had no difficulty in coming to an agreement as to what would be reasonable over this period, and when it is added the probability is that both parties will be better qualified to judge what will be practicable in the future.

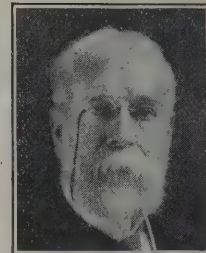
The failure to agree should cause no resentment or criticism on either side. The French have given evidence of an honest purpose to pay. They are willing to undertake as much in the next five years as our commissioners have thought they should undertake, and an honest man hesitates about giving his word for specific dates and amounts which are beyond the range of his knowledge.

On the other hand, the United States has shown that it purposes to deal with these debts in a liberal and helpful spirit. While declining to make arbitrary reduction, it is ready to consider all the facts that have bearing upon ability to pay. The French people are assured that they can go on with the task of rehabilitating their monetary and fiscal system without fear that their plans will be defeated by unfriendly action on the part of this country.

The Hall of Fame

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Director of the Hall of Fame, New York University.



THE selection in October of new names for the Hall of Fame is awakening widespread interest in the press and among the people. The project was set on foot in 1900 and therefore this is the sixth quinquennial election. As heretofore, the choices are made by a College of Electors, consisting of approximately 100 well-known men and women from every section of the country—College and University presidents, past or present; historians and professors of history; jurists, scientists, authors and editors; officials, past or present, and other persons of distinction outside these classes. This year there are 107, the additions being necessary in order to give representation to every State. The sole object of this unique institution is, without prejudice, to provide the best method of choosing for the Colonnade at University Heights the most appropriate and distinguished names.

As the Hall of Fame is likely to exist for an indefinite period, it is more important that no unworthy name should be included than that some worthy ones should be omitted, and of the surprisingly small measure of criticism of the selections, most has been directed to the omissions rather than the inclusions, for which on full investigation there will be seen to be substantial bases in character, achievement, or public service. Naturally, after five elections, all or nearly all the obviously appropriate personages have been chosen, such as Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Webster, the chief authors, and others. Now when the choice deals with names of less brilliance, though often of not less worth, the Electors will be likely to give more weight to the consideration that the work and influence of some given person *ought* to be better known than they may be to our generation.

Following are the 27 names from which the quota of 12 may be filled at the present election: Samuel Adams, Horace Bushnell, Edwin Booth, George Rogers Clark, John Singleton Copley, Dorothea Lynde Dix, William Lloyd Garrison, Nathaniel Greene, Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson, John Jay, John Paul Jones, Adoniram Judson, Matthew Fontaine Maury, William Penn, Wendell Phillips, Henry Hobson Richardson, Benjamin Rush, Philip Henry Sheridan, Benjamin Thompson, Henry David Thoreau, Noah Webster, Walt Whitman, Charles Bulfinch, Cyrus West Field, Sidney Lanier, Paul Revere, James Otis.

It would be of much educational value if individuals or schools would make their own selections and compare them with the conclusions of the College of Electors.

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OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

WHEN President Coolidge went out to Omaha to address the American Legion, he made a speech that was meant not alone for the War veterans seated before him, but for every one else in the whole country. It had political meaning, of course. The next day we read that his political advisors looked on it as sounding the keynote for the 1926 campaign. In other words, they thought the President had taken this occasion to give the voters an idea where the Republican Party was going to stand in regard to some of the great problems that have developed since the War. But it also had a more immediate importance, for in the address President Coolidge emphasized the arts and aims of peace as the underlying purpose of the republic and urged that we show tolerance and respect for differences in creeds, races and religions among those who go to make up our nation. "Whether one traces his Americanism back three centuries to the Mayflower or three years to the steerage is not half so important as whether his Americanism of today is genuine and real," the President said, and then the veterans interrupted him with their cheers. "No matter on what various crafts we came here," he went on, "we are all in the same boat now." He pointed out that the country owed



Time

SIX CABINET MINISTERS

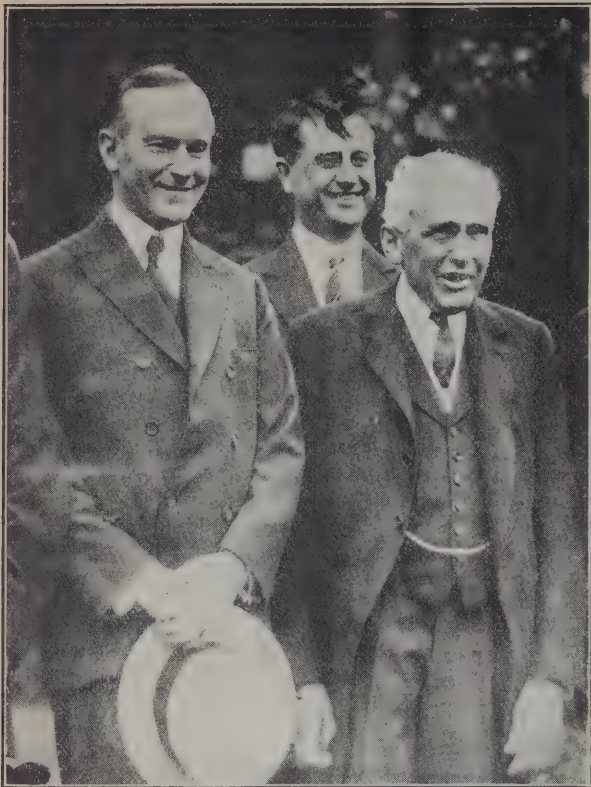
Benito Mussolini, Italy's Premier and holder of six Cabinet posts, who is reorganizing municipal government throughout his country.

its beginnings to the determination of our ancestors to maintain complete religious freedom, and that as a result people of all creeds and nations came here to take their part in "creating the State of which we are all citizens." As he was facing an audience composed of men who had served in our army during the World War, it was fitting that he

should have mentioned the War as a test of the principles of tolerance on which this country was founded. The nation, he reminded them, was united in war with nearly all the races, religions, and nationalities of the world represented in this country's armed forces and in its population. It was also fitting that the President should speak of our military policies. President Coolidge pointed out that the country had a larger army and a more powerful navy than ever before in time of peace. But he went on to say that "no nation ever had an army large enough to guarantee it against attack in time of peace or to insure it victory in time of war. No nation ever will." It is his belief, as it is of most of us, that peace and security are more likely to result from fair and honorable dealings and mutual agreements among nations, than by any attempt at competition in squadrons and battalions. He much preferred, he said, to see money spent

for good roads, better homes, education and other arts of peace which minister to the advancement of public welfare.

In this address President Coolidge described a military policy and a type of Americanism that were widely approved in messages that came to him directly and in editorial comment in the newspapers. These messages and comments



A STUDY IN SMILES

President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, and James A. Drain, retiring Commander of the American Legion, at the Legion's annual meeting at Omaha.

were a pleasant ending to what from every point of view was a successful trip—the first trip, by the way, that the President has made west of the Mississippi River since assuming office.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge left for Washington the day following.

More Foreign Debt Missions

Soon after the President's return the debt mission from Czechoslovakia, which is the eighth nation to enter upon negotiations looking towards the discharge of its debts to us, came to an agreement with our American Foreign Debt Commission. It took the Czechs and the Americans less than a week to do this—a record time. This quickness was due to the willingness of both sides to compromise. There were a number of disputed items. Rather than go to the great expense of a new accounting, the principal of the debt with accrued interest, which was on our Treasury books as \$117,679,095, was placed at \$115,000,000. In addition, it was arranged that Czechoslovakia should make small payments for the first eighteen years of the 62-year period for funding the debt, so that she should have time to pay other heavy debts without disturbing her domestic finances. After that time, the way would be clear, the Czechish Commissioners thought, for larger payments to the United States.

The debt of Czechoslovakia to us is not in the same class as a War debt, since the republic was not formed until after the War, and the advances from this country come under the head of reconstruction and commercial loans.

Following the Czechish mission the debt mission from Italy was expected. In the meantime, the French Debt Mission, headed by Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, reached Paris with the temporary agreement that was all they were able to reach in the course of their discussions with the members of the American Foreign Debt Commission. This was placed before the French Cabinet for study. At the same time it was reported that M. Caillaux gave a lengthy explanation of why the French and the Americans had failed to reach a solution that was satisfactory to France. One of the points that he was said to have especially emphasized was the influence of American public opinion in the West and Middle West. In doing this, he touched on one of the important considerations with which both sides to these foreign debt negotiations have to deal. Behind all questions of how much a nation actually can pay, are two shadows that

are rather menacing to a just decision. These shadows are those cast by the people of the debtor country, who naturally hope that their financial burden will not be made any heavier than need be, and by the people of the creditor country, who naturally do not want to continue to carry in taxes a financial responsibility that belongs to another country. But such shadows are behind every great negotiation. To make the facts available to every one would not dispel them, because there is no certainty that every one would read them, or reading them, believe them. In addition, facts themselves are often hard to arrive at, and what are presented as facts may often fairly be disputed. So it can be seen why the world goes rather haltingly forward. The heads of governments, like the people next door, are *feeling* their way.

Our State Department was feeling its way when it reminded our diplomatic agent in Tangier, in Morocco, of the American laws that apply to Americans enlisting for military service under foreign flags. It was intimated that these laws might apply to the American aviators who were with the French forces fighting against the Riff tribesmen. But they did not quite apply, and the State Department could do nothing further. Nevertheless, the French Government shortly afterwards instructed these aviators to return to France. The reason it gave for these orders was the bad weather prevailing in Morocco which made it impracticable to fly. The

legal point was not clear, and there are many guesses why the wings of these soldiers of fortune are being clipped. When the story comes out, if it ever does, we can expect to see another example of how governments are moved to act.

The Shipping Board Tangle

When the President returned from Omaha he faced a further complication in the Shipping Board tangle. He found that during his absence the Shipping Board had removed Admiral Leigh Palmer as Chairman of the Fleet Corporation. Previously the Board had withdrawn the wide powers it gave to him at the suggestion of President Coolidge. It then appointed Elmer E. Crowley as Admiral Palmer's successor. Mr. Crowley accepted the appointment without first consulting the President, which is contrary to custom. The President, in the meantime, is waiting for a full report from H. G. Dalton of Cleveland, whom he recently asked to make an investigation of our shipping situation. After that, he is expected to work out recommendations to Congress for action that will take the Government out of shipping. The Government got into the shipping business during the War. Now our activities in this field are costing the American people about \$50,000,000 a year, and this expenditure is going to be one of the big questions before Congress this year.

The Air Service Investigation

The investigations into the loss of the *Shenandoah*, the giant navy dirigible, and into our air services from the point of view of national defense continued.



FORTY-FIVE DEGREES

The winner of the \$1,000 race for two seaters over one hundred miles rounding one of the pylons.

The *Shenandoah* inquiry, however, was transferred from Lakehurst, the home port of the dirigible, to Washington. The first witness there was Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, the widow of the commander. Her testimony was most dramatic, because she declared that Commander Lansdowne wanted to put off the flight until the middle of September, and only went before because he was ordered to do so. She also raised a question that has already been raised in the inquiry, and that is the propriety of taking a navy airship inland in order to create an interest in our navy as a coast defense force. She made her statement, she said, in order to defend her husband from reported allegations that he had not protested the inland flight of the great silver ship. These allegations, she pointed out, seemed to be disproved by the official correspondence. Thus little by little the story of this tragic flight is coming out. It is hoped it will establish just where the airship failed, or where its commander failed, that the lessons of the disaster may be learned by heart. In the meantime, the Air Board of Inquiry, which was established largely as a result of drastic criticism by Colonel Mitchell, former Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, speeded up its work, in order to give plenty of time for the members of the Board to write their report before the opening of Congress. The board had covered to a large extent the military uses of aircraft when the decision to press for a finish was made. It had also touched on the commercial use of the airplane, and in the final days of its session was expected to hear the testimony of airplane manufacturers and managers of private companies.

It is hard to get down to earth. The Pulitzer air races, the award of the Government air mail contracts, the return of Roald Amundsen, with his announcement of his intention to use a dirigible to fly to the North Pole next May, the development of the "Ford" plane and the placing of it on sale in a big New York department store, all keep our minds in the air. The Ford plane was to be expected, sooner or later. It is an air-cooled, eight cylinder, 200-horsepower affair, and like its brother of the roads will be cheap. Mr. Ford is quoted as saying: "We'll put all the people into the air whenever they want to fly." But he seems to think it is something for the younger generation to do. At any rate, he says that in his family his son Edsel is taking most of the responsibility. As for the Amundsen plan—that is nothing short of thrilling. And aside from the science and the adventure involved, it has a special interest for Americans, because Lincoln Ellsworth will be associated in this expedition as he was in the Amundsen polar flight last spring. Captain Amundsen and Mr. Ellsworth have signed a contract with Premier

Mussolini of Italy to pay \$75,000 for the 325-foot Italian dirigible *N-1* and will use it for flying from Spitzbergen to Nome across the 1,000,000 square miles of unexplored area that lies between the North Pole and Alaska. Donald B. MacMillan, who has at last come out of the Arctic after the worst Arctic summer known to him, agrees with Amundsen that the dirigible is the only airship for Polar exploration. He failed with planes, as did Amundsen, and he returns saying that so far the dog is still king of the Arctic. He plans to return to Labrador next summer to search for evidences of the route the Norsemen were supposed to have taken in coming to America.

The Drama of Bread

It is not necessary to look to the air and the polar regions for drama. Here at home is another drama, not quite the same kind, but possibly even more important. This is the drama of bread.



A FALLEN WARRIOR

Christy Mathewson, onetime pitcher for the New York Giants, who died last week. Holder of a remarkable baseball record, a World War veteran, he will be remembered by all lovers of baseball as an example of the highest type of good sportsmanship.

It is not so many years ago that most bread was baked at home or was bought—with an apology—from the corner baker. Now it has been announced that three of the largest bakery corporations in the country are to combine in a \$400,000,000 concern, producing 5,500,000 loaves a day in 157 factories from coast to coast. Of course, this has aroused a great deal of comment and criticism. It is possible that this new concern is a combination in restraint of trade. The Federal Trade Commission has given out a minority report which reveals that when the great merger was contemplated last spring the majority of the Trade Commission blocked an investigation.

(The Federal Trade Commission is a non-partizan body of men which considers complaints concerning alleged unlawful restraint of trade, and makes recommendations. If restraint of trade seems proven, the Commission makes a formal complaint, to which the organization in question is required by law to file an answer. The Commission, it appears, had formally charged the Continental Baking Company, one of the concerns in the merger, with violation of the law. But instead of answering, the company asked for a hearing before the Commission's Board of Review. No information came from the Commission, and the Continental Baking Company went forward with its plans.)

Mr. Manly, Director of the People's Legislative Service, which has issued the most drastic criticism of the merger, has figured out that the American people are paying \$240,000,000 a year more for bread than they would have if the bread companies had been willing to apply some of their profits to reduction in the cost of bread. He also points out that in England bread from American wheat costs 4 cents a pound. Here it costs 9 cents. It is natural, however, that the circumstance that led to the huge combinations in the steel, oil, and meat-packing industries should lead to the same development in baking, once bread ceased to be generally made at home.

At Locarno

The conference of the Allied and German statesmen at the little town of Locarno, on the shore of Lake Maggiore, was the most important of the many conferences that have taken place since the great Paris peace conference in 1919, and although we had not even an unofficial observer there, our interest in it was very great. Real tranquillity in Europe will mean that less money will be spent on armament; less money on armament will mean that our foreign debtors will be better able to balance their budgets and turn to the task of discharging their obligations to us; and the dispelling of fear of war from Europe will hasten the calling of a second disarmament conference. Several disarmament conferences are now on the horizon in Europe, and, of course, there has for long been talk of another disarmament conference here. But the American conference will in all probability follow, not precede, the European efforts to solve the problem. In the meantime, developments abroad are depending on what was accomplished, what compromises were offered and accepted, to make agreement possible at Locarno. Compromises certainly were in order, for the Allies came to the conference determined to preserve the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, and Germany came to the conference in the belief that tranquillity in Europe would

Where Do Lamps Come From?

II.—The Light Itself*

By KATHERINE WOODS

NOW what about the light itself—the filament?

The most interesting thing about the filament for our lamps is not the tungsten ore itself, but the process by which the tungsten metal is drawn out into our marvellously fine "ductile" wire. That process, which has practically revolutionized electric lighting in the past few years, is fairly familiar to the makers of lamps. But some of the tungsten ore itself is brought from far away. A great deal of it comes from California, from the edge of that great Mojave Desert that is one of the strange "natural features" of America. Other supplies come from nearer home, from mines in Colorado. The rest is brought from Japan.

The ore from which tungsten

is extracted is mined in the mountains of Kimpoo-san, not very far from Yokohama and Tokyo, where, between two great rivers, there rises a high range of hills. Tungsten is also found in Korea, which was annexed to Japan in 1910. As we have always heard, Japan is a very beautiful country. But for us in America, the most interesting thing is really not the country, but the people who live there.

Japan: A Great Modern Nation

Japan is a great modern nation. We must get that fixed in our minds. But it is an Oriental nation. Its people are not like us; their traditions are not like ours. We have heard much of the Japanese in recent years; we are bound to hear much of them in the future; our own relations with them have been full of the oddest contrasts; it would be both interesting and valuable if we could learn to understand them a little better than we do.

People who have lived long in Japan say that the most noticeable trait of the Japanese is their gaiety of heart. They are a laughter-loving folk. They are philosophical, too, ready to accept the ups and downs of life as part of the day's work. As we saw at the time of the terrible earthquake, they can meet catastrophe not only with courage, but with calm. And they are the most polite nation on earth. All these qualities join together to give the people of Japan a serenity of demeanor that is very striking. Indeed, the Japanese feel that any display of emotion in public is not very good manners, and that ill-temper is something that may be forgiven in sick children, but in no one else.

Good Temper and Frugality

There are five qualities possessed by the Japanese in a marked degree. The first is frugality. From time immemorial the great mass of the people have lived in absolute ignorance of luxury in any form, and in the perpetual presence of a necessity to economize. Amid these circumstances there has emerged capacity to make a little go a

long way, and to be content with the most meagre fare. The second quality is endurance. The average Japanese may be said to live without artificial heat; his paper doors admit the light but do not exclude the cold; his brazier barely suffices to warm his hands and face. He takes the frost that winter inflicts, and the heat that summer brings, as unavoidable visitors. The third quality is



The beautiful harbor of Barcelona, where the cork for our lamps is started on its voyage to American factories.

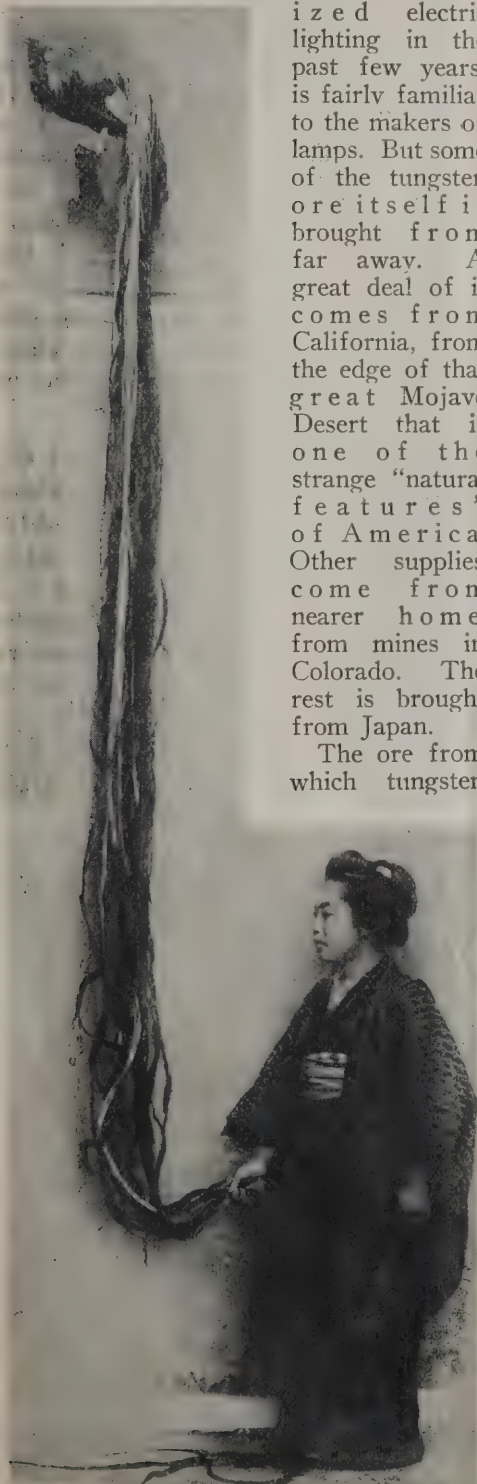
obedience, the offspring of eight centuries passed under the shadow of military autocracy. The fourth quality is altruism: in the upper classes the welfare of the family has been set above the interests of each member. The fifth quality is a genius for detail. Probably this is the outcome of an extraordinarily elaborate system of social etiquette.

Copper

The "feed wires" that bring the current into the bulb are made of copper and nickel. Nickel comes from Canada. The copper we use is mined here at home, in Utah, Montana, Wisconsin, and New Mexico. In the electrical industry, copper is probably the most important metal there is, because it is a necessity in making electrical conductors and different kinds of apparatus.

The "feed wires" must be kept from touching each other, of course—so we must have "separators" for our lamps. Cotton is the chief material used for the felt separators, and cotton, as we know, is grown on the great plantations in our Southern States. Wool is also used for separators, and most of that we get from Montana, where the "sheep center" of Billings is one of the principal wool markets of the United States. The asbestos that we use comes from Quebec, of which we shall have more to say a little later. For some types of lamp cork is

(Continued on Page 77)



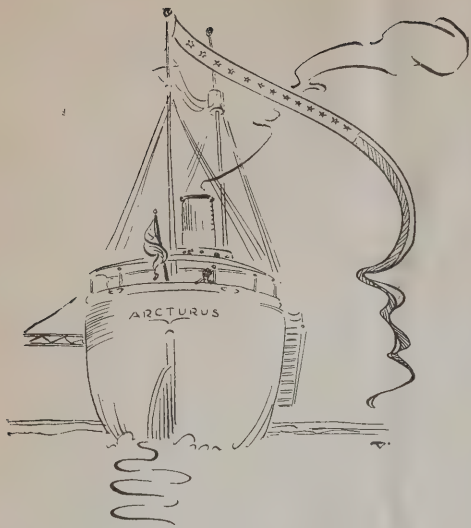
Tails like this grow only in Japan.

* The first article in the series ran in the October 12 number. Another will appear in an early issue.

A Young Argonaut

Whales, Sharks, Sealions

By ALICE MARIE DAY



Oh, we took this Davie Putnam,
And we sailed away I say,
To those desert islands cruel, bleak and stark.
There we captured giant lizards,
Sharks and tortoise in the bay,
As we sailed with William
Beebe in the Ark.

And this little Davie Putnam,
Who was only twelve y'see,
With his mates t'home
a'friskin' in the park,
Steps out with all his elders,
Hunts and fishes with the
best,
As he sailed with William
Beebe in the Ark.

So this little Davie Putnam,
Smallest man aboard the ship,
As the topmost fightin' pirate
makes his mark;
And besides we liked his spirit
And his many a merry quip,
As we sailed with William
Beebe on the Ark.

—Don Dickerman

THAT'S the song composed for David Binney Putnam's twelfth birthday and sung to him while the good ship *Arcturus* crossed the equator for the twentieth time. David was the lucky boy who cruised

the far Pacific as the only junior member of William Beebe's scientific expedition.

In *David Goes Voyaging** he tells of his fascinating adventures, which any boy or girl would envy: he saw whales, sharks, sealions, a giant devil fish, and a seabat weighing 2,400 pounds, as well as the strange specimens brought by the dredge from the very bottom of the sea; he lived at the equator, he watched a volcano spout lava into the sea, and he even explored a tropical island where pirates used to hoard their treasure. After the "solemn foreword" by Mr.

most every day on the boat. It's meant for boys and girls. Mother helped me fix up the spelling and make the grammar right.

"The writing took quite a long time, and I think being a naturalist would be more fun than being a writer. Anyway, my stories help me to remember the fun we had on the *Arcturus*. I don't see how it could have been any better."

In this direct natural way, with no conscious pretense at style, David tells of his adventures. First he gives a description of the *Arcturus*, admirably

fitted out with elaborate scientific equipment. It had three laboratories, a library of oceanography "because this was an expedition mostly to study about the sea and the strange creatures in it," a cable seven miles long, and a diving apparatus which David himself tried out in a deep-sea dive.

At the entrance of the Panama Canal, where there were beautiful bright, blue fish and many unusual shells, David caught wonderful butterflies and saw crocodiles lying out upon the sands in the sun. Around the city

of Panama was a seawall prison with terrible torture chambers and undersea



DAVID CAPTURES A STRANGE BIRD

William Beebe himself, David explains his book as follows:

"Mr. Beebe lets me call him Uncle Will, even if he is the head of this big expedition. He was awfully nice to let me go on part of it.

"I had my twelfth birthday on the *Arcturus* down on the Equator. And I know how lucky I was to be taken along. It was great fun. And I think I learned a lot, though perhaps it will hurt my school work, being away and everything. Anyway, mother and I joined the *Arcturus*—Uncle Will's ship—at Panama. We spent three months in the Pacific Ocean studying sea life and visiting seven uninhabited desert islands. And I promised Dad to write a little story about it all. He told me to try to tell what we did and what I saw just like fellows telling each other about their adventures. That's pretty hard to do.

"Then when I got back they let me make this little book out of what I wrote

* DAVID GOES VOYAGING—David Binney Putnam—Putnam (\$1.75).



dungeons. And, later, David hooked a thirty-two pound dolphin which took the strength of three men to haul in.

And in the Galapagos Islands, which have only molten rock and cactus on them, there were sealions and land lizards lying about sunning, and pelicans tried to get into the rowboats making for the shore. At Tower Island boobies and frigate birds filled the ship's rigging and three rays fifteen feet across went swimming by. One was caught.

One morning he woke to see a volcano in eruption. Its glow was visible seventy miles away. Another day he saw the beautiful waterfalls tumbling right down into the sea from the high cliffs of the bright green jungle of Cocos Island.

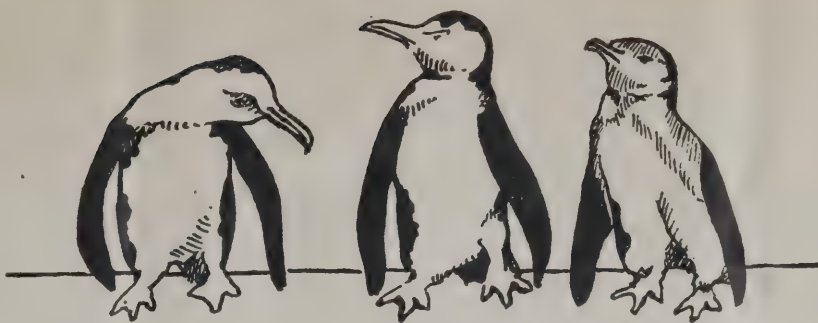
But best of all was his birthday celebration. The whole party dressed as pirates with wild looking wigs and knives and cutlasses; and to the pounding of big drums and the singing of the "Song to Davie Putnam," they all marched down to dinner, a modern crew of Captain Kidd design.

For one chapter alone, the one on molten lava, the book is well worth reading. Part of that chapter follows:

"Suddenly a yell came up from the bridge, and the Mate blew the foghorn (which is the way we are called to hurry to see something), and when we came running out we saw a high funnel of bright white smoke rising right out of the sea down at the end of the point, a few miles ahead of us. It couldn't be spray, for it was too enormously high and kept right in one place.

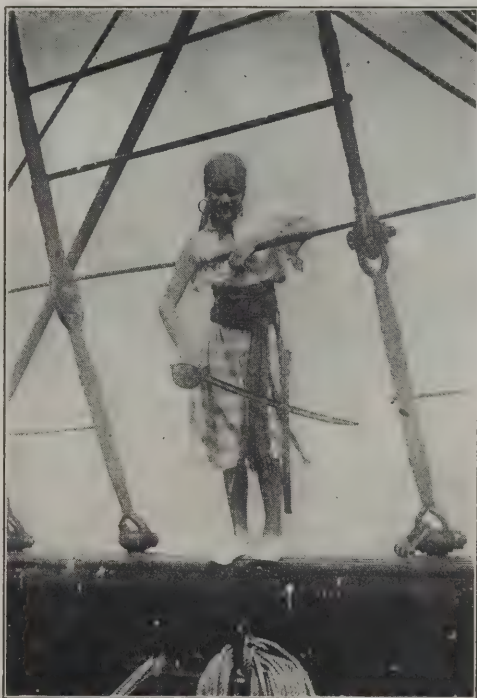
"The shore rocks were black, there were two colors in the water, green close to shore and blue out beyond, and these big masses of very white steamy smoke. And then as we came closer we could see huge openings at the end of the lava flow, like pipes emptying red hot lava out into the water. It looked like bright blood.

"But after dark we could tell just the line the stream had flowed down, a rather zigzag course, and right over the place to which Uncle Will and John had climbed two months earlier. There were great hot patches which glowed red in the dark and little specks of hot fiery places along the slopes. And then at the bottom right at the shore, these great



huge open red hot streams spilling out into the sea. Once or twice it would break out into bigger flows or whole big chunks would fall into the water, and then it would shoot out and throw boiling lava into the air, way up, like blasting or skyrocketing."

From David's book we get an impression of a very real American boy interested in pirates and their gory deeds as well as in volcanoes, strange pop-



CAPTAIN DAVID PUTNAM KIDD
SURVEYS THE SARGOSSA

eyed fishes and unbelievable birds. He shows a maturity of judgment unusual for one of his age when he makes his book, not a record of scientific discoveries alone, but a straightforward account of the day's doings aboard the *Arcturus*. For example, his statement that "lots of times right on the equator it was cool enough to be comfortable wearing a sweater" is more descriptive,

as well as vastly more understandable, than a tabulation of temperature statistics.

David found little time to read during his trip, which is small wonder, with so many fascinating things to see. *Ivanhoe* he read through, and Darwin's *Cruise of the Beagle* his mother read aloud to him on ship-

board. He enjoys reading, though, and his favorite books are those which most boys have read and enjoyed. He likes *Treasure Island*, *The Swiss Family Robinson*, *Mysterious Island*, *Tom Sawyer*, *Huckleberry Finn*—many of which he has read four or five times. He had read *Galapagos*, *World's End*, he says, "long before I ever thought there would be a chance of my really seeing the islands themselves. It is about the most interesting adventure story you could imagine."

Interest in scientific exploration and archaeological "diggings" has never been more intense than at present. Captain Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth are back from their attempted flight to the North Pole by airplane; Donald MacMillan and his party have just returned from their long tussle with the Arctic ice; the Field Museum of Chicago's party, headed by Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, is crossing the difficult mountain passes in Chinese Turkestan; and there are dozens of other expeditions in all parts of the world whose stories will soon be told. It is safe to assume that David's account of his first scientific voyage will not suffer from comparison with any of them.

And now David is at home in New York, studying hard to make up for the three months he missed in school last spring. He hasn't bothered to read his book since he wrote it; he hasn't looked at the reviews of it, and he is quite bored with autographing copies of *David Goes Voyaging* for his many friends.

David is in the seventh grade now, and will go on to Hotchkiss in a year or so to prepare for Yale. With true self-determination he has chosen Yale, although his father, George Palmer Putnam, is a Harvard graduate. As he won his "R" in Basketball in the Rye public school two years ago, we may suppose that he'll be a gridiron star before he makes a definite choice between his two careers of author and naturalist.



Annual Meeting of the Interparliamentary Union

WASHINGTON, D. C., was the place chosen for this year's meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. Delegates from forty-one nations of the world met during the first two weeks in October and the sittings were held morning and afternoon in the Capitol Building.

The purpose of the Union is to unite the members of all national parliaments and, by a universal organization of nations, to secure their cooperation in establishing and developing the work of international peace. Its further object is to study all international questions suitable for settlement by parliamentary action. It differs from the League of Nations in that it is not an official body and its meetings are open to every member of every national legislature.

Peace was the motive of this conference of the parliamentarians.

The red, black and yellow flag of the German Republic hung side by side with the tricolor of France and the Union Jack of Great Britain on the walls of the House of Representatives.

Delegates from the Continental countries spoke in French. Herr Lobe spoke in German, the first time that language has been heard in the Halls of Congress since the two countries were at war. During the tedious process of interpretation of each speech into the other two languages, much of the emotional appeal of the original speech was lost.

This is also the first time that the South American countries were represented at the Interparliamentary Conference, and a suggestion was made that Spanish be added to French, German and English as an official language of the group. It was not acted upon. At the session held in the Pan American Union Building, Spanish was used officially as well as the other three languages, and the proceeding seemed endless.

The conference unanimously adopted two resolutions: one proposed by M. Procope of Finland, in favor of the abolition of customs barriers between European nations; the other, presented

by M. H. Mitchell of Switzerland, demanded a study of the parliamentary systems of all the nations.

The most optimistic report came from the German group, which took exceptionally keen interest in the proceedings and followed the translation of the speeches into German with ears cupped to get the full import. Again and again the men and women of this delegation

fore desire to express the hope that the council at the earliest opportunity will take every possible means to afford all its members the simple and common rights to which they are entitled by the constitution of the union."

Ezequiel Padilla, head of the Mexican delegation and the President of the Mexican Congress, told the conference that the United States does not under-

stand the Latin-American republics and that her present relations with Mexico proves it. He proposed a resolution that the whole parliamentary world should be informed of any injustice done to Mexico so as to insure adjustment.

The Union gave unanimous approval of a resolution offered by Dr. Much, former Minister of Defense of Denmark, favoring further reduction of armament both on land and sea, and at the same



In the flag-bedecked House of Representatives, Secretary of State Kellogg opens the first session of the Interparliamentary Union.

burst forth into approval with a hearty chorus of "Ja whols."

Across the isle sat fifty well-groomed subjects of King George V., who expressed their enthusiasm without any show of enthusiasm.

All avenues leading toward world peace, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the League of Nations, economic agreements, the codification of international law, and the promise of Geneva the protocol had their moments in the sessions as one delegate after another expressed the hope that there should be no more war.

Ben Riley, British Labor leader, addressed the assembly with great emphasis. His reference to the exclusion of British Communist member of parliament was received with shouts of approbation from the German and British delegations, and he concluded, as follows, amid general applause:

"The controlling majorities come and go, but unless we assure minorities working within the constitution of the union that they will be treated as colleagues working for a great cause, then the very foundation of our work will be destroyed.

"On behalf of my colleagues I there-

time adopted with only two dissenting voices the plan proposed by General Spears of Great Britain for the creation of demilitarized zones between nations. Both resolutions are intended to pave the way for the establishment of a lasting peace.

The Interparliamentary Union was founded in 1887 at a time when representative government was the main issue agitating the public and before the League of Nations was conceived in the minds of men. It was created for the purpose of extending the parliamentary idea to international affairs; it tried to create within the various legislative groups the idea of peace among nations, based on the principle of international arbitration.

Dr. Christian Lange of Switzerland explained the continuation of the Interparliamentary Union even though the League of Nations fulfills its main object:

"The Union has a wider and more elastic organization," said Dr. Lange, "than an exclusively official institution such as the League of Nations, and it still has important work to do. In the accomplishment of its work it appeals to all men of good will throughout the parliaments of the world."

The New Vikings

Amundsen and Ellsworth Visit the Arctic by Airplane

WHEN the Roman Legions took the Eagles through Britain in the days when Rome was mistress of the world, their destination was a great wall built clear across the island approximately at the Scottish border. The sentinels, stationed in towers along the wall, strained their eyes across the heather toward the eastern sea for sight of the enemy. "The Winged Hats! the Winged Hats!" The cry echoed down the wall, and every legionary was in his place, ready to repel these fierce Northmen, who came in clumsy wooden ships to drive the Roman from Britain.

Hadrian's wall is in ruins; Harold Blue Tooth, Ivar the Boneless and their Viking warriors rest in Valhalla; wooden boats have been superseded by monsters of iron and steel. But winged Northmen there still are—the only difference is the position of the wings.

Last April, five Norwegians and one American started on a quest as venturesome as ever a Northman attempted. They were Captain Roald Amundsen, Arctic and Antarctic explorer, and four staunch Twentieth Century Vikings—Riiser-Larsen, Feucht, Dietrickson, Umdahl. The American was Lincoln Ellsworth. They were going to fly to the North Pole!

King's Bay, Spitzbergen (a group of Islands in the Arctic Ocean about halfway between Norway and Greenland), was the starting point. For five weeks the party waited there for the auspicious starting moment. If they went too early, the motors in the two *Dernier-Mal* flying boats might not be able to withstand the cold. A late start would run them into the fog banks that settle over the ice-packs in summer.

On May 21, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the planes were off. Captain Amundsen, in the *N-25*, led the way, with Riiser-Larsen as pilot and Feucht as mechanic. Ellsworth followed in the *N-24* with Dietrickson and Umdahl. The mid-night sun was high in the heavens. If all went well they would be back in Spitzbergen for breakfast next morning. But the Gods of the North are treacherous, and each plane carried a month's rations for the three men on board, allowing two pounds a day

for each. Light in weight and packed with nourishment are the meals of the Arctic explorer, though the menu is not calculated to make his mouth water. This is what each man could eat daily:

Pemmican	400 gr.
Oatmeal biscuits	125 gr.
Milk chocolate	250 gr.
Powdered milk	100 gr.
Malted milk tablets	125 gr.

Pemmican is a mixture of dried meat, dried fruits and fat which contains much nourishment in comparison to its bulk.

The tops of Spitzbergen glaciers were left behind; a great bank of fog loomed up which the planes rose to avoid; then open sea below, dotted with floating ice cakes. Finally a dazzling glare, an unbroken glitter of snow and ice—they were over the great Polar pack. On and on, into the lifeless Arctic silence. Midnight, and 1000 kilometers covered. They should be at the Pole, but a strong northeast wind had deflected them to the west. Nevertheless, they had to land, for the gasoline in their tanks was half gone and the trip back was just as long as the trip out.

The planes came down three miles apart, each selecting a "lead," or open stretch of water, and anchoring to an ice cake. The men jumped out onto the ice pack, began to discuss their position. Their mouths opened, but no words could be heard. The roar of the engines had made them temporarily deaf.

To Ellsworth's plane came a caller—a reception committee of one to welcome the visitors. Raising himself on his flippers, he gazed long and curiously, then disappeared into the sea. Except for a few birds, that seal was the only living thing they ever saw in all the Polar country.

Where were they?—that was the all-

important point. Observations were taken. Tensely the men looked at the readings: 136 nautical miles stretched between them and the Pole! They would surely make it. The breakfast awaiting them at King's Bay—steaming coffee, hot rolls, crisped bacon nestling beside the lightest of omelets—ruefully they contemplated it. Long vistas of oatmeal biscuits and malted milk stretched before their hungry eyes. But there was work to be done.

Ellsworth's plane was in bad condition: the forward propeller was out of commission, one engine was dead and it leaked badly. He tried to attract the attention of the *N-25* with a large Norwegian flag planted on the highest ice hummock in sight. There was no sign of response. Then little balloons were inflated and released; the wind was contrary and they blew the other way. The third day a semaphore was rigged up which was noticed by Amundsen's plane, coming closer with the shifting ice.

Meanwhile the *N-24*, her pump frozen, was sinking. Ellsworth and his men started out to try to reach the *N-25*, but found that they were too exhausted from lack of sleep and food to make the journey, and returned to camp beside their useless plane. It thawed a little, and they began pumping again. They tried pushing the plane up on an ice floe, but the dead engine made the task hopeless. Amundsen's plane was rapidly being wedged into the ice, but it had suffered no damage, so it seemed wisest for the six men to concentrate on saving it. Accordingly, Ellsworth and his men were instructed to leave the *N-24* to its fate and make their way across the ice to the *N-25*, now about a mile and a half distant.

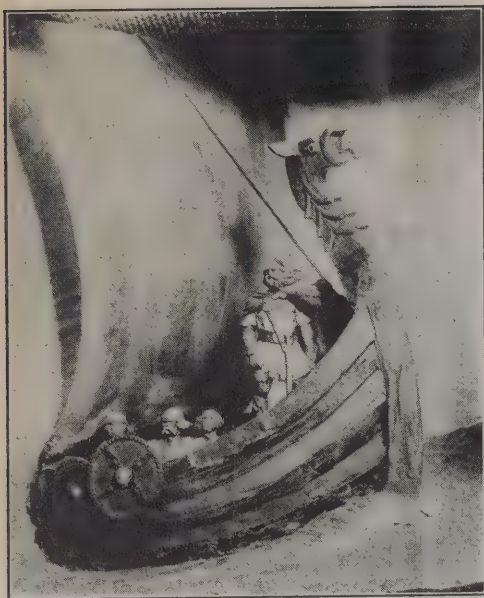
Gathering together their precious provisions, they started out, each man carrying eighty pounds on his back. Cautiously they crept over the thin ice until an ominous cracking made Ellsworth jump to one side just in time to avoid going into the water with the two Norwegians. Lying flat on his stomach, he reached a ski first to one, then to the other, and landed them shivering onto the ice.

At last they



THE N-25 GROUNDED

Building the slip for the final take-off.



THE OLD VIKINGS

The "Winged Hats" set sail.

reached Amundsen's camp and were ready to begin freeing the *N-24*, whose position grew worse with every shift of the pack. Her nose was up on an ice cake, her tail drooping into the water. Five attempts to get her into the air failed, and it became plain that she would have to take off from an ice cake. Riiser-Larsen climbed tirelessly over the hummocks seeking a suitable one—a 400-metre run would be needed for a take-off.

Meanwhile life at the "camp" went on, smoothly, calmly, as if the lives of six men were not at stake. There were regular hours for working, sleeping, eating—even for smoking and talking. The store of provisions dwindled and daily rations were reduced. Tobacco gave out, and one of the Norwegians contributed his private stock of chewing tobacco. Washing and changing of clothes was dispensed with as supplies of fuel for melting snow became scarcer.

When the *N-25* was finally freed from the crushing ice-pack and settled on a floe the question of destination came up. Was it to be the Pole or Spitzbergen? In view of the depletion of stores of food, scarcity of gasoline and the weakened condition of the men, the latter seemed the only feasible choice, although it was heartbreaking to leave with the goal so nearly reached. As it was, Spitzbergen was out of the question unless the gasoline in the *N-24*'s tanks could be salvaged. This was accomplished, though a lead opened in the ice, and the tank had to be temporarily abandoned until it closed again.

June fifteenth was the day set for starting on foot for the coast of Greenland, 400 miles away, or deciding to stay by the plane, hoping that it could be freed before the food was gone. Nobody could make up his mind which he

preferred—but all agreed to try for a take-off. A slip was built from the ice cake down to the lead, and on June second the motors were started, and the *N-24* taxied across the floe and down the slip. The thin ice sagged, broke through. Weary and discouraged, the men turned in for the night. Sleep had hardly come when Amundsen called that the ice was closing in and the plane being crushed. The exhausted men got everything out of the plane and held it up until the ice settled beneath.

The next morning a heavy fog set in—herald of the approaching Arctic summer. The temperature rose but the plane did not, for there was no wind. Again it broke through the ice, and fresh disaster impended in the shape of a leak in the bow. The pack was moving slowly, and there was the constant danger that it might suddenly break up. A conference was held, and it was decided to stay by the plane until June fifteenth. After all, they had come by planes, these Twentieth Century Vikings, and the chance of their leaving by plane seemed about as bright as the chance of their leaving at all!

Patrols were kept all night so that no lead long enough for a take-off might be missed. Two of the Norwegians still continued their hunt for a 400-metre floe. After a concentrated all-day search, they returned and reported one—half a mile away. The intervening cakes and leads would have to be slipped and bridged. Laboriously the plane was moved from cake to cake as the highways and waterways were constructed, until at last the big floe was reached.

The first try from the floe was a failure, because the two and a half feet of snow with which the ice was covered stuck to the plane and held her down. It seemed as if the snow would have to be cleared first and then a track built on the ice, which would still be sticky because it rotted so rapidly in the summer fog. Skis were pushed under the plane but its weight cracked them. In desperation they thought of stamping down the snow with their feet. For four days they shovelled and stamped until the course—their last chance of raising the plane—seemed ready for the final trial. On the evening of the fourteenth, the engines were turned on but the plane only bumped over the slip. Six tries—all unsuccessful—and it was put off until the fifteenth—the last day of grace.

The fifteenth dawned with a light wind from the north. The men discarded everything that might weight the plane—their heavy boots and parkas (heavy outer garments made of skins) and half the remaining food. They took their seats and the engines were turned on. The plane begins to taxi over the floe. By the time she reached

the edge, she had begun to rise. They held their breaths—would she stay up? She stayed! They were headed toward Spitzbergen.

Seven hours in the air, and land was sighted. Simultaneously each man reached for the stores, and began wolfing oatmeal cookies and chocolate like a savage. But one more disaster was in store for them. The rudders refused to move, and they were obliged to land in the open sea a mile from the coast. The tide washed them in and just as they were trying to discover where they were a sail appeared on the horizon. Yells, flags waved—she pursued her way to sea. Into the plane went the six men and after the retreating ship. Three days later—back in King's Bay.

And after that rest, a peaceful life in the country somewhere perhaps, to forget the hardships? That is not the way of a Viking. Captain Amundsen is already planning a new Polar flight for next year and has purchased a huge dirigible (christened the *Norge*) from the Italian Government for the trip. The route will be from Spitzbergen to Alaska—a distance of 2,000 miles—and will be covered, if all goes well, in sixty hours. The shortest routes from the Old World to the New pass across the North Pole, and Amundsen plans by this flight to chart out a route by which the world's air-borne commerce of the future may be carried. Asked whether the fate of the *Shenandoah* had not made him fearful of a flight by dirigible, Captain Amundsen replied: "I'd rather fly over the Arctic circle in a dirigible than over Ohio. Air conditions are better. The air isn't so bumpy."

If this attempt fails, there will be another, and if that fails, another, until the wings of these Twentieth Century Vikings flap in victorious flight over the Pole.



THE NEW VIKING

Captain Amundsen and his winged ship.

Harnessing the Sun

How a novel power scheme is going to develop the Holy Land

A NEW process for taking advantage of the energy which the Sun projects onto the Earth has just been suggested by a French engineer, M. Pierre Gandillon. The growth of population and modern needs stimulate scientific men to try and utilize to the best advantage the forces of Nature. For example, the rush of water over Niagara Falls is daily converted into a million horsepower. Elsewhere the wind is applied to do some useful work. Quite recently an American engineer evolved a method of using the tidal power in the Bay of Fundy. But no one hitherto has succeeded in taking advantage of the Sun's heat except for agricultural purposes. Large areas of the earth are so baked by the Sun that they are made almost uninhabitable, yet all this heat is wasted.

The scheme proposed by M. Gandillon cannot be used anywhere, but depends on a peculiar geographical condition. It consists in taking advantage of the evaporating power of the Sun on large areas of water situated below sea level. These waters are maintained at a constant level by streams and rivers. There is practically no utilizable power in these streams and rivers as they are themselves below sea level. If they are dammed and water brought artificially from sea level to the low natural depression, an artificial waterfall is created. Waterfalls can, by means of tur-

bines, be converted into electricity whilst the water of the rivers that are dammed can be used for irrigation.

There are only four or five places where low altitude areas of water exist, and it is not altogether practicable to bring water to all of them. The best known depressions on the earth's surface are the following: the Caspian Sea (84 feet below sea level), Salton Sink, U. S. A., (190 feet below sea level), the interior seas of Chotts Melur and Rharsa in Algeria, (84 feet and 100 feet below sea level). But the most remarkable low level spots are in Palestine, where the valley of the Jordan is 676 feet below sea level at the Lake of Galilee and 1,280 feet below sea level at the Dead Sea.

The heart of Palestine is the Plateau of Judea, flanked on either side by low land. On the west is the fertile well-watered costal plain, a hundred miles long and about fifteen feet wide. The eastern margin is abrupt—a very steep scarp that leads down to the Ghor, the flat-bottomed depression in which are the Jordan and the Dead Sea. This scarp is the wilderness of Judea, a rocky belt of land with steep valleys—a barren waterless country, the home of the wandering Bedouin. Here early Christians took refuge in caves and here a few Christian orders still maintain monasteries.

The Ghor belongs to the period in Geology known as the Pliocene, the latest epoch of the Tertiary Period. During this epoch great upheavals took place. North America, for example, had almost the outline it has today. But a narrow strip of marine beds on parts of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast show that the Sea had encroached on the land. Rather general uplifts of land took place towards the end of the Pliocene period and the strip of land connecting North and South America made its appearance.

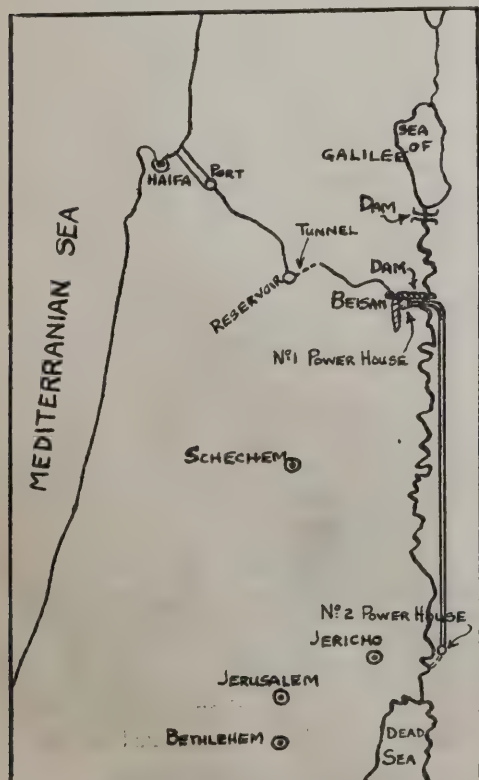
As the idea of using the Sun's power of evaporation is to be first applied to Palestine, a few actual figures will make the scheme quite clear. The Sun's rays are so powerful that they evaporate 1,046 cubic feet of water per second over the total area of the Dead Sea. The level of the Dead Sea is kept constant by the influx of the Jordan. The proposal is to dam the Jordan and use its fresh water to irrigate the country. But the Dead Sea would soon dry up unless some water was brought to it. This will be prevented by bringing 1,046 cubic feet of water per second from the Mediterranean into it. This water will



MODERN JERUSALEM

flow from sea level to 1,280 feet below sea level. This is the drop that can be utilized and converted into power. Although there are mountains between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean coast, the water will not have to be raised more than 280 feet above sea level. This will cost a certain amount of energy but a large part of it will be recaptured for the water will fall from 280 above sea level to 1,280 below sea level or a fall of altogether 1,560 feet which can, by means of turbines, be converted into electricity.

Palestine is a tiny country and only a little larger than the State of New Jersey and the canals that would bring water from the Mediterranean would only be forty-three miles long. A study of the map of Palestine will show that the line these canals will take is that of least resistance—that already taken by the railway from Haifa to Beisan. The canals must be as short as possible to avoid waste and must pass over the country with the lowest mountains. A broad canal about four miles long will be dug from Haifa to an interior port or float where big ships will be able to anchor. From this float the water will be raised by locks and pumping stations over a distance of seven miles up to a height of 280 feet above sea level to a large reservoir. It will then be as high as it will have to be raised, as a short tunnel about a mile long can be cut to take the water through a mountain, after which it will flow gently down to a control station thirty-one miles away situated near Beisan and 276 feet above sea level. At this station the water will flow into pipes which will control its fall to the hydro-electric plant at the foot of the cliffs and near the banks of the Jordan. This will be a fall of 1,143 feet. From there the water will travel to a second hydro-electric plant nearer the Dead Sea and make a second fall of 411 feet. These two falls will generate between them 240,000 kwts, enough to



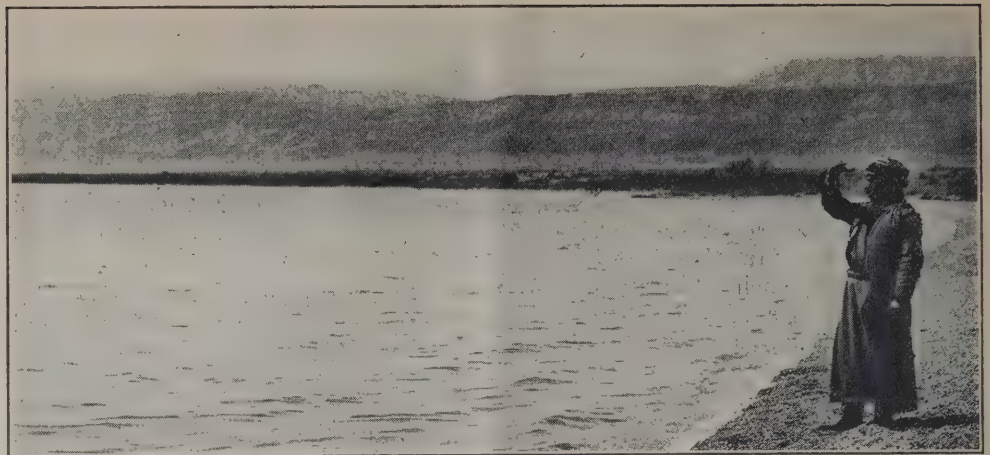
Map showing route of proposed canals.

electrify all the railways and industry of Palestine as well as supplying the power for the eight pumping stations at the locks which will raise the water from sea level to 280 feet above.

Although the Dead Sea is salt, the Lake of Galilee and the Jordan both have fresh water. The Lake of Galilee will be dammed and act as a reservoir for the main waters of the Jordan river. As this lake is itself so much below sea level it will easily accommodate the spring thaw on the mountain of Judea and the consequent annual overflow of the Jordan. Of course the many tributaries of the Jordan will all be dammed and held in reservoirs for irrigating the rich volcanic soil of the Jordan valley which hitherto has, owing to lack of water, grown only olive trees.

The power development of the Jordan Valley has three distinct advantages. The canal from Haifa to the inland port will create a great new trading centre for Palestine produce. All the canals except the short underground one will be navigable by barges for inland commerce. Canal transportation is the cheapest there is. Many great cities owe their original success to canals. The "Great Ditch" built by Clinton de Witt one hundred years ago from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie established the supremacy of the Port of New York as a trading center.

The second advantage is the cheap electricity supply which will be generated. Water is easily raised in locks with the use of only small pumps and the principal expense will be the initial one of digging the canal, locks and dams. The scheme, which has already been financed in London, will cost about \$50,000,000; but to produce the same amount of electricity as it will give would consume \$5,000,000 of coal annually. With her railways electrified, Palestine will definitely abandon the tenth century methods which prevail and become a twentieth century coun-



A view of the Dead Sea showing the steep volcanic cliffs which surround it.

try, probably outdistancing many of her neighbors who have in the past progressed a little more than she. With quick transportation, trade and industry will soon follow.

The third advantage is the immense benefit irrigation will be to agriculture. Palestine is suffering from ages of neglect and abuse. Its forests have been cut down, the rains have carried the rich soil of the hillsides into the swampy valleys and many of its "Waadys" or brooks have become sand choked. The native Arab ekes out a wretched livelihood by primitive methods of cultivation but soon, with the aid of the new Jewish colonists and modern engineering, his standards will go up. It has already been shown by the experimental colonies in the valley of Jezreel, through which part of the new canals will pass, that Palestine can produce nearly everything most desired by civilized people. There is therefore every reason to believe that soon Palestine will support a dense population and be again as famous for scenes of rural beauty as in the days when the Royal Singer David extolled her charms.

Do You Know That—

A wave of enthusiasm for tobacco cultivation passed over the Holy Land last year and as a result thousands of acres were devoted to it in Arab and Jewish villages, yielding a crop which indicated that it may become one of the chief sources of agricultural wealth in the future.

Vacuum cleaners are now being used to groom horses in the U. S. Army.

Formaldehyde gas, used in fumigation, is highly efficient against bacteria but does not kill animal vermin.

Farmers of the Corn Belt states use radio more than those of other sections.

East Indian mangosteen trees, the fruit of which tastes like lemon ice and vanilla ice cream, are now being grown in tropical America.

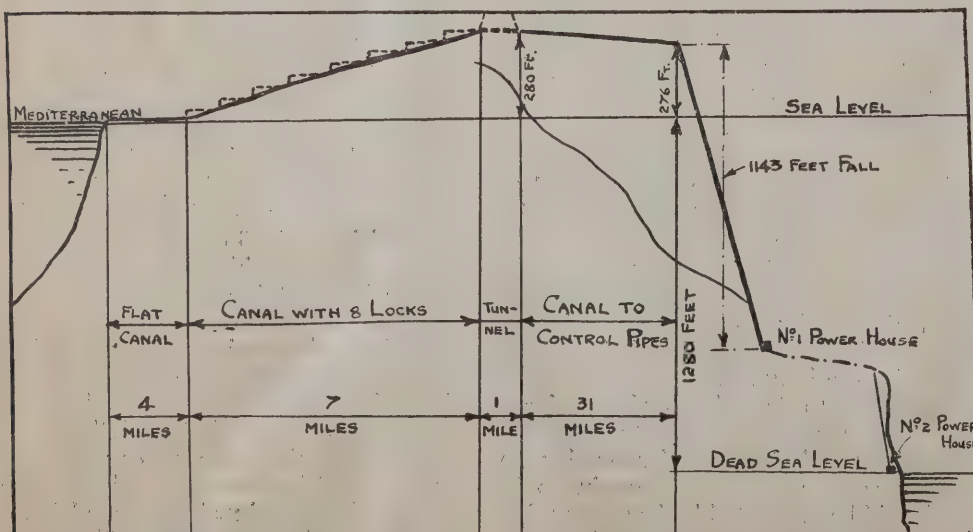
A compass which automatically records on a paper chart all the changes in course made by a plane in the air, has been developed by the U. S. Army Air Service.

Persia, with an area of 628,000 square miles and 9,000,000 population, has only 150 miles of railroad lines.

The first dated scientific instrument known is a Persian portable astrolabe used by travelers to calculate time in the year 984.

The poison used by certain South American tribes for tipping arrows is obtained from the same plant which they use for making their daily bread.

Automatic telephones have become popular in China in the last five years and there are now a number of public exchanges and many private ones.



Diagrammatic view of the proposed canals which carry the water from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea and create an artificial waterfall.

AMERICAN SCHOOL CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE

World Essay Contest

1925-1926

Open to Students of all Countries

Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury Prizes, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. OPEN TO STUDENTS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS COLLEGES
"Methods of Promoting World Friendship through Education".
2. OPEN TO SENIORS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
"The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War".

Three prizes of seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five dollars will be given for the three best essays in each set.

United States Judges

WILLIAM H. KILPATRICK, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

R. G. JONES, Supt. of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

MISS FLORENCE M. HALE, State Agent for Rural Education, Augusta, Maine.

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MISS CORNELIA S. ADAIR, Junior High School, Richmond, Va.

H. V. HOLLOWAY, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Dover, Delaware.

VAUGHAN MACCAUGHEY, Associate Editor, *Sierra Educational News*, San Francisco, Cal.

MISS SALLY FREEMAN DAWES, High School, Quincy, Mass.

FRANK E. SPAULDING, Dept. of Education, Graduate School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Contest Closes June 1, 1926

Conditions of the Contest

Each essay must be accompanied by a topical outline and a bibliography with brief notes on each book. Essays must not exceed 5000 words (a length of 3,000 words is suggested as desirable), and must be written, preferably in type-writing, on one side only of paper 8½ x 11 inches with a margin of at least 1¼ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school, and home address, and sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary, American School Citizenship League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston 17, Mass., not later than June 1, 1926. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).

Each country participating in the contest, other than the United States, shall

send the three best essays in each set (normal and secondary) to the Secretary of the League, these essays to be selected by judges appointed in each country. The United States judges will select, from these and from the essays written by pupils of the United States, those which in their opinion should receive the prizes. Students may write in their own language. The three best essays selected by the national judges must be translated into English when submitted to the United States judges.

Information concerning literature on the essay subjects may be obtained from the Secretary of the League.

Many teachers in the United States make the writing of the essays a part of the regular school work, and send to the League the best essay in the school. It is suggested that all schools adopt this plan.

(Continued from Page 69)

used for the separators. And most cork comes from Spain.

Cork from Spain

All the cork that we use at all—for stopping bottles, making life-preservers, and all the various smaller uses to which cork is put—comes from a tree, one kind of tree. This is the great cork oak, which grows in a number of places in the south of Europe and on the North African coasts, but is cultivated especially, for its valuable bark, in Spain and Portugal.

Cork is not "made" at all. It simply is the bark of the oak tree, and the only thing that is done to it after it has been stripped from the tree is to heat it and char it a bit, so as to close the pores of the bark, and then press it down to a flat surface.

The Bark of a Tree

The cork is the outer layer of the tree's bark, and the process of its growth and cutting is rather curious. No bark is cut at all until the oak is fifteen or twenty years old, although every year is thickening the layers on the tree. When the first cutting is made, the cork substance is very coarse, rough and woody: its chief use is for tanning. Eight or ten years go by before the next cutting is made, and that bark, too, is coarse and broken, although considerably better than the first "crop": this second cutting finds its principal use in making floats for fishermen's nets. It is not until the passage of another eight or ten years has made the time ripe for the third cutting that the cork has become really good; and with every cutting after that it grows finer and better. The cuttings are made every eight or ten years; the greatest care is taken not to injure the layer of bark underneath, and the trees live and thrive and go on producing for a hundred and fifty years or more!

For the hooks that support the filament in the lamps, a rather rare metal is used, with a queer name, molybdenum. This is a hard and tough metal that is principally used in making hard steels: it is excellent in making steel for tools. It is found in Norway and in New South Wales, but our American supply comes—like our asbestos—from the Province of Quebec.

Naturally there was a great need for this hard metal during the War. And the mining of "molybdenite" (the molybdenum ore) was so pushed in Quebec at that time that the Pontiac district there has become the largest source of molybdenum in the world. The Quebec deposits of asbestos are the richest in the world, too.

Another article on "Where Do Lamps Come From?" will appear in an early issue.

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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"Cotton is King"? Which is our largest cotton-producing state today? Is asbestos a vegetable or mineral? What does it look like in its natural form?

5. Describe the process of cutting cork from a tree. Name five uses to which cork is put.

III. A Young Argonaut.

1. Name five kinds of fish that David saw on the voyage.

2. What was the purpose of the William Beebe expedition?

3. Tell something of the equipment of the *Arc-turus*.

4. Describe the volcano in eruption.

5. Which would you prefer to be, a writer or a naturalist?

IV. The Interparliamentary Union.

1. Give in your own words the purpose of the Interparliamentary Union.

2. What flags hung on the walls of the House of Representatives?

3. What are the official languages of the Union?

4. What was the point made by Ben Riley, the British Labor leader?

5. Name some of the resolutions before the Conference.

V. The New Vikings.

1. Read Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill* for a delightful story about the "Winged Hats" in Britain. Why and when did Britain cease to be a part of the Roman Empire? Who held it after the Roman Legions withdrew? In 1066, the Normans conquered it. Who exactly were the Normans?

2. Look at the daily menu of the Arctic explorer: What makes the various items so nourishing? Can you think of other things that would be light to

carry and still contain enough nourishment?

3. A seal and a few birds were the only living things the explorers saw on their trip. What other animals might they have seen in the Arctic regions?

4. What were the dangers to the planes once they had landed on the ice pack? Why did Amundsen and his companions dread the coming of summer?

5. Write a brief story of some other Arctic exploration. The encyclopedia will tell you where you can find material.

VI. Harnessing the Sun.

1. Ask your Geographical Dept. about the wind-mills of Holland, the steam spouts of New Zealand and the principal waterfalls on the Earth? Can you think of any method by which these forces could be put to useful work?

2. Try to reproduce in your own words the Gandillon scheme for the development of Palestine. Why can it be said that the Sun has been put to work?

3. Look up the position of the various low level spots mentioned in the article. Why are the interior seas of Algeria not suited for the Gandillon scheme? Algeria is a French colony and the scheme of a French Engineer would naturally be favored there if possible.

4. See if you can find out the gross horsepower of the new Palestine scheme from the details given in the article and from the following data. One cubic centimetre of water weighs one gram; one gram weighs 15.432 grains; one centimetre is 0.3937 inches; 7000 grains go to the pound and one horsepower is equal to 33,000 foot pounds per minute.

5. Name two advantages of the scheme for the electrification of Palestine.

Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics Literature and Geography

I. The World Through The Air.

1. What would you understand by the word "Americanism"? Discuss in class what "Americanism" should mean.

2. Who made the first permanent settlement in North America? And why did they come here?

3. What are the great immigrant tides that have come to our shores? Can you find out roughly why and when they came? And why they settled? Write to the Foreign Language Information Service, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York, for information about this.

4. Make a list of the creeds and nationalities represented in your class.

5. Give a definition of Militarism. What is meant by "Preparedness"? Distinguish between these two terms.

6. Locate on the map the boundaries of Czechoslovakia. Of what countries did it form a part during the War? Who is its President? How is it governed? What is the economic and political importance?

7. Locate the part of the world over which the Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition is preparing to fly? How do the Arctic regions compare in extent with the temperate regions of North America, Europe and Asia? Where are the densest civilizations of the globe? In what direction will the overflow of populations tend to move?

8. What is meant by "restraint of trade"? How did this condition arise and in what industries? What laws have been passed to correct this condition? Consult the head of your Economics Department about this.

9. Under what circumstances did Mussolini come into power?

10. Explain your understanding of "the principle of authority in government" from the part of Mussolini's plan for changes in the government of Italy.

11. The Socialist idea of the "class struggle" is based on the philosophy and economics of Karl Marx. Who was Karl Marx?

12. What examples do you know of cooperation between employers and workers?

13. Discuss the theory that workers and employers have common interests and compare it with the theory that all they have in common is on a battleground.

II. Where Do Lamps Come From?

1. See what you can discover about the Mojave (sometimes spelled "Mohave") Desert. Of what larger desert is it a part? Why is it an important "natural feature" of America?

2. Under what circumstances was Korea annexed to Japan in 1910?

3. The Japanese are an artistic people. What do you know about Japanese art? Have you ever seen any Japanese prints?

4. What is the meaning of the statement that

College Humor

THE BEST COMEDY IN AMERICA

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"No, Dora, eating June peas has nothing to do with the formation of pods under one's eyes.

—Kansas Sour Owl.

Sister: Did I get any mail today?

Brother: No. What's on the carpet now?

Sister: Nothing. Can't I get a letter once in a while?

Brother: Yes, you can, but you don't.

—Black & Blue Jay.

Sambo: Were you sick with the flu, Rastus?

Rastus: Man, I wuz so sick that most every night I looked in the casualty list for my name.

—Lafayette Lyre.

One "grad" applied for a position in a glue factory. He was refused on the grounds that college men do not stick to their jobs.

—Bison

A careful driver is one who can wear out a car without the assistance of a locomotive.

—Lafayette Lyre.

"That fellow makes his living by his pen."

"A writer, eh?"

"No, a prison warden."

—Centre Colonel.

"I'm the cats!" said the mouse when he saw he was cornered.

—Boston Beanpot.

"The prof is in a class by himself."

"Yeah?"

"He's ten minutes late."

—Bucknell Belle Hop.

"I've been trying to think of a word for two weeks."

"Well, will fortnight do?"

—Chicago Phoenix.

Cadet: Say, waiter, will you please close that window?

Waiter: Is there a draft, sir?

Cadet: Well, not exactly, but it's the fourth time my steak has blown off the plate.

—Grinnell Malteaser.

"What if your mother would see us here in the dark?"

"My mother is not a cat."

—Utah Humbug.

He: What do you think of the Chinese question?

She: What is it?

He: Got any laundry?

—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

Lawyer: Where were you on the afternoon of the 16th?

Defendant: With a couple of my friends.

Lawyer: Thieves, probably.

Defendant: Yessir, lawyers both of them.

—Brown Jug.

"Why does one always find so many milkmen in Atlantic City?"

"Guess because it's a watering place."

—Brown Jug.

Medicine and Magic

The oldest medical book in the world, dating from the 17th Century B. C., is now being translated. The first part of the book is a scientific medical treatise dealing with cases known to the ancient Egyptian physician who wrote it and the treatment prescribed for each. Beginning with the head, it proceeds in orderly fashion down the body—but unfortunately the papyrus has been cut at the beginning of the spine cases. A knife wound in the throat, causing water that the patient drinks to “turn aside, issuing from the mouth of the wound,” causes the physician little alarm, apparently. Dislocated necks were numerous, caused no doubt, by heavy work on the Pyramids. There is little or no mention of materia medica. Nature is allowed to take her course, and the patient is put on a normal diet and left to await the outcome. Only once is the use of a “magic charm” advised.

The second part of the book, written by another person, deals with magic: How to expell a wind suspected of causing a plague by magic incantation; how to charm an old man to a youth of twenty by applying a magic ointment kept in a bottle of carved precious stones.



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are better
than one”

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OUR WORLD WEEKLY

Editorials by Leading Americans

From the Cosmos Editorial Board, Organized by the Publishers of OUR WORLD WEEKLY

America and the World Court

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Senator from Kansas



WHETHER the United States shall join the 47 other nations that have signed the protocol of the World Court is to be determined in the Senate this winter. Under agreement the World Court proposal comes on for Senate consideration December 17, next.

I have at no time made a secret of my opinion that the Washington government should become a member of this peace tribunal, if such membership could be attained under terms that kept us free from the League of Nations. After a visit at The Hague a few weeks ago, after talks with members of the court and its officials, after my observation of affairs at large in Europe, that opinion has become a firm conviction.

The Court of International Justice that functions at the Peace Palace is a court of justice and not a court of arbitration. It is distinct from the Hague Court of Arbitration. This institution, in existence since 1899, also holds its sessions in the Peace Palace. It functions at intervals as specific causes of misunderstanding are submitted to it, the parties having agreed in advance to be bound by its findings.

Parties to a dispute, mutually agreed to arbitrate their differences, may submit the case to the court. But the disputants must submit it under the rules established by the court, and with full knowledge that the judgment of the court is to be rendered according to law and to principles of justice and by judges—members of the court—chosen, not according to nationality, but because of their known integrity and recognized eminence as jurists and authorities in international law and relationships. A distinguished American, John Bassett Moore, recognized the world over as an authority in international law, was elected to the bench of the World Court even though this country was not and is not yet a member of that tribunal.

The purpose of the World Court are broader than mere arbitration. Although arbitration is a long step toward civilized relationships between nations it solves only the immediate case in hand. It can function only by mutual agreement of disputants. It has not established in the world a conscience that the rights of nations as well as those of individuals should be under the strong protection of the aegis of Justice. Therefore the Court of International Justice—the World Court—was called into existence—a tribunal to function under and to interpret and to mete out justice according to international law.

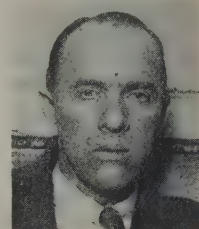
Our adherence to the World Court under the terms of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations, in my opinion, would amply safeguard every American right and interest.

Labor's New Leadership

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

Famous Writer on Social Subjects

WILLIAM GREEN, the new President of the American Federation of Labor, is not merely standing by the policies of his predecessor, Samuel Gompers. As representing the new generation he is pushing those policies along to their logical development.



Wearied by the repeated efforts of emissaries of the British Labor Party urging American labor towards Socialism and friendliness to the Soviets, Green went a step farther than Gompers had ever gone and insisted that the Left Wing leader, Purcell, report back to England the undying opposition of American labor to every shade and variety of revolutionary doctrine.

Tired of the agitation of radical "intellectuals" of Europe and America to form a political labor party in this country, Green declares that economic power is "the only power the workers possess." Gompers never put the American labor standpoint stronger than this.

Green recognizes "the influence that may be exercised through political efforts," but political activities must be subordinated to the necessities of economic organization and the development of economic power. The political progress desired by labor, he believes, is not to be gained through a labor party; for the best interests of any one group will be served only by "the cooperation of major groups in the furtherance of general principles."

Turning to international matters Green wishes well to the Locarno conference. Contrary to our destructive pacifists he sees that security must precede disarmament and that the regional adjustments attacked by MacDonald and British labor are not in rivalry with settlements by the League of Nations but "simplify its work." He is a constructive pacifist. His timely messages to China and Mexico were masterpieces of labor statesmanship.

Green has made no blunder; it can be said with almost equal confidence that he has lost no major opportunity. He has already proven that under his leadership American labor will overcome radicalism. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to mobilize his forces with equal effect against the opposition of reaction. He has pledged himself to take the offensive in this struggle, also in proportion as organized labor develops the economic strength to take the offensive effectively.

If the Federation succeeds in its present organization campaign, organized labor will once more resume, after the temporary derangement caused by the death of Gompers, its position of leadership in the progressive movement.

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The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

WHEN the Allied and the German delegates at Locarno reached agreements that, among other things, make war forever impossible between France and Germany, there was an immediate response in the United States. This response took the form of renewed talk about the possibility of President Coolidge's calling a naval disarmament conference, to be held in this country. The talk was started in Government circles in Washington, and cables carried it to newspapers all over the world. Very soon it reached the notice of the European governments who would be most concerned in a conference on reduction of armaments. But they were not called on to make any formal answer. The reason for that was that our Government had sent no formal invitation. It had merely allowed it to be reported that the Administration wanted a disarmament conference here, if and when inquiry abroad showed that the time was ripe for it. A story such as this, coming direct from Government circles by way of accredited newspaper representatives, is in the nature of a "feeler". It tests out public opinion on the subject in this and in other countries.

President Coolidge has often repeated his wish to call a conference on further reduction of naval armament. His latest public statement was made before the Locarno Conference. In this statement he said that action towards this end would depend on the ability of the nations of Europe

to remove the war shadow under which they still were living. The signing of the agreements among the Allies and their former enemy has done more to

followed the signing of those great documents with a revival of talk about a disarmament conference if it had not some reason to believe that the talk would be

favorably received, in some countries at least. It must be remembered, however, that there are two opinions abroad already formed on this subject. One opinion is in favor of it, and this was believed to be the one held by Great Britain and by Germany. Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has, however, already indicated that he thinks a European disarmament conference can be called successfully only through the League of Nations. This opinion, and a very important opinion it is, is the one held generally in France. And indeed, the first response to the suggestion that the President should call a disarmament conference here is in France, and makes that very point. It also hints (all this by way of the "inspired" press) that there is a rather too obvious connection with the Administration's wish for another armament conference and the wish for a settlement from its foreign debtors. It may be that when French feeling about the failure to reach a debt agreement with us has abated a little, French opinion may change. But there will be a stronger incentive to change than that. That incentive is the increased military burden that will come on France as a result of the Locarno agreements. It is expected that they will advance the time of withdrawal of



The Independent

IN CONFERENCE

remove this shadow than the Treaty of Versailles, by the terms of which the Great War was brought to a close. It is not probable, however, that the Administration would have immediately

the French troops from the Rhine and other occupied territory. The expense of these troops is borne by Germany, and it is estimated that it amounts to about one-third of the military burden that France has assumed. In order to bring about financial stability, it is thought that France will be glad to seek a way out of her financial difficulties, even if that way appears to be pointed by the government of the United States rather than by the League of Nations.

Pressure on Our Foreign Debtors

The connection between disarmament and a settlement of the War debts has often been pointed out in this country, as has the connection between a settlement of War debts and private loans abroad by American banking houses. Before the signing of the Locarno agreements, another reminder of the connection between War debts and banking loans was issued from the White House. The President, it was made known, believes that the credit of a debtor nation with the United States depends on the readiness with which it tries to reach a fair agreement for settling its War and post-War debts. It was also made known that the Government would make no objections to private loans for rehabilitation and industrial purposes to countries "which are doing what they can to settle their debts with the United States." The hint that the Government would not look with favor on further advances from American banking houses to nations which have not given proof of their wish to recognize their international obligations has been given before. Following the repetition of the warning, came an interesting statement by Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank of New York. This bank has branches all over the world and has figured in many of the important loans to European industries and municipalities. Consequently, what its President says not only is of importance in itself, but may be expected to have an effect on debtor nations which are looking for loans from us for industrial enterprises.

He was speaking of the failure of the French Debt Commission in Washington. "It is exceedingly unfortunate to leave the matter of the debt settlement undetermined. No country can get a proper balance to its budget until its re-



VICTORIOUS PIRATES

The baseball nine of the National League Pittsburgh team which won a hard-fought battle from the Washington Senators and secured the World's Series pennant.

quirements as to debt are settled. Until it has done that, it is distinctly at a commercial disadvantage, both externally and internally, because it is quite impossible to measure the credit status of any country for the establishment of debts to private investors in the United States until the debt requirements between the Governments are established." He went



DAVISES NEW AND OLD

Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, newest Cabinet member, and Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who was a member of President Harding's original Cabinet

on to describe the stages by which he thought the nations of Europe should rehabilitate themselves. "First," he is reported as saying, "they must definitely establish the debts which they owe;

second, they must make provision for the payment of such debts through their budget; third, they must stabilize their currency and provide a basis for continued stabilization; they must eliminate waste of overhead and find those industries in which they are best fitted to excel and equip themselves in those industries through consolidation. . . ."

Thus the head of one of the greatest banking firms in the United States either takes his cue from the Govern-

ment, or repeats the advice that American bankers now see embodied in the White House statement. In the meantime, it has been reported that as soon as the French Government has finished studying the American proposal for a provisional arrangement, it will make one more effort to reach a final settlement with us. On the success of this proposal the financial future of the country will largely depend.

The New Secretary of War

In Washington there is no outstanding development to report, though more than usual interest has been aroused by the naming of Dwight Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, to take the place of John W. Weeks, whose retirement as War Secretary has now been formally announced. Mr. Weeks has not been well since last spring, and his resignation had been expected for some time before it took place. The new secretary is from Missouri, and was chosen not only because of his fitness for the office, but because it seemed politically wise to allot the vacant Cabinet seat to a man from the Middle West or the West. Now only four out of the ten members of the Cabinet come from east of the Mississippi. Mr. Davis, who is a lawyer and a business man, and is internationally known as the donor of the Davis Cup, coveted tennis trophy, is the youngest man in the Cabinet. He served in the World War, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and was twice mentioned in dispatches for gallantry in action. As Assistant Secretary of War he was in charge of developing complete plans for industrial mobilization during War. During Mr. Weeks' absence from Washington, he had to deal with the controversy over our air services, and it is reported that it was at his suggestion that President Coolidge appointed a special air board of inquiry.

The naming of Mr. Davis as Mr. Weeks' successor left the post of Assistant Secretary of War vacant; that was filled by the appointment of Colonel Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former Commander of the American Legion. Colonel MacNider also has a record of distinguished service in the World War.

Air Investigations Close

The special aircraft board, which is studying our air services in their relation to national defense, ended its formal hearings and took a week's recess. It was then to review the vast amount of conflicting testimony with the idea of formulating a policy for President Coolidge to follow. Hearings by the Naval Court of Inquiry on the loss of the Navy dirigible *Shenandoah* also came to an end, but the findings of the court were expected to be delayed many weeks, as the Bureau of Standards has not yet completed the tests of specimens of material taken from the wrecked machine. In the meantime, the Navy Court of Inquiry into the sinking of the *S-51* in a collision with the *City of Rome* has convened. Its sessions were at the Boston Navy Yard, and it was announced that they would be open to the public.

The record established in the Pulitzer Race at Mitchel Field last month was the world's record for speed over a closed course. This, of course, is not the world's speed record, as the turns necessary to cover a closed course reduce the final speed of the airplane. It was won by Lieut. Cyrus Betts, U. S. A.,

at an average speed of 248.99 miles an hour.

The A. F. of L. Convention

With the ending of the air meet at Mitchel Field and the closing of the hearings into the loss of the *Shenandoah* and into the charges of Colonel Mitchell as to the administration of the Navy and Army air services, we are allowed to come to the ground for a time. Walking about there, we might have strolled into the dance hall at Steeple Chase Pier in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and attended the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. For the first time in forty years, the convention opened without Samuel Gompers in the chair. Mr. Gompers had been President every year but one since the amalgamation of American trades unions into the Federation of Labor. That amalgamation took place in 1886. Last year he died. His successor is William Green. Mr. Green was unanimously reelected at the convention.

If any element in American labor circles expected to find that, with the passing of Mr. Gompers, the Federation would show itself hospitable to more radical policies, they found themselves mistaken at the Atlantic City meeting. Except for one unimportant Communist, from whom nothing was heard after the opening days, the delegates showed that they were united on important issues. They were united against communism and against the formation of a Labor Party. They did, however, seem to be

making a deliberate effort to adapt themselves to the economic changes that have come in the past decade or more. One evidence of motion in that direction was the adopting of a new wage policy. The four hundred delegates voted to declare that the American working man must begin to protect himself against being subordinated to increasing use of labor-saving machinery and electric power. They resolved to offset the



LABOR CHIEF WILLIAM GREEN

danger along the lines of increase in purchasing power of the wage and shorter hours. The heart of the convention's pronouncement on the matter lay in the final paragraph which read: "Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages—the purchasing power of their wages—coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production." In order that selling prices may be lower and real wages higher, the convention recommended "cooperation in study of waste in production."

One session of the convention was given over to the discussion of Child Labor and the means of passing a Constitutional amendment to abolish it. It will be remembered that there was a country-wide effort last year to get a Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution through the State Legislature. That attempt failed. The action of the American Federation of Labor foreshadows another effort. In regard to the strike in the anthracite coal fields, the Federation expressed itself in no uncertain way. It gave full and complete endorsement to the 158,000 mine workers engaged in the strike. Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed the delegates and had his word to say about this great industrial struggle and the probable effect on the public. His word was one of resolution not to falter in the step the miners had taken. He again puts the



NATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCARNO AGREEMENTS

The Rhine frontier (shown by the first heavy line) is now guaranteed. The Eastern frontier (second heavy line) shows how a consolidation of Western Europe behind the Baltic-Balkan line is now envisaged.

responsibility for the strike on the mine owners, and asserts that it is his belief the public lives in a fool's paradise as far as coal on hand is concerned. He predicts a shortage and rising prices. "The tragedy of the whole thing is that the American people will be made the chief sufferers." It looks as if the public, or the representative of the public, is being asked to press for a settlement.

Germany and the Allies at Locarno

Some one has compared the meeting of the Allied and the German representatives at Versailles at the end of the

Germany, the other three powers will assist the defending country against the attacker. This pact, it will be seen, offers exactly the same protection to Germany as to France. It concerns only Germany's western frontier, and does not apply to Germany's eastern frontier.

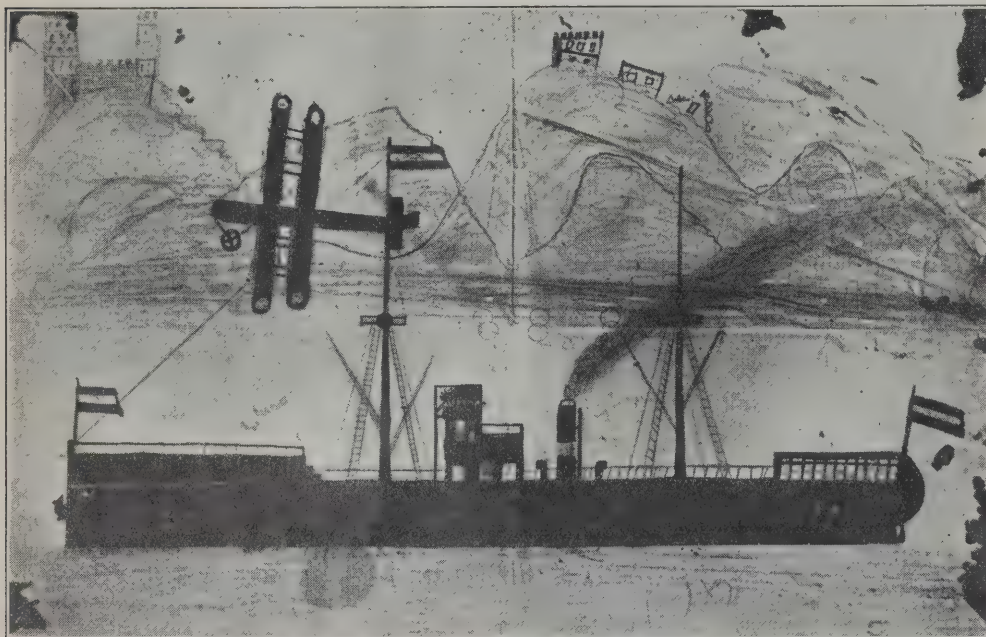
Germany also agrees to conclude treaties of compulsory arbitration with her four Allied neighbors. In other words, she binds herself to negotiate treaties with France, Poland, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia, under which all disputes will be submitted to some partial court. Germany also agrees to join the League of Nations without reservations,

and by which Poland and Czechoslovakia guarantee the Rhineland compact.

In outlining the accomplishments at Locarno, it must be remembered that many of the treaties and other documents in which the settlement is embodied have to be drafted by experts. When that is accomplished they must be ratified by the parliaments of the nations concerned. The signatures at present attached are the signatures of the Governments. President Wilson signed the Versailles Treaty for the United States, it will be remembered, but the Versailles Treaty was not ratified by the United States Senate. Ratification, however, is considered certain in all Parliaments but the Reichstag, and in that body, some shifting of forces will probably compel the honoring of the German Government's signature. At present the German Nationalists appear ready to make trouble. They are monarchists, and as Germany is a Republic they have a political motive in putting obstacles in the way of the success of the present German Government's foreign policy. The Coalition Government under Chancellor Marx has been conciliatory in its dealings with the former Allies. The Monarchists have set their faces against compromise. They would like to see the Versailles Treaty scratched out.

Aside from setting up an international machinery in Europe that will aid in keeping peace and in furthering the aims of the League of Nations, the Locarno agreements accomplish something else. They turn Germany from Russia towards Europe. At the end of the war a great geographical and political question was whether Germany was to be a sea-power, to be lined up some time in the future with her former enemies in Western Europe, or whether she was to develop as a land-power, throwing in her lot with her great neighbor, Russia, on the east. Though Germany has maintained friendly relations with Russia, and indeed has just concluded a trade agreement with the Soviet representatives, her destiny now seems definitely with the powers with which she has been negotiating at Locarno.

In Morocco, the French Army is settling for the winter on its boggy front. On the Spanish front the difficulty has been lack of water, not too much water. Spanish troops have been consolidating their gains in the neighborhood of Abd-el-Krim's former capital. In capturing the Riff capital, it must be understood that the advantage was largely political. Ajdir can hardly be discovered on the map, it is so small. Nevertheless, its loss has chastened the spirit of the mountain chieftain. On the other hand, the difficulty with which the French and the Spanish have made their small advances has chastened these powers. In the long rainy winter ahead, renewed negotiations for peace are expected.



A CURIOSITY FROM THE RIFF

A photograph of a drawing in three colors, the work of Mahomed Abd-el-Krim, brother of the Riff Chief. sent to Germany, it is thought, to obtain the sympathy of this power. The drawing is believed to indicate the progress the "Riff Republic" will make at the conclusion of the present war with France and Spain.

World War and more recently at Locarno by saying that at Versailles, conquerors were dictating to a defeated foe. At Locarno, however, this observer saw only a group of tired men from the European countries talking together and finally reaching agreements that it is hoped will make another war over there forever impossible. Perhaps that is an over-hopeful statement of what was accomplished on the shores of Lake Maggiore, but if it is, it is because it represents what is in the hearts of men. No doubt the way is long and difficult before the provisions of the agreements entered into there between the former belligerents, this time meeting as equals, will be effective; but equally there is no doubt that another cairn has been set up on the road to permanent peace.

The countries most concerned in the Locarno agreements (really a series of treaties) are, of course, Germany and France. The Rhine frontier, long the outstanding cause of conflict in Europe, is guaranteed. That is, five nations (France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy) have signed a pact which provides that if Germany should attack France or if France should attack

but she has secured a promise from the Allies that they will safeguard her from any demands for coöperation that would be in excess of her military resources. It will be remembered that under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, Germany was virtually disarmed and her fleet taken away. It may also be remembered that when there was first talk of Germany's entering the League, more than a year ago, Germany argued that due to the restrictions in her armament she should not be involved in a war waged by members of the League. In this connection the right of France to send troops across Germany to take part in hostilities in a possible conflict to the east of Germany became a crucial matter. At Locarno, this right has not been abandoned, and this is interpreted as meaning that Germany accepts a joint responsibility with France for keeping the peace of Europe.

In addition to the agreements mentioned are two—between France and Poland and France and Czechoslovakia—by the terms of which France guarantees the treaties of arbitration which these two countries have with Germany,

Three Famous French Cathedrals

By MERLE SHAWNE

UNTIL the last hundred years the word "cathedral" was used correctly only as an adjective, as in "cathedral church". Nowadays we use it more briefly as a noun, to mean the church that has a bishop instead of a pastor, and a diocese instead of a parish.

At a time when worship was held to be the highest function of man, the building of Gothic churches was a serious art. The purpose was to provide a place of worship; the problem was to make that place worthy of the God to be worshipped. These old Gothic cathedrals, therefore, express the religious imagination of the people.

In the making of the church two problems, equally important, presented themselves, that of structure and that of beauty. To the Gothic architect, they were synonymous. The structure itself must be beautiful, its shape and its form must express lofty religious ideals; then the beauty of ornamentation must suit the structure.

Structure, then, far from being a mere engineering feat as it is today, was an art, a master-piece of self-expression,

which excited the deepest emotions of the artist. His highest purpose was to bring into concrete form the religious ideals of his people.

Gothic architecture spread all over Europe, but nowhere did it attain so perfect an expression of harmony as in France, where it originated. Elsewhere, especially in Italy, the emphasis was laid more on the decorative side, with the natural result that the structure suffered neglect from the point of view of art. But the old cathedrals of France embody the closest relation between structure and decoration, and the effect they produce is



THE "BIBLE OF AMIENS"

View of the West Front of Amiens Cathedral.



CHARTRES

The centre of all religious wars in France.

one of complete harmony.

In these French cathedrals sublimity is attained through graceful height. The old French architects, striving always for sublimity, made their cathedrals higher and higher. The inside shafts soar so straight and high that nowadays, as a matter of preservation, they are sometimes supported by engineering apparatus placed on the outside of the building.

During the 13th century all other arts were secondary to the art of architecture, which then played a more prominent part than ever before or since. In the creating of a French cathedral, not only the architect but every other kind of artist found a task; every variety of talent had an opportunity; all other arts attended

at the feet of the mistress architecture.

There were even expressions of humor in the little laughing, leering devils placed side by side with beautiful angels. These gargoyles of horrible aspect humorously depicted the evil powers to which the wicked might be condemned, just as the sublime images of the angels expressed the heights to which goodness might aspire.

Our modern artist expresses his vehemency in newspaper cartoons; the medieval artist carved his lampoons on the fronts of cathedrals, picturing his enemies tormented by devils at the Last Judgment. The inside of the cathedral expressed the highest dreams of the poet; the outside often expressed hatred and irony.

In her churches of the 13th century, France expressed all her nobler desires so well that even now upon entering one of them we seem to be in Heaven itself, so beautiful are they. "Unlike the poems of England or the pictures of Italy or the music of Germany, they seem to be the work not of a single man but of an age of genius." The cathedrals differ somewhat in character and in excellence; but they are alike in the sublime expression of lofty ideals.

Chartres

The city of Chartres occupies an elevated position on a large fruitful plain,

and centuries ago was both a military stronghold and a center for paganism.

Its history is one of fire and sword. The early Christian missionaries built a small church on the site of a Druid temple there, and in A. D. 200 assigned a bishop to it. The church was destroyed through the persecution that followed. The succeeding churches built on the same site were destroyed by fire in 753 and 858; the latter time all the clergy and their flock were butchered. It was again restored only to be destroyed in 962 by order, and again in 1020 by lightning. In its present form it was recaptured by the English after the death of Joan of Arc; Henry IV of England took it by assault in 1591, and was later crowned there. Chartres has always been the center of all religious wars in France, and in the course of its long history has seen much bloodshed.

During the 12th Century the Chartres cathedral aroused the enthusiasm of the French kings, who gave lavishly to its restoration and upkeep. There still remains the little crypt of the church built there in 1037. The bells had been given by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and the enclosure for the choir took nearly two hundred years to complete.

People of all classes, especially pilgrims, journeying to the Holy Land, made the most lavish offerings at Chartres. It was consecrated in 1260 in the presence of Louis IX of France, who gave the north porch and some of the stained glass windows. Henry Adams, whose autobiography, *The Education of Henry Adams*, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1921, has written a book called *Mont-St. Michel and Chartres*, in which he describes the city of Chartres, its university, and its graceful cathedral.

Paris

The Cathedral of Our Lady at Paris stands upon an island at each end of which is a bridge connecting the isle with the rest of Paris. It is called Notre Dame de Paris.

The Christian origin of this great cathedral is wrapped in mystery. It must have been built about the time that Christianity made its appearance in the neighborhood of Paris in the 4th Century. We know that its first bishop was a martyr. Restoration of the old church

began in 1163, the foundation stone being laid in the presence of Pope Alexander III. Since 1235 Notre Dame, always fair and beautiful, has not been very much altered, though some embellishments were added towards the end of the 13th Century.

This famous cathedral, which accommodates eight thousand seated and twenty thousand standing, has witnessed many historical scenes. In 1302 King Philip the Fair selected Notre Dame for his parliamentary meetings. It was the custom for French sovereigns to give thanks in the Cathedral for their acces-

ture; its spires and vaults are Gothic, and the rest of it is Roman. For an intimate knowledge of its beauty and power one should read Victor Hugo's novel, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, the setting of which is laid almost entirely in and around this famous cathedral. In the story the hunchback haunts the grotesque gargoyles that ornament the highest parapets of the cathedral, even climbing in and out at perilous heights while the service is in progress.

Amiens

The city of Amiens is on the River Somme, where of recent years men fought and died in defense of France. It dates back to the year 301. Its first cathedral was built in the 7th Century, but was sacked and destroyed by the Northmen in 881; three successors were also destroyed by fire from lightning. The present edifice was in the process of construction for a half century before it was finally completed in 1288.

It was on the Ile de la Cité in Paris and in the surrounding country that Gothic art attained its zenith. In Amiens cathedral the genius of the French builder, alike as engineer and artist, is manifest in a more striking manner than anywhere else. Many other beautiful cathedrals of the time were not sufficiently well-built to stand the ravages of time. But Amiens remains to this day one of the most striking products of the genius and skill of mortal man. Amiens cathedral has been justly described by a modern critic as the grand summing up of principles and constructive forms that had been gradually taking shape since the beginning of the 12th Century.

John Ruskin wrote an essay on this cathedral in which he calls the matchless west front the "Bible of Amiens". The Church of Our Lady at Amiens is one of the noblest buildings of the world.



Notre Dame de Paris seen from down the Rue St. Severin—a street as old as the cathedral.

sion as soon as they had been anointed and crowned at Rheims. Princess Mary of England, younger sister of Henry VIII, was married here to the elderly king of France, Louis XII; here also Mary Stuart, subsequently Queen of Scotland, was married to the Dauphin, who reigned for a short time as Francis II. Many Te Deums have been sung on the return of the victorious armies of Louis XIV. There was celebrated the brilliant spectacle of the Coronation of Napoleon and Josephine, and later the marriage of the Emperor's nephew, Napoleon III, besides the many elaborate solemn requiems for distinguished 19th Century prelates.

This cathedral is a magnificent specimen of Gothic-Romanesque archi-

Articles of Unusual Interest Appearing in Next Week's Issue

The World Through the Air
From Fez to Fedorah
The Common Cold
The Santa Fe Trail
Where Lamps Come From
Young Geneva
The Mongolian Desert
Ancient Armor

AT LOCARNO

Being a Diary and a Comment on Some of the Important and Unimportant Events at the Greatest European Conference Since the World War

OCTOBER 3.—Herr Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, arrives at the little holiday resort of Locarno, Switzerland, on the shores of Lake Maggiore. In his first public remarks to the press correspondents he lets it be understood that Russian Foreign Minister Tchitcherin had tried to dissuade him from going on with the proposed security pact. He temporized by signing a commercial treaty with Russia. It was no easy matter to arrange a treaty of that kind between a capitalistic and a communistic state. But this move augurs well. Germany, faced at the eleventh hour with choosing between Europe or Russia, chose Europe.

Another presage of the ultimate success of the Conference was the British statement today that the new security pact was no affair into which to drag a discussion of Germany's War guilt. This will help to prevent the discussion from becoming acrimonious.



FRIENDLY FLAGS

Over the Court House at Locarno the German flag flies with those of the Allies for the first time since the war.

Great excitement for several hours among the press correspondents waiting for Herr Stresemann at Locarno Railway Station. He did not arrive by the train announced. The mystery is cleared up by his appearance in a motor-car at the door of his hotel. As many threatening letters had been sent him, the Swiss authorities counselled him to leave his special train at Bellinzona and finish the trip by road. As this measure was to outwit the public the reporters were naturally not told.

The town is buzzing with curiosity and anticipation. Never have the hotels done such good business. A large body of Swiss *gendarmes* have been mobilized in the town to guard the hotels where the representatives of the various nations are staying.

October 5.—The text of the pact which the Nations are discussing today was drawn up some time ago in London by five juridical experts.

Discussions dramatically cut short by Stresemann's sudden illness. The alleged plots against his life are recalled. Some people even whisper that he has been poisoned. A famous doctor in Berlin, hearing the news, has immediately left for Locarno. But nothing really grave has happened. The rest of the delegation are not glum but serenely foxtrotting to the tunes of a jazz band.

There is much talk going on of how the buttressing of Poland and Czechoslovakia by France in the past few years is going to prove an obstacle. The best minds here state that Franco-German reconciliation is the keystone of European civilization. What have France and Germany got to quarrel about? The memory of old antagonisms and mutual injuries? Fighting will not set them aright! Only a handful of the German Nationalist party cherish the thought of regaining Alsace-Lorraine.

October 6.—The world really *does* progress. Sitting around a table today are men who three years ago looked upon peace as a windy idealism. Chamberlain, Briand and Stresemann do not belong to the tender-minded section of the human race. Seven years ago they cracked bad jokes about such idealists as the late President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, General Smuts and the late Léon Bourgeois. Adjustment has come from all sides. The fire-eaters—Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Poincaré, Sonnino—are all swept away. France wants to reduce her armaments and save money. She will if she feels secure from attack. Germany has responded to the decencies of the Dawes Plan and only wants reconciliation and peace. England wants to stand aloof and impartial in Europe and prevent war.

October 7.—A rumor that the London draft was to be published by an Italian paper causes M. Scialoja to send word to Rome to suppress every paper that dares print it. This order is given because it is feared that publication could be interpreted as a deliberate attempt on the part of Italy to prevent the pact.



THE PEACE ZONE ON THE RHINE

By the terms of the new Rhineland Security Compact, a 50-kilometer strip on the east bank of the Rhine is to remain permanently demilitarized.

An amazing and significant incident took place today. German Chancellor Dr. Luther and M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, stole away to an inn at the little village of Ansona, a secluded spot on the shores of Lake Maggiore.

"I hope you are not going to ask me for money too," was M. Briand's opening remark in a bantering tone as the two sat down to have a heart to heart talk on European politics. They sat at a little round table on a shady terrace whence they could see between the trees the flashing blue waters of the lake. Above the roofs of the houses, filling the sky, the snowy Alps scintillated in the sunshine.

The two ministers chatted amicably for over an hour and a half and drank mineral waters and coffee. The landlady said that the Frenchman paid the bill.

This sort of thing makes the old diplomacy of despatch boxes, red tape, gold seals and polite intrigue begin to look sick. It could not have happened before the War between, say, Delcassé and von Bülow. To think that such a small miracle may prove to be the turning point of European peace!

October 8.—The old question of Belgian neutrality is being raised. Though no one openly says it, every one is thinking of the famous phrase about "a scrap of paper." Comments on today's proceedings are a little glum. Nevertheless, considerable progress

has been made in amending the treaty clauses to suit everybody. In the smoking rooms of the hotels tonight hot arguments were held on the deadlock arrived at on the question of Germany's Eastern Frontiers. They were fixed by the Versailles Treaty and felt by many to be unsatisfactory. Poland, too, is dissatisfied. It is said



A BIRTHDAY TRIP

Austen Chamberlain's 62nd birthday is celebrated by a steamer ride on Lake Maggiore. French Foreign Minister Briand and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are waiting for the German delegates to the Locarno Conference to come on board.

that she has fifteen problems similar to that of the Alsace-Lorraine question between France and Germany.

Owing to Russia's frantic protestations on Germany's hobnobbing with her late enemies, Minister Stresemann has given the Soviet Government the assurance that Germany will enter into no combination designed to attack Russia, and that she would refuse to allow foreign troops to be moved across Germany to attack her.

October 9—Germany's admission into the League of Nations is discussed. This would be very advantageous to Germany as the League offers mechanism by which her wish to obtain some of her colonies back may be gratified. The German delegates prove themselves astute business men and fight hard for every one of their demands.

October 10—Assurances have been given to Germany that special concessions would be made for her admittance to the League. The Versailles Treaty left Germany disarmed. If Russia should attack Poland and France, or if other nations moved troops across Germany under League authority to help the Poles, Germany could be treated by Russia as a belligerent and her defenceless territory invaded.

The most noteworthy event today was the announcement that Italy will be a guarantor with Great Britain of the Western agreement.

October 12—Ministerial Counsellor Kampner, the third German delegate, has left for Berlin to explain the terms of Germany's admission to the League to President Hindenburg.

This morning British Foreign Minister Austen Chamberlain announced that Premier Mussolini was coming to sign the pact on behalf of Italy. Mussolini had been so busy planning the final details of his new political control that it was thought he would not be able to attend. As many Italian residents of Locarno are anti-Fascists who were expelled from Italy, it is thought that it will be prudent for Mussolini to occupy some villa outside the town.

The considerable criticism there had been of "private conversations" between delegates caused Chamberlain to make a short speech to the assembled correspondents. He pointed out that such conversations could not be called "secret diplomacy" because whatever agreement was arrived at was submitted to the public, and had to be ratified

by the Parliaments of the various nations. In this way "secret clauses" are prevented. As to the conversations being held in private, what could be more natural? Everybody knows that business cannot be conducted in mass meeting. This same applies to the details of politics and diplomacy.

October 13—The Conference looks more and more like a revision of the Treaty of Versailles. The outcome of Germany's Eastern frontier demands is the announcement of a possible revision of the Treaty of Riga as a precursor to a pact of non-aggression between Poland and Russia. Poland is also expected to revise the Polish-Russian frontier in favor of Russia. However, it is reported that Russia is still trying to prevent a full accord by sending Tchitcherin to Rome with the offer of economic concessions for Italy as a kind of bribe.

The Western Security Pact was unofficially disclosed to a few of us at the hotel tonight. The main points are as follows:

1. The signatories pledge themselves not to make war.
2. Judicial disputes are to be settled before the Hague or other competent international court.

3. Political disputes are to be settled before a Conciliation Board consisting of three members, one from each country concerned and one neutral as umpire. If conciliation fails, dispute will go before the Council of the League of Nations.

A late cable pinned on the notice board tonight tells us that Dr. Kampner went to Frankfurt by train and from there tried to fly to Berlin but got lost and at nightfall landed at Leipsig. He went on from there by train, arriving in Berlin at 8.40 and went straight away to the Ministerial Council which was sitting. The lights will no doubt blaze long after midnight in the windows of the Government offices on the Wilhelmstrasse! Hindenburg is out of town, it is said, attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, Baroness von Manstein, so that he will not see Kampner till tomorrow. The trip, however, was especially undertaken to win over the Nationalist element of the cabinet, which, headed by Dr. Braun, Minister of Labor, dominates.

October 14—It is announced that Mussolini left last night for Locarno. The pacts must therefore be nearly ready to sign. The big event of the day is the news that President Hindenburg gave his approval to the terms for Germany's entry into the League.

October 15—The newspaper reporters held a meeting of their own today at which the majority agreed to boycott Mussolini when he arrived. The reason for this is that pressmen all over the



THE GERMAN DELEGATION AT LOCARNO

world are angry with him for his strictness in censorship of news.

It was rumored that everything was settled and that the Conference, except for the ceremony of singing, was over. Later the rumor was contradicted. There was a three-hour night meeting. Dr. Luther and Herr Stresemann asked for a written pledge of the evacuation of Cologne and the Rhineland. Briand was willing to pledge this and promised

(Continued on Page 95)

A Birthday Celebration

The United States Navy Was One Hundred and Fifty Years Old Last Week

LAST week, on Tuesday, the Navy celebrated its 150th birthday. Every yard, ship and station had a celebration of some sort to commemorate the fact that, on October 27, 1775, a resolution was introduced into the Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, authorizing the purchase of vessels to be used as warships.

Earlier in the year, Captain John Paul Jones had been appointed to head a commission to look over the vessels submitted to the Government for purchase and recommend those that would be most suitable. The first one of the group subsequently purchased to be converted into a frigate for war use was the *Alfred*, a 200-ton sailing vessel, so this old East India merchantman is entitled to be called the first ship of the American Navy.

The *Alfred* had been built at Maryport, in Cumberland, England, in 1766, and had been employed in trade with the North American colonies. In 1770, she had been sold to a company of Philadelphia merchants and was put into the East Indian trade. Those were the days when pirates still sailed the main and the East Indian merchantmen were armed even in times of peace. The *Alfred* was pierced amidships for sixteen guns. Under Paul Jones' direction she was sheathed with copper, strengthened throughout and fitted for twenty-four guns on her gundeck and six on her quarterdeck.

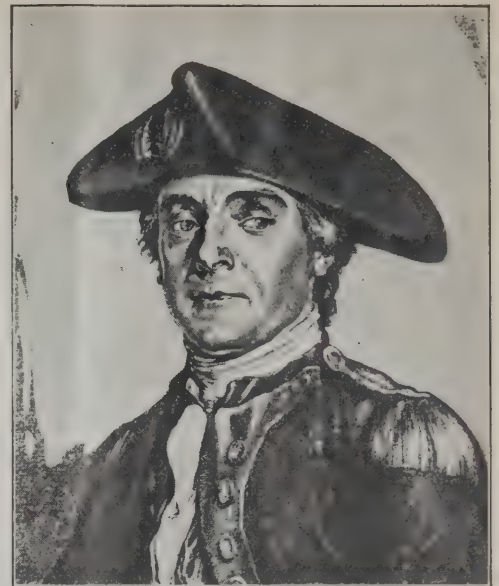
It was while the *Alfred* was being converted that Paul Jones wrote his famous letter to the naval committee. "You are called upon to found a new navy, to lay the foundations of a new power afloat that must some time, in the course of human events, become formidable enough to dispute with England the mastery of the ocean."

If Paul Jones were alive today he would find, contrary to his hopes, Great Britain still mistress of the seas—and by an accepted agreement with the United States, France, Japan and Italy. The Washington Conference of 1921 resulted in treaties which stipulated the number of capital ships each of the nations concerned was to have. And now there are proposals on foot for more disarmament conferences and a further reduction of naval armaments. But a League of Nations or its equivalent was far from the

minds of the colonists when they were building up their young navy in the days of the Revolution.

The Captains and Lieutenants appointed by Congress for the *Alfred* and the three other ships purchased at the same time constituted the first national navy list. For political reasons—or so it is said—Paul Jones was placed at the head of the Lieutenants' list instead of upon the Captains'. He was assigned to the *Alfred*, and went aboard his ship tied up at the Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, accompanied by a group of illustrious Revolutionary figures—John Hancock, Robert Morris, Anthony Wayne, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, William Pinckney and many others of the great of the day. Since the captain of the *Alfred* had not arrived from Boston, John Hancock directed Paul Jones to haul to the masthead the "Pine Tree and Rattlesnake" flag, with its famous motto: "Don't Tread on Me!" Jones himself, writing in his journal, says that he could never understand "why a venomous serpent could be the combatant emblem of a brave and honest folk fighting to be free."

The first cruise of the *Alfred* and her companion ships was an expedition against New Providence Island in the Bahamas in 1776. It was not successful, and escaped disaster only because



CAPTAIN JOHN PAUL JONES

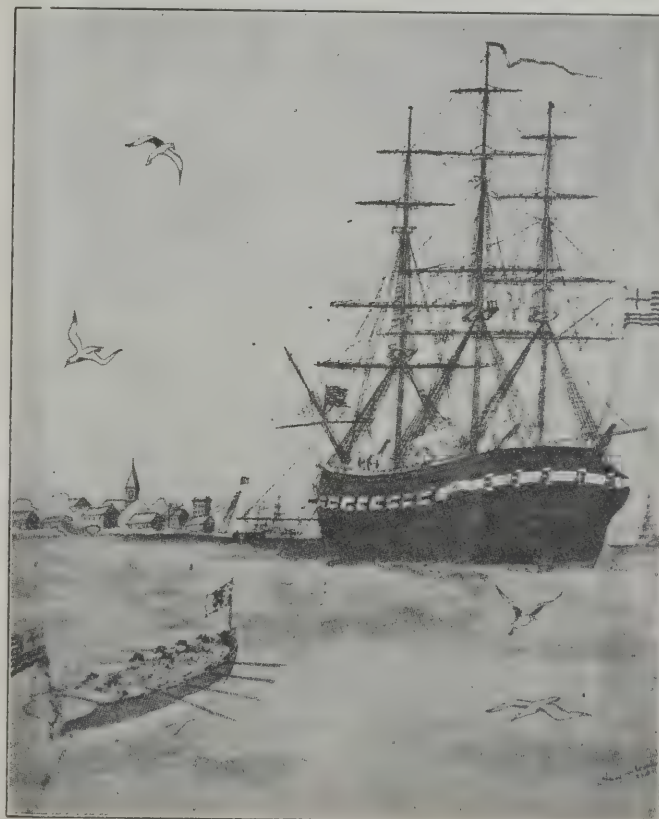
Jones himself climbed to the masthead and took the *Alfred* through a dangerous channel.

Since Jones was not in command he was not blamed for the failure. He was soon given command of the *Providence*, a sloop of war, and in a cruise took sixteen prizes and made two raids disastrous to British shipping. In November, 1776, he was made commander of the *Alfred*, and captured, among other prizes, a ship containing 10,000 complete uniforms for General Howe's army.

Ships have changed tremendously since the days of the *Alfred*. Sails gave way to steam in the middle of the 19th Century and towards its end the first steel ships were built. The steel industry in this country was established as a result of the decision to build these ships of steel.

The first dreadnought was built in 1905. She carried ten 12-inch guns in turrets and had a second battery of 5-inch guns. She displaced 20,000 tons and made a speed of 21 knots. The pride of the fleet today is the *West Virginia*, built in 1923. She is equipped with oil-burning boilers, electric driver, and eight 16-inch guns. The Navy's youngest ship is the *Saratoga*, an aircraft carrier, launched in 1925.

Nineteen twenty-five has been an unfortunate year for the Navy, with the *Shenandoah* and S-51 disasters and the narrow escape of the Hawaiian flight plane PN-9. It is with the hope that 1926 will be marked with no such tragedies that the Nation wishes the Navy many happy returns of the day.



THE ALFRED



FIRST known as an essayist, then as a popular dramatist, and now as the most famous living writer of children's verse, Alan Alexander Milne occupies an important place in the world of letters in England and America.

Every month brings forth numerous new editions of A. A. Milne's work. Now comes a new book of child's verse and prose called *A Gallery of Children*. There is also the beautiful Christmas edition of *When We Were Very Young*, (E. P. Dutton and Co.) twice the size of the original, and containing a picture of Christopher Robin himself—the little son for whom Milne wrote the delightful verses. A new edition of *Happy Days* under the title of *The Sunny Side* completes his output for this month, while *If I May* and *Not That It Matters*, companion volumes to *The Sunny Side*, are constantly in demand.

The Sunny Side, now in its second edition, is his last book of essays and clever sketches collected from those published in *Punch*, the English fun magazine. Mr. Milne introduces this new edition with an apology in which he says that "a New York critic ended his review of *Happy Days* with these immortal words:

"Mr. Milne is at present in the trenches facing the German bullets, so this will probably be his last book."

So you see now why an apology is necessary. Here we are, seven years later, and I am still at it!"

It is now ten years later and he is still very much "at it." Only one year ago *When We Were Very Young* (from which the accompanying pictures are reprinted) was published in America (E. P. Dutton and Co., \$2.00). Since then this remarkable book of child's verse has run through thirty-six editions, its sales during the last summer months amounting even to 2,800 copies a week. Every kiddie wants his own copy; every grown-up wants to read it through at least once.

His publishers have been fairly swamped with letters of congratulation from people of all

The Gentle Mr. Milne

By ALICE MARIE DAY

ranks. Letters came from governors and senators, from rear-admirals and generals, actresses, musicians, critics, editors, teachers, ministers, and from very many women's club members. All the world seems to find this book a new classic in child literature.

In his own whimsical way Milne jokes about his early struggle for a writing career:

"I was born in London on January



ALAN ALEXANDER MILNE

18, 1882, so I ought to be forty-three years old now—but nobody believes it. At the age of eleven I went to Westminster School with a scholarship and for a year worked very hard, but at twelve I began to feel that I knew



enough and thereafter took life more easily. Perhaps the most important thing that happened there was that I began to write verses, parodies, and the like for the school paper. One evening when another boy and I were looking at a copy of a Cambridge undergraduate paper, *The Granta* . . . he said solemnly: 'You ought to edit that some day.' So I said equally solemnly: 'I will.' This sounds like the story of the model boy who became a millionaire; I apologize for it, but it really did happen. I went to Cambridge—in spite of the fact that everybody meant me to go to Oxford—and edited *The Granta*."

He left Cambridge in 1903, "with a very moderate degree and a feeling in the family that he had belied the brilliant promise of his youth." He tells how he went to London expecting to see himself at the end of one year the editor of several of the best magazines and a member of all the important literary clubs and an intimate friend of George Meredith and Thomas Hardy! His family were not nearly so optimistic; they imagined that he'd finish the year with the decision to be a schoolmaster.

He did neither. During that year he spent the remainder of his college allowance, and earned only one hundred dollars. The second year he went on writing, earned \$600 and lived on it, his quarters being "two cheap and dirty rooms in a policeman's house in Chelsea." He continues: "In the third year I was by way of making \$1,000, for several papers were now getting used to me, but in February, 1906, a surprising thing happened. The editor of *Punch* retired, the assistant became editor, and I was offered the assistant-editorship."

In concluding these biographical notes, he humorously remarks, "As regards more intimate matters, I have one wife, one son, one home, and one recreation—golf."

After eight years of assistant editorship of *Punch*, he joined the Royal Warwickshire regiment and served four years on the Western



Front. Milne says that the War made him write plays. He turned to play-writing in odd moments as a recreation from his job of soldiering. He wrote plays to amuse himself, found that they amused others, too, and that he could be as successful with the drama as with the essay. On his return to civilian life at the end of the War, he refused to accept his former post on *Punch*, and began to devote himself to the more serious writing of plays. Play writing he had till then considered a luxury because it didn't bring in ready money and often didn't bring in any money. But the five plays he wrote in 1916-17 later netted him substantial sums. Godfrey Tearle played in *The Boy Comes Home* in London; Ethel Barrymore played in *Belinda* in New York City.

Milne has been writing plays at the rate of five a year. The most delightful for reading are those contained in the two volumes *Once on a Time* (G. P.



CHRISTOPHER ROBIN

Christopher is responsible for his father's most delightful book, "When We Were Very Young."

THE DORMOUSE

*And that is the reason (Aunt Emily said)
If a Dormouse gets in a chrysanthemum bed,
You will find (so Aunt Emily says) that he lies
Fast asleep on his front with his paws to his eyes.*

Putnam's Sons) and *Three Plays* (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Whimsical bits of verse and prose have been collected into *The Day's Play*, *The Holiday Round* and *Once a Week* (E. P. Dutton and Co.).

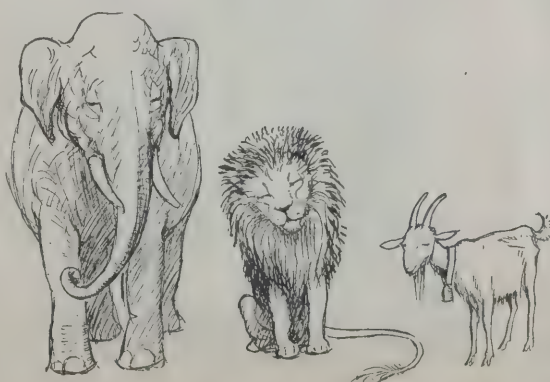
A critic once made the blunder of saying that the introductions to his three books of essays were the most amusing parts of the books! To which Milne replied in the introduction to his next book that he "hoped it would come up to the value of its introduction." A similar blunder might be made in respect to the descriptions of the scenes at the beginning of his plays. They are sometimes amusing and always delightful. For instance, at the opening of *Mr. Pim Passes By*, one's interest is aroused by the words: "wistful kindly gentle little Mr. Pim living in some world of his own whither we cannot follow, ambles in—" His plays make excellent reading.

In the delightful introduction to *When We Were Very Young*, Mr. Milne has a few words to say about the authorship of the verses: "You may wonder sometimes who is supposed to be saying the verses. Is it the Author, that strange but uninteresting person, or

is it Christopher Robin or some other boy or girl, or Nurse, or Hoo? . . . If you are not quite sure, then it is probably Hoo. I don't know if you have ever met Hoo, but he is one of those curious children who look four on Monday, and eight on Tuesday, and are really twenty-eight on Saturday, and you never know whether it is the day when he can pronounce his "r's."

It is hard to tell whether the poems or the pictures are the more descriptive. One can hardly do without either to understand just what did happen. And in the strange tale of the disappearance of James James Morrison Morrison's mother, even the type does queer things to make the tragedy more appealing. James James had told his mother that she was never to go down to the end of the town without him. She disobeyed, and even though King John offered forty shillings reward for her return, she was never heard of again. The last verse is really easy to understand even if it does look like this:

J. J.
M. M.
W. G. DuP.
Took great



% his M****
Though he was only 3.
J. J.

Said to his M****

"M****," he said, said he:

"You-must-never-go-down-to-the-end-of-the-town-if-you-don't-go-down-with-ME!"

That is, it's easy if you've read the rest!

The story of the King's predicament when the Alderney refused to supply butter for the royal slice of bread ends more happily. It turned out that the Alderney hadn't really meant it, which was a very good thing, for the King didn't fancy marmalade as a substitute.

When you have read all the verses, you are quite convinced that there are brownies behind the curtain in the nursery, knights and squires riding through almost any wood, and bears hidden around the corner of the street to catch you if you walk on the cracks in the pavement. You couldn't possibly doubt it, even if you don't know whether it's on Mr. Milne's authority, or Christopher Robin's or Hoo's.

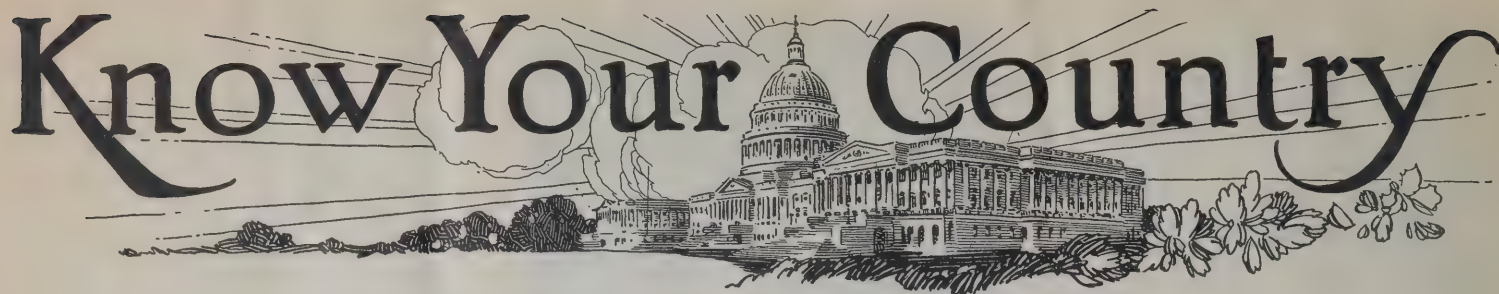
TEDDY-BEAR

*A bear, however hard he tries,
Grows tubby without exercise.
Our Teddy Bear is short and fat,
Which is not to be wondered at.
But do you think it worries him
To know that he is far from slim?
No, just the other way about—
He's proud of being short and stout.*

One mustn't forget that Milne has also written a best-seller in detective fiction; it is called *The Red House Mystery*, and is his only detective novel. It is clever and full of humor. This is how it came into being:

"I have always adored detective stories," writes Mr. Milne; "I have always thought they must be great fun to write. One day I happened to think of a good way of murdering somebody. Instead of leaving it at that, I went on thinking about it, and finally decided that it would make a good story. I began to write the first chapter and let the story take care of itself. I hope it has done so successfully."

Milne has said in print that his writing comes easy to him, that he doesn't have to labor over the style and humor, as do most writers. That doesn't mean that he doesn't work; all writers work hard. At any rate, Milne has the rare gift of combining airy gaiety, delicate blitheness, and amusing flippancy. He has the capacity of writing with charm and humor on light subjects of all kinds.



CALIFORNIA

By DOROTHY E. McDOWELL

"Behind the Ranges"

*Something hidden—go and find it,
Go and look behind the Ranges—
Something lost behind the Ranges,
Lost and waiting for you. Go!*

THE first white men to set foot upon California soil came, not across the ranges, but by sea—stout Spaniards in search of a fabled island gleaming with gold. Then Sir Frances Drake, one of Queen Elizabeth's boldest navigators, sailed the *Golden Hind* up the Pacific past its shores, stopping at a spot north of San Francisco Bay, where the Indians received him kindly and placed a crown of gold upon his head. When the Russians began coming to Alaska, Spain, fearful lest a rich prize escape her, began colonizing California in earnest. Spaniards from Lower California were the first to arrive, settling around San Diego.

The first white man to make the terrible trip across the Sierras was De Anza, who wanted to find a way to take supplies to the California settlers by land. Stumbling through the sand dunes of the southern deserts, nearly crazed by thirst, he might never have lived to lead others over his trail if the friendly Yuma Indians had not helped him. The following year he returned with 240 colonists, the first San Franciscans.

The missionary and the soldier went hand in hand under the Spanish flag, and the 21 missions established throughout the state by the Franciscan monks became the glory of Spanish California. The Indians were gathered into villages around the missions and taught to lead the white man's life.

There was little change in California when it passed under Mexican rule. The life of ease and abundance which had always characterized it was at its height during the Mexican period.

By the opening of the 19th Century, American traders were beginning to arrive. Jediah Smith, a Boston merchant, is the first American credited with having made the trip overland, making a trail that was followed by others until, on the eve of the war with Mexico,

CALIFORNIA CHRONOLOGY

- 1542 *Cabrillo lands at San Diego Bay*
- 1579 *Sir Francis Drake claims California for Queen Elizabeth*
- 1769 *First mission established at San Diego by Father Junipero Serra*
- 1774 *Juan de Anza crosses the Sierras*
- 1775 *First Colony established at San Francisco*
- 1810 *California goes under Mexican rule*
- 1826 *Jediah Smith the first American to arrive in California overland*
- 1848 *California ceded to the United States by Mexico*
- 1848 *Gold discovered near Sacramento*
- 1849 *The first Chinese arrive*
- 1850 *California enters the Union*
- 1850 *First public school established*
- 1869 *Central Pacific Railroad completed*
- 1870 *Fruit growing on a large scale commences*
- 1879 *The new constitution adopted*
- 1906 *Earthquake and San Francisco fire*
- 1911 *Political reforms under Hiram Johnson*
- 1915 *Panama Exhibition at San Francisco*

there were several hundred Americans in California. At the end of the war, California passed to the United States by treaty. On the Atlantic seaboard, little interest was taken in the new territory until gold was discovered near Sacramento. Between 1847 and 1850, California's population increased from 10,000 to 100,000—of whom 83,000 were Americans—thus changing it from a Mexican to an American community.

California was admitted to the Union under a constitution modeled on the most advanced political documents of the day, written in both English and Spanish. Unfortunately, the men who were so eager for good government neglected it after it had been set up, and it became the tool of political bosses. "Vigilance Committees" organized from time to time forced sporadic improvement in conditions. After the financial panic of 1873 there was a widespread demand for a change, and a convention controlled by farmers and workmen framed a new constitution which took power from the legislature and put it into the hands of the people. The "California idea," as this was called, was adopted in many Western states.

After the great earthquake and fire, the power of the old corrupt officials was done away with, and the mass of the people—all who had been too busy or too timid to try before—took control of politics. Under the new régime began a new political life, and the state behind the ranges now has a government worthy of its scenic grandeur.

The State of Gold

California gets its name from a fabled island which was, according to the tales, "on the right hand of the Indies and very near the Earthly Paradise." Its inhabitants had "arms of gold and so was the harness of the wild beasts they tamed to ride; for in the whole island there was no metal but gold."

It was to find this land of gold that the Spaniards first came to the Pacific coast. True to its name, the land they discovered has been the Nation's "golden state."



GOVERNOR F. W. RICHARDSON

During the Spanish and Mexican periods, life in California was something that the colonists along the Atlantic seaboard could scarcely imagine. The women, beautiful in silk and lace; the men in wide-brimmed hats, coats of satin and velvet, tall boots with gold spurs; great ranches stocked with cattle by the tens of thousands; a gay life in the sunshine, with rodeos, fandangos, bull-fights for amusement. As one historian has put it, "There was much joy, little hate and a contentment that was as vast as the sun and moon and stars that shone on the peaks of the Sierras."

In 1848, a man saw something glittering in the waters of a mill race. It was the gold that the ancient Spaniards had sought! The influx of the "49ers", as the hordes of gold-seekers were called, ended the old-world life of pleasure and plenty; the golden sunshine was overlooked by the men who burrowed in the earth to find the precious shining particles.

And now California is in a new golden age—that of broad wheat fields, of oranges and tropical fruits, of gorgeous flowers, of beautiful homes and gardens and parks—that has drawn people from all over the country to visit her. Like the Spaniards, they go in search of the gold that they have read so much about.

California Miracles

Five miracles have been attributed to California by one of her historians. The first is the building of the missions and the wonderful work done by the Franciscan fathers who were among the state's first settlers. These missions were the solitary outposts of civilization for many years before the country was occupied by the white man.

The second is the building of the Central Pacific Railroad across the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The first overland mails from the East came in great lumbering coaches over the plains from St. Louis. Then the "pony express" was organized as a "quick" messenger service. There were 60 riders, each of whom covered 75 miles a day on his pony, passing on his mail pouch to the next man. It took eight or ten days to relay the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, and it cost \$5 for a half ounce. But there was still no practical way to take freight overland.

Finally, four Sacramento business men planned a railroad across the Sierras to Omaha, which should be built from either end of the route. In 1863 the work began. It was a stupendous task, for the road went over plains, across mountain ranges, through unsettled districts where there were no towns where the workmen could find lodging or get supplies. In six years the road was completed, and in Utah, where the two ends met, gold and silver spikes were driven to commemorate the remarkable engineering feat.

The third miracle is the installation of an irrigation system whereby farmers could water their lands during the dry season, and no longer be afraid of their crops failing because of drought.



CALIFORNIA STATE HOUSE, SACRAMENTO

Next is the rebuilding of San Francisco after the fire in 1906 which practically destroyed it. The earthquake had broken the water main, and the fire could not be controlled. The loss was nearly \$500,000,000. All California came to the assistance of the refugees, and in three years a new City of the Golden Gate had risen from the ruins.

Miracle number five is the building of the Owens River Aqueduct to bring water to Los Angeles from a river 200 miles away.

These are not the only things in California which excite wonder and admiration. Her natural beauties are unsurpassed anywhere in the United States. The Sierras, topped by Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the country, look down from their snow-capped heights upon farms where tropical fruits ripen under the hot sun. The forests, greatest in the land in variety of species, contain the Big Trees—oldest and largest of growing things on earth.

California is the Nation's fruit and

vegetable grower. Citrous fruits, peaches, pears, prunes, walnuts, almonds, olives, asparagus, celery, cantaloupes, lettuce—all the things we are accustomed to think of as luxuries—grow in greater abundance there than anywhere else in the United States. She is a leader in the production of beet sugar, barley, gold and platinum. She has rice, cotton, fish, wheat, lumber—almost everything one can think of that comes from the soil. She has enormous flocks of cattle and sheep. Canning of fruits and vegetables is naturally her largest industry, though she has also dairies, flour and lumber mills, meat-packing establishments, ship yards and machine shops. The discovery of rich petroleum resources has put her among the ten leading manufacturing states, for she has very little coal.

In mid-winter, a dip in the warm Pacific, a twelve-mile drive, and tobogganing on the snowy mountain slopes—that seems to non-Californians a greater miracle than any of the rest!

Loyal Sons

No state in the Union is more enthusiastically championed by her sons than is California. And California, in turn, is proud of many of those who have praised her and of the things that they have accomplished.

She is proud of her school system, of the fact that she has more pupils in high school than any other state in the Union and pays higher salaries to her teachers. She is proud of her two world-famous universities—the state university at Berkeley and Leland Stanford Jr.—and of her college enrollment which is proportionately larger than that of any other state.

She is proud of her citizens, past and present—Herbert Hoover, Thomas Starr King, Theodore D. Judah, Leland Stanford, James Lick, John Muir, Luther Burbank.

She is proud of all her writers, native sons and sojourners: Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, Edwin Markham, Mary Austin, Kathleen Norris, Jack London, Gertrude Atherton.

She is proud of her young athletes: "Little Bill" Johnston, Helen Wills, Mary K. Browne, May Sutton Bundy, the brothers Kinsey and score of others.

She is proud to be known as the "Wonderland of America", the strange, exotic flower of the Nation.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics Literature and Geography

I. The World Through the Air—

1. Was the Locarno Conference an advance over the Versailles Conference? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Why does President Coolidge want to call a naval armament conference, and not a conference for reduction in land armament?
3. What machinery does the League of Nations provide for progressive reduction in armament? Write to the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, 6 East 39th Street, New York.
4. What are the steps through which money is raised in the United States for a foreign industry? Ask the Head of your Economics Department, or write to the Publicity Department of the National City Company, New York.
5. Describe the duties of the Secretary of War and the functions of the War Department.
6. Explain what is meant by "industrial mobilization?"
7. What are the policies of the American Federation of Labor? How did it come into existence?
8. Write a brief account of the life of Samuel Gompers. The material for this is probably in your school library.
9. How is the working man affected by the increase in labor saving devices and electric power? Name as many specific instances as you can think of.
10. What effect do you think Germany will have in the League of Nations Councils?
11. Why do the German Nationalists want to see the Versailles Treaty scratched out?

II. Three Famous French Cathedrals.

1. What do you know about the meaning of Gothic Architecture?
2. When was Gothic best expressed and what well known feature of the present day fulfills the object of some of the old sculptors?
3. Do you know the famous incident at Napoleon's coronation in Notre Dame?
4. Give three literary allusions to the cathedrals of Paris, Amiens and Chartres.

III. At Locarno.

1. What can you say about the Alsace-Lorraine question and what is the connection between the Locarno Conference and the war of 1870-71?

2. Do you know what is meant by the "Little Entente"? Do you think that these defensive alliances need to exist after the signing of the Locarno Pact and Treaties?
3. How did Germany lose her colonies and why is it so important that she should have some of them back? Do you know by what means she can attain her wish?
4. France has not until today really been friendly with Germany since the days of Madame de Stael who wrote a famous book entitled "De l'Allemagne." Find out about her, and about French foreign policy under the four different governments which ruled France in her lifetime.
5. Outline briefly in a four hundred word essay the principal results of the Locarno agreements.

IV. A Birthday Celebration.

1. Why was it so important for the young Republic to start a Navy in 1775? Give at least two reasons.

2. Compare the ships of today with these of yesterday.
3. Supplement the information on John Paul Jones by reading history books and encyclopedias and then write a brief sketch of his life trying to give your own estimate of his character.

V. California.

1. Who first colonized California? If you had not read the article would looking at a map of California give you any clue? Why?
2. What first brought fame to California? On what does her title rest today? Why is it now a better state than it was in the days of '49.
3. What are the "five miracles" of California?
4. Try and see how many things hailing from California you can name as likely to be found on the shelves of any good grocery store.

CODED LIMERICKS

He Couldn't Hear in the Dark

```
H X O B O   Q C E   C   W S K P   U M C P   E S
T H E R E   W A S   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
F O P A U X H O L
-   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
X O   L A L P H   G P S Q   Q X O P   X O   Q C E
-   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
E J A U X H O L
-   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
F K H   Q O P H   H S   H X O   V C B H W
-   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
C P L   C H O   D K E H   C E   X O C B H W
-   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
C E   A R   X O L   F O   O P   L K J W   A P N A H O L
-   -   -   -   -   -   -   -
```

How to Decipher Coded Limericks

E is the most frequently used letter in the English language. The next most popular letters are, in the following order:
A O I D H N R S T U Y C F G L M W B K P

Find the letter most frequently used in this limerick and assume that that letter stands for E.

Now see if you can find a word of three letters ending with E. As THE is the most frequently used word in the English language we will assume that that word ending in E, for our purpose, is THE.

Thus we have solved three letters of our code and at once write in all the T's, H's and E's.

Now see if you can find a word of one letter. If you find one it must either stand for A or I. Thy which ever you prefer and see what happens.

There are many clues which you will want to work out for yourself. For example you will locate words ending in G and assume that the two letters preceding the G are I-N.

Again you will find a word of two letters beginning with T. So you must know that the word is TO. You will also be aided in your guesses by double letters and rhymes. Remember that in a limerick the first, second and fifth lines rhyme, and the third and fourth rhyme.

Here is the solution to the limerick coded in a recent issue:

A South Sea Epicure

*There was a brown maiden from Java
Who lived upon coffee and guava,
But her hunger diminished
When her supper she finished
With seaweed sauted in hot lava.*

If you are wise you will consult Poe's *The Gold Bug* in which is a code very similar to this one. *Coded Limericks* by S. B. Dickson (Simon and Shuster, New York) from which these limericks are taken contains both the story and many more coded limericks. It is a \$1.50 book. Why not let us get it for you? You can have it post free!

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At Locarno

(Continued from Page 88)

a public statement on the subject; but Luther and Stresemann insisted on a written guarantee saying that they had the express orders of President Hindenburg to obtain this. Great consternation at this. It seems a pity that the terms should all be arranged and then that Germany should balk.

Mussolini's spectacular arrival took place today. He came as might have come a Visconti of Milan 500 years ago. He drove his closed automobile himself. There was a car in front and a car behind, each filled with armed "black-shirts." The procession rushed straight through the town with horns blowing and cut-outs shrieking. Their destination was the house of one Farinelli where forty Italian and local Fascisti and a dozen Swiss police were already on guard.

A great contrast was Chamberlain's visit. He went on foot from the Grand Hotel where he was staying to pay a call on Mussolini and strolled unconcernedly through the still excited group of Italians loitering outside the iron grill of the villa.

Later Chamberlain gave the Press representatives a dinner at which he said: "Locarno has established a peace which is not imposed and which all will sign on a basis of equality. If any one claimed a triumph over the others, it would fail to be an agreement."

October 16.—The Rhine Pact was signed this evening shortly before 7 o'clock at the Locarno Court House by the representatives of the five nations attending. The Germans did not get their written promise. After Briand had made his verbal promises on the Rhineland question, Chamberlain dryly asked the German representatives if they wished to accept this, as he had accepted it, or whether they wished to take the responsibility of wrecking the Conference after it was finished. These words are credited with bringing the German delegates to a rapid decision.

The accompanying treaties between Germany and France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland were signed simultaneously, and France handed Poland

and Czechoslovakia each a letter guaranteeing their arbitration pacts with Germany.

Then they flung open the windows of the Court House and quite simply told the assembled crowds that the pact was signed. Briand with his flowing hair and Luther with his polished bald head stood arm in arm in front of the window. Though both stooped and middle aged, they seemed to us radiant and glorious figures. The crowd cheered them wildly, a band struck up a sprightly waltz tune, and rockets were sent up. Indeed balls of fire nearly entered the windows of the chamber where the signing took place.

And so, after less than two weeks' work, was settled a treaty which is destined either to maintain perpetual peace in Europe, or, if war occurs, prove that, however sacred are the obligations and however strict the terms, the pledged word of nations is valueless. One very outstanding fact is the absence of all American participation. The United States Government did not even have an official observer. It is to the credit of European nations that they at last tried to set their house in order of their own accord.

This last day was replete with interesting incidents. One of the most amusing occurred at noon when Mussolini held a Press Conference. More than half the world's most important newspaper men refused to attend as had been agreed. Two-thirds of the American, three-quarters of the French, all the Dutch, all the Scandinavian, and all but one Englishmen stayed away. Mussolini was furious. He read a perfunctory statement and cut short all questioning. Later at the Grand Hotel he passed a group of reporters who had boycotted him. He went up to one of them, the correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, a London Labor paper, and said to him in a challenging voice: "Well! How is Communism?" The correspondent replied: "I'm sorry that I can't tell you as I am not a Communist." Mussolini then said: "I must be mistaken," and turned away. But like a flash the correspondent of the *Neue Rotterdamische Courant* wittily said to him: "Aren't you often mistaken?" The Italian

Dictator taken aback could only mutter as he strode away, "Perhaps."

Still later, when the signing was all over, Benito was the central figure in another incident. His car was parked right at the bottom of the stone steps to the Court House. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, coming out first, walked around the obstacle; waived his own car aside and walked down the street. Suddenly the Fascisti at the foot of the stairway began to cheer. Mussolini had appeared. His hand was slipped inside his coat after the fashion made famous by Napoleon. As soon as he had stepped inside his car, the motor of which had been kept running, he was off. With blaring horn his car and escort dashed through a little group of sightseers, and made Chamberlain, who was already some way ahead, step closer to the side of the road. The long rays of the evening sun shone golden on this little scene. The Locarnese laughed. The movie man who happened to be handy turned his crank and caught it all.

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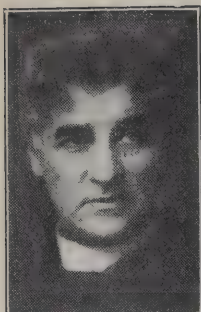
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OUR WORLD WEEKLY

Editorials by Leading Americans

From the Cosmos Editorial Board, Organized by the Publishers of OUR WORLD WEEKLY



Our Future Citizens

By DAVID BELASCO

Famous Playwright and Producer

THE new school year has begun, bringing into our institutions of learning those millions of Young Americans, who, in another generation, will be carrying the burden of government, industry, the arts, science and the multifarious activities of civilization. Some of them are or the elect: they possess the hereditary elements out of which grows genius and success. Some, perchance of coarser mold, will be toilers with their hands, but all are of vast import to the civilization which is to be.

One cannot say: "This one will be a great painter; this one an actress; this a successor to the Presidency", or "this is a budding Caruso." Patiently we must wait for their development in accordance with the immutable law of destiny. Some will rise to the heights; others will linger by the wayside—perhaps "Failure" will be written at the foot of their life record.

But what their future will be is determined largely by two important factors, home influence and educational training, which, brought down to personalities means "Father, mother and teacher." A great responsibility truly, for on the training of this generation depends the growth of the coming civilization.

First let us consider home training. The child's first impressions necessarily are registered subconsciously, and it is the subconscious mind which contains the germ of what eventually becomes the individual's personal code of ethics, morality—everything. The youthful mind is plastic to a degree, recording even the vaguest of impressions graphically. It is my belief that what we of the stage call "atmosphere" is an essential in the early years of the child if that child's character is to develop in accordance with the highest standards.

When oral instruction begins it is all very well to put forth the advantages of courtesy, honesty, consideration for others and fair dealing but what does the subconscious mind of the child say when parents who always are bickering, who constantly are discourteous to each other and who falsify continually, give the advice?

We must set the example of uprightness, courtesy and honor for our children if we expect them in turn to be examples of those virtues. To fail to do this is to fail to prepare them properly for the battle of life, and for the development of such genius as may have been bequeathed to them.

To fail to do this is to send to the self-sacrificing and patient men and women instructors in our schools man-and-woman material poorly prepared for the educational training we pay them—poorly at best—to impart.

Are we just to our children? Are we doing our part for the coming era of civilization? Are we fair to the teachers, or to our own ideals? Child-training is a sacred responsibility many of us contemplate too lightly. Crime cannot exist in the normal brain trained from childhood in a code of right and wrong. Laziness and lack of ambition are impossible if we inculcate early in the mind of the child the lesson that toil alone brings reward.

Flying The Arctic?

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON

Celebrated Arctic Explorer



THE flying program of the MacMillan-Byrd Arctic Expedition had to be discontinued. The announcement came a few weeks after similar news from the Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition. This year's flying results in the Arctic are, therefore, practically negative, so far as any startling discovery is concerned.

But analysis of the reports shows that the setback to Arctic flying is only temporary. Apparently neither expedition had full confidence in the generally accepted scientific view of just what flying and landing in the Arctic would involve. So they felt their way cautiously and have now convinced themselves, and any other skeptics there may have been, that the facts are in minute accord with the theories of wind, weather, land and sea that had been developed from a scientific study of the results of many centuries of polar exploration. One summer has been used up in these preliminaries, but the way is clear for an unhesitating advance next year.

Summing up the views that have now been confirmed by test: Flying conditions in the Arctic in summer are on the average no worse than at other seasons in other countries where flying is commonplace; but landing conditions are always very bad.

The Arctic situation is, therefore, now about what the Atlantic situation was when Alcock and Brown flew from America to Europe in 1919. The distance from one side of the Arctic to the other (Spitzbergen to Alaska) is about the same as from one side of the Atlantic to the other (Newfoundland to Ireland). The average Arctic and Atlantic weather are about equally well known for any given month; but daily forecasts are more reliable for the Atlantic, because observation stations on its shores are more numerous. Alcock and Brown therefore had six years ago the advantage over next year's Arctic flyers, that they could make a better guess between head and fair winds. But next year's flyers will have in their favor the notable aeronautical progress since 1919—increased cruising distance, great reliability, marked improvement in safety and navigation devices.

The first crossing of the Arctic, from Spitzbergen to Alaska, waits for an Alcock and a Brown. With the present carrying power of airplanes, success in so long a flight is compatible with no cautious provisioning for weeks, no elaborate equipment for escape in case of a forced landing. Some one must be willing to make an even bet with Death, and must load his plane with fuel only. Then with sandwiches and a thermos he must take his chance on a fifteen to twenty hour flight, according as he has fair or head winds. The reward for landing in Alaska will be greater than Alcock and Brown's for landing in Ireland; for the Atlantic had been crossed before their day, but the Arctic has never been crossed.

Surely, with human flies climbing skyscrapers to advertise complexion creams, somebody will soon fly the Arctic for the publicity there is in it—for himself, for the makers of his airplane, and for the manufacturers of the gasoline he uses on the flight.

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In This Issue—The Santa Fé Trail

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE in one of his regular conferences with the newspapermen has further defined the attitude of the Administration towards another conference on the reduction of armament. It will be remembered that he took the occasion of the signing of the Locarno agreements to bring up the matter once more, and that the response both in Great Britain and in France was not favorable. Perhaps he was not quite clear. But in his later utterances he is so. He is reported to believe that a conference for the reduction of land forces can properly be held in Europe, but that more would be accomplished in limiting naval armament if the naval conference were held in this country. What he wants is to see armament reduced and tax burdens lightened. That is of more importance than the agents by which these ends are attained, yet he makes clear his desire to help Europe, so far as he can do so without prejudicing American interests in European countries.

It will be recalled that the President has several times indicated that the Administration preferred to help a Europe that was helping itself. The success of the conference at Locarno, where German statesmen met the statesmen of the former Allies on equal terms and arrived at agreements that will help Europe along the road to permanent peace, is a sign of a turn in affairs. Of course, the "Dawes" plan by which German finances were stabilized and the payment of War damages provided, solved one of the serious problems which Europe was facing as a re-

sult of the World War. This was the plan worked out by a committee of American experts under General Dawes as chairman. But here a solution was

Locarno there was not even an American "observer" present. European statesmen met to deal with European problems. Here in Washington the

Administration is quick to recognize their accomplishments. The step towards further disarmament logically follows, but at some distance. The agreements have to be ratified, and in Germany such ratification may be delayed as a result of party politics. In addition, when the fifty-four nations comprising the League of Nations assembly decide that the problem of European security has progressed far enough towards a solution, the League will issue invitations to a disarmament conference of its own. A vast amount of preliminary work must be done for that, and none of it is scheduled to begin before December. It is problematical whether the United States would even receive an invitation to attend a League disarmament conference, should it be concerned with land armaments alone; but as we are naturally much interested in any reduction of naval armament, it is hardly possible that there could be a meeting of the great naval powers from which we were absent. The President, in again opening the question of a conference for further reduction in naval armament, merely points the way for a continuation of the American policy in respect to naval armament which was begun at the Washington Conference of 1921-1922.



Cargill in the Central Press

THE ANXIOUS SEAT!

reached only because American citizens lent their assistance. And even at the conference in London a year ago last summer when the Dawes Plan was put into operation, the presence of American advisors and of the American Ambassador was necessary to smooth the way for an agreement between the former Allies and the Germans. At

Tax Reduction

In Washington, the Ways and Means

Committee of the House of Representatives is in the throes of drafting a new tax reduction law, to present to Congress when it convenes in December. Every one is for tax reduction. The fight in the House will not be on the principle but on the method. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon thinks that the amount should be gauged by the surplus in the Treasury. This is expected to reach \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000. The chief provisions of Mr. Mellon's plan call for a cutting down of the largest income tax payments to 25 per cent—5 per cent for the normal tax and 20 per cent for the surtax; for reduction and finally the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax, leaving that field to the states; repeal of some of the special taxes, such as the one on gifts; and reductions in the normal taxes to benefit small tax payers. In regard to reductions in favor of small tax payers, Mr. Mellon has made two suggestions. The second suggestion was an improvement on the first, so far as the small tax payers are concerned. It proposed that the tax on incomes up to \$3,000 should be reduced to 1 per cent; that the tax on the next thousand should be 2 per cent; on the next four thousand, 3 per cent; and on the remainder 5 per cent. What the Democrats will finally propose remains to be seen.

Washington Notes

Other Washington notes concern the imminent departure of our new Ambassador to Japan and the appointment of a man to fill the vacancy in the Senate left by the death of Samuel L. Ralston. Mr. Charles McVeagh, who was appointed Ambassador to Japan early last month, has been in Washington learning the views of the Administration on affairs concerning the Far East, and was expected to sail for his new post on November 14. The death of Senator Ralston of Indiana has brought about a change in the Senate. Mr. Ralston was a Democrat. The Governor of Indiana, on whom devolved the duty of appointing some one to fill the vacant place until the State elections of 1926, is a Republican. The Governor, Ed Jackson, appointed Arthur E. Robinson, an Indianapolis attorney.

The new Senator is a Republican. In November, 1926, the voters of Indiana will choose both the successor for the unexpired term ending in March, 1929, and a successor to Senator "Jim" Watson, whose term of service ends in 1927.

The Mitchell Court-Martial

By the time this issue is on the press, the court-martial of Colonel William E. Mitchell will have begun. The court was convened by direction of President Coolidge as the result of drastic criticisms of our Army and Navy air services by the Colonel, following the

tours of investigation, and proceeded to hold hearings in Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, and New Mexico, where the bulk of the public lands is to be found. It took the testimony of many cattle men. According to the stories of these hard-riding men of the ranges, the Government has failed to make proper provision for leasing its grazing areas. In addition to complaints along this line, complaints about the Government's reclamation policy soon developed. Farmers on the Government irrigation projects were hard up. In addition, they had been

told by agents of the Department of the Interior that they would not have to pay for this year's water until their crops were in. Then long before that time, the Government asked for money. In some cases, when the payments were not forthcoming, the water was cut off. The settlers blamed Secretary of the Interior Work for their difficulties, and succeeded in making the Western members of the Public Lands Committee very uneasy. These Senators come up for reelection next year. It was charged that Secretary Work had failed to undertake reclama-



THE OLD GERMAN BISHOPRIC OF COLOGNE

tragic loss of the navy dirigible *Shenandoah*. Violation of the Ninety-sixth article of war is the basis for the charge. This article includes in a list of offenses for which a court-martial shall be called, "all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the military services." According to Colonel Mitchell, the charge against him evades the question which he raised—the administration of our military air services. The trial is open to the public and takes place in the Emory Building near the grounds of the Capitol. This place was chosen because of its size, as large crowds were expected to attend.

Faults in Reclamation

In the last days of the last Congress, the Senate Committee on Public lands was authorized to investigate the administration of the Department of the Interior with special reference to grazing on public lands. Late in the summer, this committee began one of its

tion projects authorized by Congress, and it was rumored that the Western members of the Committee wanted his retirement. Now Secretary Work has made his answer.

In his statement he shows that a great deal of public money has been wasted in projects that were adopted only as a result of political pressure on Congress; more than two-thirds of the lands irrigated by the Government were privately owned before construction began; and, at this time, there are 6,000 unoccupied farms on Government reclamation projects. "To date," the statement reads: "The Government has spent \$200,000,000 on works to irrigate 2,000,000 acres of land which support almost 500,000 persons." It was believed that if the Government built dams and canals, agriculture would follow. But it did not, because the Reclamation Act apparently did not permit the employing of people to give practical advice on the preparation of land for cultivation or to instruct the beginner. As there was no

selection of settlers based on their fitness, disaster came. It is announced that, when Congress meets, the Department of the Interior will have corrective legislation to lay before it. As the statement wisely contends: "Unless settlers can be attracted to the projects and are able to remain there, there is no reason for building them." Settlers will not be attracted unless the Government creates the conditions under which they can make a living. On the other hand, the Government can only do its share. The rest depends on the ability of the settlers to take advantage of the opportunities offered.

Rubber and Liberia

Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, has made a compact with the Government of the Republic of Liberia by which he proposes to invest one hundred million dollars in rubber plantations in that country. This, he expects, will make us independent of the British monopoly on rubber. American capitalists control only 3 per cent of the world's rubber supply. The remaining 97 per cent is controlled by the British and the Dutch. When it is known that legal restrictions on rubber production imposed by the British have within a few months raised the price of rubber from about 30 cents a pound to more than a dollar, it will be understood why a valiant effort is being made to escape foreign domination in the rubber market.

Under the terms of the compact which Mr. Firestone and the Secretary of State

purposes. After that, the land will be cleared and rubber trees planted. Already an American firm has been engaged to construct a breakwater at Monrovia. This will give the Republic of Liberia its first harbor. The Firestone Plantations Company will build houses, construct roads and improve sanitary conditions. In a few years, Mr. Firestone expects to get about 250,000 tons of rubber annually, which is half as much as the plantations of the entire world produces at present.

In the meantime, what of Liberia? Liberia is a strip of jungle on the coast of Africa which was colonized one hundred years ago by American ex-slaves. It has a population of 2,000,000 Negroes and about 120 white men. About 50,000 of the Negroes are civilized, and run an independent sovereign republic. There are no railroads and less than fifty miles of roads suitable to automobiles. It will be interesting to watch what the investment of \$100,000,000, the cultivation of 1,000,000 acres, and the employment of 300,000 natives will mean to that hitherto little considered and unimportant country.

The Balkan Pot Boils

No sooner had agreements been entered into by the former Allied and the German statesmen at Locarno than the Balkan pot began to boil once more. It was very discouraging. There is a saying that a watched pot never boils. But it was not because the major powers of Europe were engaged in negotiations to keep themselves out of war that a clash



View of Damascus, Syrian city which is being bombarded by the French. The famous "Street Called Straight," arched with corrugated tin, which looks in the picture like a gigantic water main, has been torn to pieces by shells.

after centuries of subjugation—and in that fifty years they have been used as pawns in the political games of the great powers. As a result of that and of their own ambitions there has been an almost unrelenting warfare. It does not take much to disturb their equilibrium. It certainly would not take much to disturb the relations between Bulgaria and Greece, especially in the region where this latest drama has been enacted. This region is in the center of Macedonia. Macedonia was divided by the Treaty of Neuilly among Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria. It lies at the meeting place of the three countries among whom it is now partitioned and had already received the stamp of these countries when the division took place. Bulgaria indeed had once possessed the region. Serbia had influenced its architecture and literature. Greek influence, until the Greek war for independence early in the 19th Century, was exerted by means of the Greek Church and through Greek merchants, who established themselves in the towns. The population is divided up among Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, and others, and represents a perplexing problem in minority rights. The result has been a succession of "incidents" along the new frontiers. The latest and the most serious is the one that the League of Nations has taken a hand in. Just how it arose is a little difficult to determine. The Greek Government, however, charges that the Bulgarians made an unprovoked attack on Greek soldiers on the frontier near Demirhissar. Some difference of opinion existed as to whether the attack was made by regular Bulgarian troops or by irregular bands. The Bulgarian version was that a Greek soldier entered Bulgarian territory and



GOVERNESS FERGUSON OF TEXAS WITH HER FAMILY

It is rumored that Mrs. Ferguson may be impeached. Waste of public funds is attributed to the interference of onetime Governor Ferguson in state affairs, and it is even asserted that he is acting as Governor.

of Liberia recently drew up in Washington, Mr. Firestone's engineers will explore Liberia and choose 1,000,000 acres of land suited to Mr. Firestone's

between Greeks and Bulgarians took place in a mountainous borderland between the two. The Balkan states have had only fifty years of independence

fired on a Bulgarian sentinel, who returned fire and killed the intruder. The Greeks demanded an apology and an indemnity of 2,000,000 French francs. Bulgaria proposed that an official inquiry be instituted. Greece sent an army corps into Bulgarian territory. Bulgaria appealed to the League of Nations. Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, who is at the same time President of the League of Nations Council, sent messages to both the Bulgarian and the Greek Governments. He announced the calling of an extraordinary session of the League of Nations Council in Paris, which, assisted by Greek and Bulgarian representatives, would examine the question. In the meantime, he reminded them of their commitments, as members of the League, not to take recourse to war. The Greek and the Bulgarian Governments accepted intervention by the League. Each said the other kept on fighting. When the League Council met, it was not satisfied that Greek and Bulgarian troops had withdrawn into their respective territories. It asked that this be brought about within twenty-four hours and requested France, Great Britain and Italy to send officers within reach immediately to the scene, in order to get an impartial account. It would seem that only outsiders could be trusted to see what was happening.

After Locarno

Now that the former Allied Powers and Germany have reached agreements about some of their major difficulties, the German people begin to look with longing for some sign that Cologne will be evacuated, and already it is reported that preliminary orders have been given to the British troops there. The occupation of Cologne is an Allied occupation, however, and no final orders can be given without the agreement of the former Allies. Evacuation of Cologne and the rest of the occupied Rhine area are held in Germany to be the "logical" outcome of the Locarno agreement, but they actually depend on negotiations between Germany and the former Allies in regard to the fulfillment by Germany of the disarmament provisions imposed on her by the Versailles Treaty. The German Government is indirectly bringing pressure to bear for some settlement of this problem before the date set for the signing of the agreements entered into at Locarno. The date is December 1, and the place London. In this, the

Government is helped by the action of the Nationalists. True to form, the Nationalists came out against the Locarno agreements and the three Nationalist Cabinet members handed in their resignation. President von Hindenburg, who was nominated for the Presidency by the Nationalists, however, stands solidly with Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann for the ratification of the treaties, and he persuaded the Chancellor to carry on with the Cabinet that was left. Thus Germany's foreign policy need not suffer change, and the Rhineland security pact, offered by Germany, will not be blocked at



The clock of the First Unitarian Church at Woburn, Massachusetts, was brought to earth in the tornado which tore through the state last week.

home. It is thought that the German parliament, or Reichstag, will ratify it without the vote of the Nationalists. Perhaps when the vote is taken, the Nationalists, who are monarchists, will do



SCENE OF THE GREEK-BULGARIAN CLASH

A Greek corps has crossed the border to take Petrich, in the southwest corner of Bulgaria.

what they did last year. They voiced undying opposition to the Dawes Plan, but when the agreements putting that into effect came up for action, the party broke in two.

A Background of Civil War

The international conference on Chinese customs opened in Peking. This conference was provided for by a treaty entered into at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament in 1921-1922, but depended on the ratification of the treaty by the nine powers that signed it. The final signature—that of France—was obtained late this summer. The immediate duties of the conference, as put forth in the agenda prepared by the Chinese Government, were to secure the adoption by China of a general customs tariff which would bring an end to the present foreign supervision over customs receipts and the abolishment of the "likin". The likin are provincial duties levied on foreign goods passing from one province to another.

The conference opened against a background of civil war. In other words, China is at it again. There has been much talk of Chinese nationalism in the past few months, and there is no doubt that a strong nationalist sense is developing in China, but there seems no way of translating this new spirit into common action. China to all intents and purposes is a partitioned country. But China is partitioned among the Chinese. There are four factions in the field in the new operations.

A Colored Benefactor

One of the most remarkable cases of great heartedness came to light last week through the death of John W. Underwood, a colored candy seller of Macy's Landing, New Jersey. He left \$100,000 to the school board with the injunction to "spend it that the school children may enjoy the fruits of my labor". His example is a blow to race prejudice and his fellow citizens recognized this when they gave him a public funeral.

Articles of Unusual Interest in Next Week's Issue

The World Through the Air
More about Poe
Exploration in Alaska
Let Your Bank Account Alone
Who Are Our Opera Stars
Uncle Sam's Ocean Park
Sea, Gold and Overland Spices
The League Triumphs
A Romance of Old France



From Fez to Fedora

*The Fez Is to Give Way to the Fedora.
Quaint Costumes of Many Lands Are
Disappearing*



SOME day the whole world will dress alike. More and more, with every generation, this is coming to be the case; and now that the new President of Turkey has ordered his subjects to lay aside the fez and don the derby hat, we may look for a general internationalizing of costume to follow before many years. Turkey, has, until now, been a stronghold of conservatism in the matter of dress, and if she gives in to modernism on this matter the rest will probably follow.

The picturesque red fez with its dangling black tassel has been one of the most charming specimens of headgear in the world. But Turkey, as you know, has been revolutionized, and a new order of things is to obtain there. The President, Mustapha Kemal, is a modern man and he insists that modern dress, especially the hat, is a mark of civilization. He considers it a sort of symbol of the brains hidden under the hat. If your derby is in an up-and-coming style, your line of thinking will be in the same new and bright style, Mustapha evidently believes.

It is very amusing to read of the Turkish gentlemen rushing to the hatters' shops and demanding straw hats or derbies or fedoras or top-hats in place of their red fezzes. Moreover, they are taking to the long, straight, dark trousers of our custom instead of the baggy Turkish trousers of tradition. And at the same time that the men are changing their raiment, so, too, are the women. Their veils are vanishing, their clinging draperies above gathered trousers are disappearing, and natty tailored suits, small felt *cloche* hats, and straight-line gowns are everywhere to be seen.

No doubt our style of dress is the most convenient in the world, and for that reason it may be sensible to make it universal; but none of us can help heaving a small sigh of regret as we think of the disappearance of certain quaint national costumes. Travelers in Japan tell us nowadays that one must go to the little, far-off villages to find all the women and girls dressed in the gay costumes of yore. Everywhere they used to flutter about under their huge sash bows, all blue and yellow and rose and green, like so many gay butterflies.

In these days the city women look tight and uncomfortable in our little tailored suits of dark material.

There are still certain distinguished Scottish lords and chieftains who insist upon wearing their native Highland dress when at home, even though custom does compel them to cover their knees and lay aside their plaid kilts for London trousers when in the British capital. Certain Hungarian gentlemen, too, of old family, like to don a sort of Hussar uniform which was worn by their forebears, and which is gorgeous in color and gilt. Some crack regiments

knee-length trousers, with the knees showing bare below; their soft shirt and odd jacket. It is to be hoped that they will keep to it as long as the folk-dance lives among them. Imagine the folk-dance of peasants in the long black trousers and ugly sombre cutaway coat of "civilization."

It is said that the beginning of international dress occurred during the reign of Elizabeth. Up to that time, each country held to its own style. But during that lively period in Britain, the styles of France were taken up, rather gingerly, by some daring English ladies and gentlemen. From that day on, France has more and more influenced the fashions of the world; and, as the nations have more commerce with one another, the styles are passed around among them, and they tend to become similar. Today you will find women in the dwellings of Peking, of Buenos Ayres, of Calcutta, of Oslo, and of New York looking exactly alike as far as dress is concerned.

The *petasus* of the ancient Greeks was a roomy-brimmed headcovering, and was designed to protect its wearer from the rays of the sun. It was made of felt. It was the great-great-

many-times-great-grandfather of our hat of the present day. Felt hats came into use in England about the time of the Norman conquest. Beaver hats became the height of fashion in Elizabeth's day, dyed black and very elegant and expensive. Did you ever read Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*? If so, you may remember that the merchant is described in the Prologue as having "on his hed a flaundrish bever hat."

Let no one, however, be deceived by Turkey's adoption of modern dress. It is not the first step in the modernization of the Ottoman-Empire but the last. Telephones, the telegraph and other modern inventions are used by the Turks. The latest news indicates that radio has penetrated Turkey. Young Turks are now experimenting with the relative merits of various "hook-ups".

But, although the Turk may be protected from sunstroke, it is doubtful whether he will ever again be as picturesque as in his jaunty fez. All we can do is to unite in saying: "The fez is dead. Long live the fedora!"



NOW THEY WILL ALL LOOK ALIKE

of Greece dress in a short white skirt which stands out about their knees like that of a ballet dancer. But these are exceptional cases, and the wearers of the odd costumes merely "dress up" for special occasions, partly in a spirit of play, as children do, and partly because of a sentimental love for the old family tradition. When they appear in the great cities they present a most conventional appearance.

The peasants are always the last to abandon native dress, because they live so far from the great world that they do not take up its customs as quickly as city folks do. Even to this day one finds beautiful native costumes in the remote hamlets of Norway, Sweden, Spain, France, Hungary and Italy. But gradually these become fewer and fewer, and one has to penetrate far into the country to find the rainbow-colored dress of Sweden, the crisp white cap of Brittany, the snug bodice of Hungary. The Tyrolean peasants still wear their old-time soft hat, so jauntily decked with its little upstanding feather; their

THE SANTA FÉ TRAIL

The Hundredth Birthday of the Trail Has Called Up Memories of Early Western Pioneering



Many a lonely grave marked the route of the settlers.



The party's blacksmith kept the wagons in repair.



When food became scarce, the buffalo was hunted.

WHEN the Santa Fé Trail celebrated its one-hundredth birthday a little while ago, it stirred up memories that set the blood of many an old-timer to tingling. Memories of trail-blazing days: of Indian raids and warfare, of long, weary miles in covered wagons, of thirst, starvation and hardship, of courage and dauntless determination, all for the winning of the West. There are still living those who remember the hardships of pioneering; and even those of us who are too young to remember can suffer and fight and give a whoop of victory as we hear the tales of early days. The men and women who endured that the West might be opened to

all who came after were among the bravest soldiers that ever conquered in any battles of the world's history; for there are battles of other kinds than those of nation against nation. There are battles against the elements, against poverty and loneliness and fear and disease and overwhelming obstacles. These our pioneers fought.

The Santa Fé trail was the great highway destined to lead into the southwest, and its opening was an event of American history. In 1825 Senator Benton of Missouri fought against heavy opposition in the United States Senate to win an appropriation of \$30,000 which was needed to make the projected trail a reality. It would take \$10,000, he explained, to mark the highway so that travelers could follow it with certainty. The other \$20,000 must be paid over to the Indian tribes along the path, to guarantee safety to traders, for the trail was to pass through Indian lands, and the tribes would make trouble unless they had a liberal sum.

Benton won. The money was set aside by the Government. Washington sent a committee consisting of Messrs. Reeves, Sibley and Mathers to meet the Indian representatives at a certain point beyond the Missouri frontier to be recognized by a thick clump of cottonwood trees. The result of the conference was that \$800 was paid down, and the whites agreed to continue paying a yearly sum at the same spot to tribal representatives who should come there for the purpose of collecting it. The cottonwoods came to be a landmark, and the name "Council Grove", later given them, is now known to everyone.



Music and dancing enlivened the evenings.



A lone hunter was always willing to give information about trails.



There were streams and rivers to ford.

Benton's opponents said there was no sense in building a road into "foreign country". Some of them lived to see the trail one of the United States' great sources of wealth. It opened the way to vast trade; it caused the West and the East to flow back and forth, mingling to their mutual advantage. For instance, men who had penetrated into the Southwest the year before the formal opening of the trail had brought back \$190,000 in furs, gold and bullion. Again, it was found that cotton, grown in the South, and manufactured into thread and cloth in the North, was in great demand and sold for a high price

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WESTWARD HO!

Travel by land in the days before steam engines were invented was by Conestoga wagons drawn by three or more teams of horses.

THE DECAY OF ARMOR

Why Armor came into use and why it fell into disuse



A Mediaeval warrior in his coat of chain armor.

IF one of Homer's heroes, or a Roman Centurion, or one of the Paladins who fought with Richard Coeur de Lion, or one of Bayard's knights were to come to life again, he would wonder greatly at the sight of soldiers going into battle as they do today in uniforms of cloth. For just as football players wear shinguards and headguards so the knights and soldiers of olden time wore defensive armor. As warfare became more organized, methods of offense and defense were improved. In early Greek history the use of shields only is reported. Later breastplates, helmets and greaves (shinguards) were added to cope with the more skilful use of weapons and their development in reach and power. No shields were carried by the Egyptian archers; but the Egyptian spearmen had large shields, rectangular below and semi-circular at the top, with a round sight hole in the semi-circular part. At one time the shields used by the Greeks were immense and capable of defending the whole body. But at the time of the Peloponnesian War a much smaller round or oval shield was in use. The Romans improved armor by using iron instead of bronze and by adding movable chin and eye pieces to the helmets. With such a vast Empire they were able to study the good and bad points of the protective devices of soldiers in many different countries with the result that many pieces of Roman armor, though of the same period, are very dissimilar. They adapted their armor to different types of warfare and to the climatic conditions. For example the Assyrians used bows and arrows, the Germans clubs, the Franks battle-axes, and the Anglo-Saxons a short single-edged sword. Descriptions of Roman equipment in its heyday may be found in the opening chapters of that fascinating book, Edward Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Norman armor is well illustrated in the

famous Bayeux tapestry. As much fighting was being done on horseback, both man and beast were protected. The notable and distinguishable features of Norman armor are the helmet and the hauberk. The helmet was conical and did not usually cover the whole face, but had a sort of tongue in front which came right down over the nose. The hauberk consisted of a shirt of leather or stout cloth on which were sewn metal rings or overlapping metal scales.

Chain armor of interlinked rings came into use at the time of the Crusades. It was an attempt to make armor less weighty and more flexible. But bit by bit pieces of plate were added, first to give extra protection to the armpit, then to cover up the neck, then to defend the legs at the back of the knee, until knights were once more in full plate armor with the addition of chain mail underneath. The most striking addition to armor during the Crusades period was the addition of a kind of embroidered shirt over the whole suit. Though illustrations of knights in armor of a later date show this shirt, it was only retained for ornamental purposes.



A knight of noble family in full-dress armor, shown with his coat of arms.

It was introduced to ward off the sun's rays which made the Crusaders feel most uncomfortable.

By this time armor was so heavy that only mounted men could wear it. The skill of metal workers all over the civilized world was concentrated on improving armor and embellishing it. It became extremely complicated, with movable joints fastened with buckles, rivets

and locks, and its surface either engraved with heraldic devices or inlaid with gold and silver patterns. This elaborate kind of armor, such as was in use in the sixteenth century just before its total abolition because of the use of firearms, is much sought for by collectors and may be seen in all great museums. But it was very heavy, weighing 70 pounds and more, so that knights had to be hoisted into their saddles. Though firearms caused the final abolition of plate armor, its use in actual warfare became less and less common. The longbow and the crossbow put the knight at too great a disadvantage. His armor could be pierced before he could get at close enough quarters to use his spear or his sword.

Men-at-arms found after a while that the perfection of each other's armor was such that in hand to hand combats they could find no point where to pierce their antagonists. Combatants so armed therefore aimed less at wounding than at unhorsing each other. A fallen knight could not rise and could be either clubbed to death, or killed by a foot soldier, or simply taken prisoner. The latter was often preferred, as a ransom could be extracted from the fallen man's friends for his safe return. It was the absurdity of such armor which King James I of England had in mind when he said he was "in favor of knights wearing armor, for it not only protected them from injury but also prevented them from harming others!"

After gunpowder and projectiles proved the uselessness of armor it was only retained for tournaments and as ceremonial dress. Then it obeyed the dictates of fashion and all its details were altered to suit the whims of kings and courtiers. William Morris in his poem "Old Love" written round an old knight called Sir Giles said:

"They hammer'd out my basnet point

Into a round salade," he said,

"The basnet being quite out of joint,

Natheless the salade rasps my head."

As armor was very costly, if the fashion changed instead of buying a new suit you took your old one to an expert who soon made the necessary alterations.

The cuirass was the one part of mediaeval armor that long remained part of some of the fighting man's equipment. By the time the Great War broke out, however, it had completely disappeared. Regiments with a long military tradition, such as the English 1st and 2nd Life Guards for example, went into battle in kaki uniforms. In peace time these regiments wear great silvered cuirasses and helmets. But towards the end of the War portable

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Where Do Lamps Come From?

*From Base to Finished Lamp**

By KATHERINE WOODS

LAMP bases are altogether "made in America" (with the exception of the "foreign products" in the bit of glass). Bases are made of brass, and brass is made of copper and zinc. This use of copper with zinc to make brass was known to the ancients; and, like copper, zinc is found in many parts of the world. But it is never found "free," or by itself, but always in compounds of various kinds, from which it must be extracted.

Up to the year 1833 almost all the zinc that was used in the world was mined in Germany, but in that year zinc mines were sunk in Russian territory, and a few years after that Belgium also began to produce zinc, and a little later England established zinc mines, too. In 1873 the United States entered the field, with a small production, but the American zinc output grew faster than that of any other nation, and was soon very large indeed. A number of widely separated localities in this country now produce great quantities of zinc: the beds in New Jersey and Missouri are perhaps the best known. Zinc is used as an alloy, as galvanizing material, and in the manufacture of dry batteries.

Cement

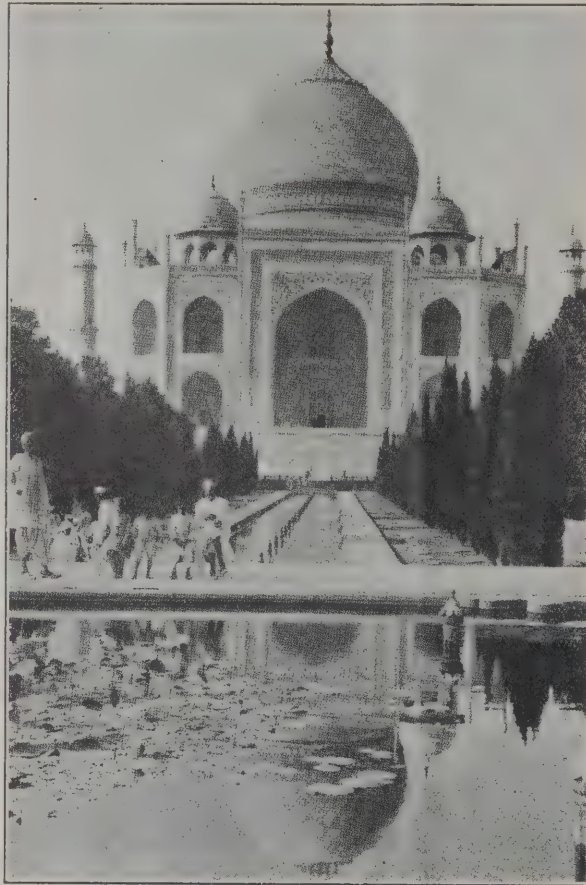
But if the bases themselves can be listed as "native" products, their usefulness to the lamps cannot! Bases must be fastened on with cement. And we do not depend entirely upon our own country for the cement materials. The chief ingredient, to be sure, is marble dust, and that comes from Vermont, whose quarries produce the best marble we have; chalk comes from Kansas, alcohol mainly from Indiana, resin from the forests of Georgia, where the gum is extracted from the pine trees; but to make basing cement we also need shellac. And shellac, in the strangest way, comes chiefly from India.

Shellac is used in varnishes, in cements, in sealing-wax, and in waterproofing, and it is one of the most mysterious of our "common" substances. It is one of the queerest "natural growths" imaginable, for it is the result of the "parasitic" attacks of millions of insects upon a certain kind of tree.

A Strange Thing from India

The original substance is called "lac," and that word is simply the English

spelling of the Hindu numeral "a hundred thousand": the Hindus gave it that name because of the countless hordes of insects that settle upon the trees. Myriads of baby insects fasten upon the tender young shoots and branches, stick



The Taj Mahal at Agra, India, built by the Shah Jahan as a memorial to his wife. It is often described as the world's finest example of architecture.

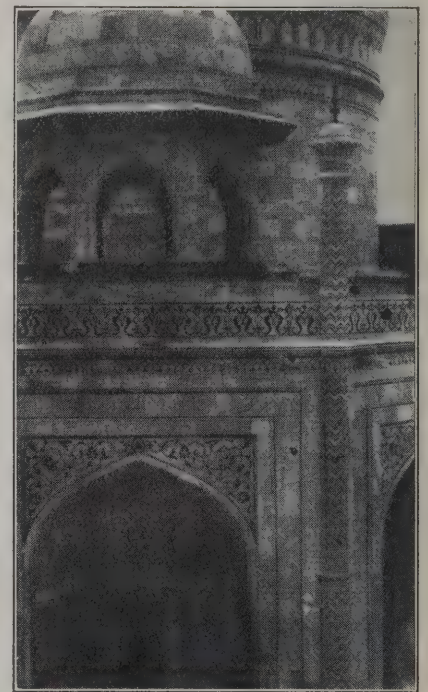
their long "stingers" into the bark, and feed themselves on the tree's sap; whereupon, by one of the mysterious processes of Nature, the insects begin to give off a gummy substance all over their bodies, which soon forms an actual cocoon around every one. And since there are thousands and thousands of insects, these countless cocoons soon make a continuous gummy substance over, and all around, the branches and twigs! The natives gather the twigs with their living inhabitants twice a year. The "lac" yields two separate products—a substance that is used as a dye-stuff, and the gummy mass which when melted down and strained becomes our "shellac."

This "production" of shellac is one of the occupations of the Hindu peoples in

the Valley of the Ganges in British India, in the great rich province of Bengal, and also in the neighboring district of Assam. Lac is also found in Siam and some other parts of the East Indies, but the Ganges Valley is the principal source of the world's supply.

The Valley of the Ganges

This Valley of the Ganges, in Bengal and Assam, is one of the most fertile stretches of soil in all the world. It is also one of the most thickly populated tracts of country. It "teems" with people, as well as with the soil's fertile wealth! And the people are almost as varied as the products are. Indeed, the Ganges Valley "produces" some strange conditions and contrasts.



Detail work on the central dome of the temple.

All Kinds of People, All Kinds of Living

For almost every stage of human progress and civilization is to be found among the peoples of Bengal, almost every step in human enlightenment—and the lack of it—is represented in this Ganges country. The civilization of India is ancient, intricate, a thing of itself, and there are many Hindus who are both learned in the age-old arts and

*This is the third of a series of articles. Another will appear in an early issue.

philosophies of the East and highly educated according to Western standards. On the other hand, many, many other inhabitants of Bengal belong to ignorant and primitive types, some of them uncivilized Asiatic tribesmen; and in the Madras country there are woodsmen who live in tall grass and hunt with bows and arrows. In their religion, too, these folk of India run the long gamut between ascetic mysticism and cruel superstition; and they do not even belong to one general religious faith—one of the great divisions among the Indian peoples is that between Hindus and Mohammedans. In their language there are almost unbelievable lines of separation and difference, for this one country of India speaks no less than 130 different dialects, which belong to six distinct families of speech!

Differences that do not exist by reason of religion and language and education, the people have made for themselves by their ancient system of social life—the “caste system” rules India, and divides society into fixed classes that can never associate with one another at all. What is more, the people of the lowest social “stratum” are set aside as “untouchables”, and can never be recognized in any way by any member of any regular caste.

There are great and pressing problems in Asia—great and pressing problems in India today. And there is a tremendous amount of strangeness and interest. We get a little understanding of both if we look back to the Ganges Valley, the district where our shellac comes from.

Where Do We Get Our Tin?

With the lamp base and bulb fastened together, we have still to attach the feed wires to the base and this, of course, is done with solder. Solder is made of lead and tin, and the lead is mined in a number of places in the United States; the Joplin district in Missouri is one of the best known sources of lead supply; lead and zinc are found together there. And since so many of the important metals are found in the United States—abound in the United States, indeed—we might well have supposed that we get our tin here at home, too. But we don't—we go far afield.

The biggest proportion of the tin that is used in the world today comes from the far-away Malay Peninsula, and the Malay Islands near it, and the United States is the largest single purchaser of tin in this distant quarter of the globe.

The Malay Peninsula

The Malay Peninsula stretches south from Asia, a narrow tongue of land to

the southwest of the Gulf of Siam. It is divided into several states, which have different kinds of governments, but are all under the protection, influence, or

pared to those of the Peninsula itself, where from two “lodes” on the east side of the lozenge-shaped tongue of land between 50 and 75 per cent of the world's tin supply has been mined.

These veins of tin in the Malay Peninsula are the largest alluvial tin deposits that are known to exist in the world, but they are not the Peninsula's only supply. Other mines have been opened up in the past few years, and it is probable that there are other sources yet to be found on the west side of the Peninsula. These Malay tin mines are worked largely by Chinese laborers, or coolies.

An Unknown Land

The greater part of the Malay Peninsula is covered by great forest jungles where it is literally true that the foot of man is never known to have trod at all—man white, brown, or yellow. The whole peninsula is thickly wooded; there is one great mountain range and a number of smaller chains; there are countless streams and rivers “which together form the most lavish water-system in the world”; and from time immemorial the native peoples have lived along the river banks, and are never known to have penetrated the thick forests that lie between the streams. What is more, there are very few roads of any kind; for the Malays always travel by boat if they can, and the rivers form the real highways. And it is said that the parts of the peninsula that have been visited by human beings make up only a very small fraction of the land. The climate is considered bad, for it is both hot and damp; and it is certainly true that white people must adopt a special way of living if they are to remain healthy in the Malay Peninsula. There are a great many Chinese immigrants, but the Malays themselves belong to the brown race. In character, they combine courtesy, self-respect, and a distinctly aristocratic dignity with indolence, improvidence, and a child-like ignorance both of the value of money and the need for earning rather than borrowing it. In money matters, indeed, the Malays cannot be trusted to be honest; but they are loyally devoted to their friends.

With the addition of the “inert gases” our lamps in themselves are now complete. We get argon and nitrogen from the atmosphere about us, through the method of liquefying the air, and the whole story of inert gases is intensely interesting. Even with the inert gases, however, lamps are not perfect until the filament has been treated with the special chemical that makes the “exhaust” process absolutely complete.



YOUNG JAVANESE IN NATIVE COSTUME

definite control of Great Britain. South of the Peninsula is the Malay Archipelago, the largest group of islands in the world, which includes both the Dutch East Indies and our own Philippines. The tin of the islands comes from the small Dutch-controlled isles between Sumatra and Borneo, just south of the Malay Peninsula. These little islands produce such quantities of tin that the metal is rated as the most valuable mineral deposit of the rich Dutch East Indies, and is their chief article of export. But these deposits are small com-



Let's Stamp Out the Common Cold!

It May Appear a Very Small Affair, But Physicians Say That It Is a Menace to Health and Life

By SARAH COMSTOCK

LET'S join forces and fight the enemy!

It's a very small enemy, so small that the microscope isn't sure of detecting it. And yet it is so powerful that it seriously harms the health of the entire world, and causes deaths by the hundred and thousand. It is nothing more or less than the familiar disease known as "the common cold," which has for generations been taken as more or less of a joke. But it's a joke no longer. Physicians in both Europe and America are setting themselves to work to see what can be done to understand the disease better and so, eventually, eradicate it.

This germ, so small as to be invisible, is an impudent fellow. He puts his thumb to his nose, kicks up his wicked

would keep our windows open more, and let the air in our houses be pure and wholesome, we would go far to discourage the impudent intruder.

Scientists are pretty well agreed that the cold is a contagious disease. We often see it run through a family, or through any group that is closely housed together, as in a schoolroom or an office. This is so broadly acknowledged that boards of health and various health organizations give orders that every sneeze and cough must be smothered in the handkerchief, lest the germ fly to some other head. The point on which agreement has not yet been reached concerns the germ or virus which causes the cold. Some think that it is the same as the influenza germ in a mild form; this has already been isolated, and is

was very thorough and very interesting.

First he ordered that washings should be made from the noses and throats of a large number of persons who were afflicted with the common cold. Next, these washings were put through an exceedingly fine filter — so fine that it strained out all the bacilli of influenza as well as of other ailments. The filtrate which was left was carefully studied with the microscope; it appeared to be perfectly clear, not a single sign of bacilli appeared even to this powerful glass eye of science.

But, next, this apparently clear filtrate was put to a test. Persons in perfect health were inoculated with it; lo and behold, they fell to sneezing and sniffing, and presently developed perfectly evident cases of common cold! The only deduction, therefore, appeared to be that the filtrate contained still some germ so small that even the microscope couldn't detect it, which produces the common cold. Such an organism is called "ultramicroscopic."

But whatever scientists may discover as to the origin of our sniffles, we need not wait a day longer to at least partly conquer them ourselves, and this is the time of year to take up the battle with a vengeance. Let's start the winter as victors marching to a goal of health! There are two ways to stamp out the disease; first, avoid colds ourselves; second, if we have succumbed, avoid passing them along. If these two simple rules are adhered to as far as possible, we shall have gone a long way toward health.

There seems to be no doubt that a lowered vitality tends to invite colds, although some germ is probably the actual enemy. In other words, if you get chilled through, or if your digestion is poor, or if you are fatigued from lack of sleep and useless worry over examinations, you are in a reduced condition and the germ says, "Come on! This fellow can't fight. We can get in!" In order to keep yourself resistant, the Life Extension Institute urges attention to these matters:

Have your nose and throat thoroughly examined to make sure that any diseased condition of the mucous membrane, or any obstruction, is removed. Make a habit of taking cold, or cool, baths, according to your physician's recommendations. Wear loose, porous clothing. Live in a temperature of 65 to 68 degrees. Do not overeat. Keep elimination perfect. Exercise in the open air. If, in spite of precautions, the cold has caught you, take a hot foot bath, a drink of hot flax-seed tea, a thorough purge, and go to bed.



CUT BELOW
reproduced from THE RUN-
ABOUTS IN THE HOUSE OF
HEALTH, used by permission of
the American Child Health Association.

heels, and tickles Jack's nose with the tip of a finger. Jack sneezes; trouble begins. Perhaps nothing follows but a few days of red nose, sneezes, and slightly sore throat. Perhaps, on the other hand, Jack is in an unusually susceptible condition. His bronchial tubes, the passages leading to the lungs, may happen to be a bit weak. The cold, instead of passing off lightly, finds an opening to attack. It follows up its quip with a charge upon these passages. Congestion of the lungs may ensue. It has become a life-and-death matter. Colds are far more frequent during the fall and winter. This is so familiar a fact that people have been in the habit of assuming that the cold weather brought on the disease. Many physicians, however, believe that it is only because we shut out fresh air when the cold weather comes, and so give the germ a better chance to breed. If we



Always sleep with your windows open.

recognized as one of many common bacilli which have been found in the nose and throat.

On the other hand, Dr. Peter K. Oltsky of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, gives as the result of his investigations, the belief that the influenza germ is not the guilty party. His method of reaching this conclusion

Back from the Mongolian Desert

Perilous Adventures and Forty Dinosaur Eggs Were the Reward of Roy Chapman Andrews and His Party

JUST about the time that this paper reaches you, Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews and his party will be landing at San Francisco after several months spent in explorations in the Mongolian Desert. Among many treasures, they are bringing to America forty eggs of the dinosaur, that strange creature of ancient times which looks like the things one dreams about after eating two pieces of mince pie.

Nowadays, as you know, men have been making great discoveries in the realm of the past. Early tombs have been opened, houses or long-dead nations have been exhumed. But no such discoveries have been a greater contribution to the knowledge of the world than these made under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. In the vast plateau of central Asia, the daring party of scientists have unearthed bones, eggs and fossils which prove that animal life of a strange prehistoric kind once flourished there, and it is reasonable to suppose that an early type of man may have flourished there, too.

For many years this Museum, which is one of the leading headquarters of science in the United States, and which you must be sure to visit when you are in New York City, had been wanting to send forth the expedition. But such affairs cost an enormous sum of money. It was estimated that \$50,000 a year for five years would be needed. At last several wealthy persons along with *Asia* magazine provided the needed sum; they felt that their money might be used in this way for the world's enlightenment. So in 1921 the first journey was made, under the leadership of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, who is a famous zoologist and at the same time a daring and adventurous spirit. It took both scientific knowledge and courage to face the perils of the Gobi Desert.

Look it up on your map of Asia. There it lies, to the north of the thickly settled countries, lonely and almost impenetrable. It is not a desert in the sense that the Sahara is—not a vast stretch of sand—but a semi-arid country like our own Wyoming or eastern Montana. Here and there are scattered settlements of Mongolians.

In the autumn of 1922, the famous cablegram of the first great arrival and



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

THE EXPEDITION'S HEAD

Mr. Andrews on his pony, Kubla Khan

discovery was received at the Museum. Everybody was tingling with excitement. The message read:

Men, cars safe. Three thousand miles. Mongolia Expedition discovers vast fossil fields, rich cretaceous tertiary deposits. Two thousand mammals. Skull *Baluchitherium*.

(Signed) ANDREWS.

From that time on these thrilling cablegrams have been the event of each fall. The expedition makes headquarters in Peking, and from there each summer it sets forth with native guides, sturdy motor-cars, and abundant supplies. It fights its way through a forbidding country, barren, intersected by mountain chains, dotted with waterless deserts. Roads are almost impassable, water sometimes gives out, perils of a dozen kinds beset the explorers. Yet, year after year, the party faces danger for the sake of science.

News comes from Peking that this year's journey has been the most suc-

cessful of all. Some two dozen dinosaur eggs were brought back a year or so ago, and were offered to museums at the price of a thousand dollars apiece, which led to all sorts of jokes being cracked about "the price of eggs rising rapidly", and "the egg-man who was trying to sell cold-storage products a few centuries old." But now that same egg-man announces forty more eggs of the dinosaur in his luggage. To say nothing of a huge black vulture named "Connie", which is said to measure nine and a half feet from tip to tip of its wings. Connie was captured while a nestling on a cliff of Mongolia, and is a rare find for ornithology.

Many unidentified fossils are being brought back, to be studied by scientists at their leisure. One, resembling a lizard, is said to be, in all probability, a link between the mammals and reptiles, and to belong to the reptile age. It has certain characteristics of the warm-blooded animals, at the same time that it bears a resemblance to the cold-blooded creatures. Strange skulls were also found; two of these are round-headed, with teeth like a rhinoceros, and another has two horns which are not parallel and which thicken as they grow out of the animal's head, like those of the giraffe. It is said that this skull may possibly have belonged to some ancient mammal hitherto unknown, although this is unlikely. In fact, the most interesting conclusion to be drawn from all the discoveries is that North America and Asia were probably once where Behring Strait is now, and that animals roamed back and forth between these continents; for some of the same extinct species have been discovered, in fossil form, in both. Mr. Walter Granger, a great paleontologist who accompanies Mr. Andrews, long ago found traces of similar beasts in our own Rocky Mountains.

The plague of vipers was the most serious peril of this trip. Fifty of these poisonous snakes beset the party when it was camping on holy ground near a Mongol temple. The Mongol priests have a superstitious terror of killing them, and they begged the Americans to leave them unharmed, but when Mr. Granger found one in the clean shirt he was about to put on, it was decided that action must be taken.



Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History

WHEN THE WORLD WAS YOUNG

Dinosaurs out for a stroll in the days when the land belonged to them.



The memorial of the Reformation, across the street from the Conservatory of Music, Geneva.

Young Geneva

The Venerable Home of the League of Nations as the Youth of Those Nations Found It

By ELENA ALDCROFTT

IT is hard for us to think of Geneva as anything but the haunt of the internationally famous—the grave, the bewhiskered, the wrinkled-browed. But that is because so few of us know that the birthplace of protocols was, last summer, a sort of college town. Under the direction of Professor Alfred A. Zimmern, Professor of History and Politics at Oxford University, Honorary President, the Geneva Federation was for eight weeks a place where the youth of all nations came together to discuss things historical and political.

The Federation is a summer school planned to afford students in or out of college an opportunity to hear lectures on international politics and world affairs, and to ask questions and participate in discussions in these subjects. Influential Americans became interested in it, and as a result invitations were extended to American students to attend. Columbia, Barnard, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Chicago were among the colleges and universities represented.

The Federation is not in any way connected with the League, nor is it League propaganda. It was thought by the men who founded it that Geneva, where so many noted men go to attend the League meetings or to transact business connected with it, would be the ideal meeting-place for a group of young people interested in present-day affairs. In addition, there was the inestimable advantage of having the use of the League Library, which contains everything to which an inquisitive young internationalist might want to refer. Many of the lectures given before the Federation were by the brilliant men who were attending League meetings, and one could not step into the street

without seeing in the flesh such men as Paderewski, Einstein, Vice-President Douglas of the Irish Free State, Professor Gilbert Murray, Dr. Edouard Benes or others whose names appear weekly in the newspaper headlines.

The students came from every country you could think of—from Australia, Japan, South Africa, Egypt, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Jugoslavia, as well as from the larger European countries and the United States. Russia alone had no students present, because the Government would allow no representative of the Federation to have headquarters in that country. Students in each country who wish to attend the Federation make application to the Federation's representative in that country—in the United States, to Mr. Lawrence Orton, No. 250 Park Avenue, New York City—and are passed upon by a committee who consider their educational qualifications not so much as their type of mind. It is not necessary to be a college graduate or even a college student, but it is necessary to have a keen, questioning mind and to be vitally interested in the problems of the day. A limited number of scholarships are offered. The expense of the trip is not great, since most steamship companies make special accommodations for students at low cost during the summer months, and it is possible to live comfortably in Geneva for ten dollars a week or less.

No matter how unpretentious your lodgings—most of the students stop at small pensions or inns—you can always have your breakfast in bed at any time you ring for it. The morning lecture begins at nine-thirty in the beautiful building of the Conservatory of Music near the University of Geneva,

where all the Federation's sessions are held. From the windows you can look out over the lake—on clear days such a deep, bright blue that it seems as if it had been painted—and across the tops of the white houses to the summits of the Alps, suffused with the pink glow that is peculiar to them.

The meeting is opened in parliamentary fashion, and the lecturer of the day takes the chair. He may be of any nationality—a Japanese, an Indian, an Englishman, an American. He talks informally on some topic connected with his own country which is of interest to people from every other country as well, and after he has finished, he is ready to answer questions. Then there is a general discussion in which all the students take part. English and French are the languages of the Federation, and sometimes one, sometimes the other and frequently both are used, an interpreter repeating the lecture.

It was interesting to observe that the American students were the most loquacious in these round table discussions. They seemed to have a good general knowledge of all the topics under discussion and they were never shy. The Indians and the Egyptians had the most grievances to present, and were apt to speak at great length. As soon as they had resumed their seats, the English students were on their feet with an answer. But there was very little acrimony, considering that the young speakers had had slight experience in schooling their emotions. Among the most interesting and intelligent of all the students present were the Germans. They were never for a minute treated as outsiders. In this respect, the Federation could be considered almost as a forerunner of the Locarno Conference.

There are any number of fascinating places where you may take your luncheon, for Geneva is full of cafes of all sorts. You may go to the Cafe Landalt across from the Conservatory, where Lenin and Trotzky were wont to sit over their coffee discussing the government of Russia by the soviets. It is a favorite rendezvous of the University students. Or you may go to a little cafe on the hill where the reformer Calvin used to eat. You will lunch, most likely, with a group of other students, and perhaps every one of them will be from a different country. The speaker of the morning may even be in the party, ready to tell all sorts of interesting anecdotes that he did not include in the lecture.

There is time for a walk or a ride on the lakes in a row boat or one of the *mouttes* (motor boats) before the afternoon lecture. There are very few automobiles in the town, and everyone rides bicycles. You must remember your geography if you go far: Geneva is only fifteen minutes' walk from the border, and if you forget you may be stopped abruptly by gendarmes and asked to show your passport.

The afternoon lecture begins at three, and the procedure is much the same as in the morning. The lectures are not compulsory. There is no roll-call and no examinations. But even if the subject of a certain speaker does not particularly interest you, the discussion

may switch off onto something that you would not have missed for the world, so it is not wise to stay away very often.

More time for recreation before dinner and the evening lecture, after which you may go boating or some place to dance or sit out in front of one of the



The Jungfrau, famed Alpine height, about seven hours' journey from Geneva.

cafes to talk or even go to the movies! The week-ends are never dull, for there are trips galore. There are mountains

to climb — Saleve, which every good Swiss is supposed to climb before he dies; the Jura Mountains, of Gallic War fame, covered with old Roman roads, crossed by Napoleon on his way to Italy; Mont Blanc, a nine-hundred-foot ascent over the glaciers. You may want to visit the chateau where Byron wrote *The Prisoner of Chillon*, or ride over into German Switzerland or go to Aix-les Bains, the famous French watering place, site of the "Baths of Gratian" in Roman days.

You really need a diary as well as a notebook if you want to remember all that happens at Geneva. In after years it will be just as interesting to remember how funny Dr. X. looked sliding down an icy mountain as to read what he said in lecture about the Polish Corridor and what the clever boy from the University of Leipzig commented about it in discussion afterward.

Of the students who attend the meetings of the Federation, many will some day hold public office in their own countries, or teach in schools or universities or write books of history or political science. What they have learned from the lectures and discussions at Geneva will be manifest when that day comes. And even if they do none of these things, they will be intelligent citizens with an understanding of the point of view of those who live under flags, for they will be able to think internationally.

The Santa Fé Trail—(Continued from Page 102)

in the Southwest. Thus the beginning of trade was established, and it soon swept back and forth along the trail at an ever-growing speed.

The markers were a troublesome problem. Wooden signs nailed to a tree wouldn't do, for over much of the way there were no trees. Rocks could not be used, for on the bare prairie there were no rocks. So it was finally decided to build queer little mounds of mud shaped like beehives; and to this day some of these markers are to be seen by the hurrying motorists who whirl along the old road in their modern cars. The Old Trails Association has now put up modern signposts, but to those that love the quaintness of early landmarks it is a delight to look for the queer little mud beehives.

The first travelers over this long path, which stretched from Kansas City in Missouri to Santa Fé in New Mexico, were the wild beasts—deer and antelopes, who, often wiser than man, had ferreted out the best passes through the

mountains. Next came the Spanish, pushing westward, determined to conquer the West for their king. Even now pieces of Spanish gold are sometimes found where they traveled over what is now Kansas farmland. The American pioneers at last, opened the way for commerce.

Prairie schooners began to sweep like ships over the new road, carrying families to settle in the newly opened country. Sometimes the settlers met starvation and thirst; sometimes they were attacked by hostile Indians, in spite of the agreement. Children and the aged died from the hardships, and often vigorous men and women, too. But on they pushed, sacrificing all for their brave hopes.

And at last, when homes were cropping up along the trail, and the prairie schooners had led the way, the stagecoach came in 1850. These were lively days! The coach dashed along, swaying dizzily over mountain precipices, plowing through ruts, blocked by snows,

facing Indians and hold-up robbers. Outlaws of all sorts, men wearing black handkerchiefs across their faces and not hesitating to shoot, made the trip an adventure of the wildest kind. It was in fighting these bandits, as well as in Indian warfare, that Kit Carson made his name a marker the Westward movement of our country's history.

Christopher Carson, the tenth of fourteen children, was born in Missouri. His father, Lindsay Carson, had been a Revolutionary soldier and later a pioneer in South Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri. Kit was born while the family lived in the wild frontier of Kentucky, and grew up in a still wilder part of Missouri. Pioneering, daring, and adventure flowed in his veins. Even as a small boy he fought bears, faced raging torrents on horseback, and in general dared every peril. No wonder he grew up to be the hero of the Santa Fé Trail. Now that we travel the old road in the luxury of Pullman coach or motor car, we must not forget the heroes and heroines who paved the way for us.

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics, Literature and Geography

A World Through the Air.

1. Which are the Great Naval powers and why? Study this out for yourself on a map of the world.
2. By what means are the Federal Revenues secured?
3. Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxes.
4. What limitations are there on the power of Congress to impose taxes?
5. Explain what is meant by the term "national debt."
6. What is a courtmartial? Who convenes it? Of what does it consist? Are its findings subject to review?
7. Describe the functions of the Department of the Interior.
8. How are public lands set off? And give a brief summary of the regulations concerning them.
9. Locate the major Government reclamation projects? How are they financed?
10. Point out the boundaries of Liberia. How is it governed? What are the requirements for a rubber plantation? Where are the principal rubber plantations? How is rubber secured? What are the most important uses for it?
11. Tell the class what effect you think Mr. Firestone's investment in Liberia will have on that country.
12. Name the Balkan States. What is the geographical significance of their position. How did they line up during the World War?
13. Summarize the provisions of the Treaty of Neuilly. Trace the new boundaries which it set.

II From Fez to Fedora.

1. Think of a gigantic hat rack with all the hats of every age and country upon it. How many different kinds of headgear can you name to put upon the rack?
2. Of what are felt hats made? How? The encyclopaedia will tell you this.
3. Some of the adornments of our hats today are survivals of things that were once useful. What was the origin of the band on men's hats? Of the streamers on a child's hat? Of the little flat silk bow inside a man's hat?
4. Why are Panama hats so expensive? You will have to find out how they are made to answer this question.
5. In the English civil wars of the 17th Century, the two opposing parties could be distinguished by the hats they wore. Can you name these parties and describe their hats?

III The Santa Fe Trail.

1. Where did the Conestoga wagon get its name?
2. What other famed trails to the West can you name in addition to the Santa Fe? What routes did they follow?
3. What was the Overland Mail? The Pony Express?
4. When were the first railroads to the Western coast built? Name ten railroads that have lines west of the Mississippi.
5. What is a macadam road and why was it so named? How are most of our motor roads made today?

IV The Decay of Armor.

1. What parallel can you draw between armor of olden time and the protective measures of the present day? What caused metal armor to fall into disuse?
2. Can you name any instances of natural armor in the animal and plant kingdoms? Do you know of other protective devices besides armor?
3. Make a list of notable importations into Europe through the Crusades. Whom were the Western knights fighting?
4. When did ships begin to have armored sides? Why is the exposed deck of modern battleships armored with even stronger steel than the sides?

V Where Do Lamps Come From?

1. Describe shellac, and tell what it is made of.
2. What do you mean by the "caste system" in India?

3. A great Indian poet and philosopher lectured in America a few years ago. Can you name him? What has he written?

4. Read *Kim*, by Rudyard Kipling for an interesting story about an English boy in India. What other of Kipling's stories about India have you read?

5. What noted British novelist (by birth a Pole), has written sea stories, some of which have scenes laid in the Malay Archipelago? Have you ever read any of them?

VI Let's Stamp Out the Common Cold!

1. Colds are more frequent during the autumn and winter. Why?
2. What should you do to avoid catching cold? And if you have caught one, in spite of precautions, what should you do to get rid of it?
3. How may colds be passed on from one person to another?
4. What other diseases may result from a common cold if proper care is not taken?
5. "Feed a cold and starve a fever," is a popular adage. Should it be followed? If so, why?

VII Back from the Mongolian Desert.

1. What was a dinosaur? What other animals, now extinct, flourished at the time the dinosaur was in existence?
2. Have you seen in the newspapers accounts of any other things that Mr. Chapman is bringing back with him? What are they?
3. Name at least three other expeditions in the interests of exploration and science that are at work now. You will see frequent references to them in the newspapers.
4. Look at a copy of *Asia* in the public library. You will find some very interesting material for class discussion in it.

VIII Young Geneva.

1. Exactly what is the Geneva Federation? Why was Geneva selected as its place of meeting?
2. What other places of interest near Geneva could you visit if you were attending the Federation's meetings?
3. What great figure in the Protestant Reformation is connected with Geneva? What is the name of the Church today that holds his beliefs?
4. Who is Paderewski? Einstein? Dr. Edouard Benes?
5. Why did arguments arise between Indian and Egyptian, and English students? What subjects of discussion might they have had?

ARMISTICE DAY

November 11th, 1925

This year the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month has a new significance. For the first time since the word was passed along the trenches that a war unprecedented in its toll of human life had ceased, the peoples of the earth can feel that such a war cannot happen again. Mingled, in the minds of the living, with the memories of the dead will be the assurance that their lives were not given in vain.

The conference at Locarno and the resulting agreements among nations have given a new security to human existence. The men who signed the Locarno treaties were but the mouthpieces of the people they represented; Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen stood in deep ranks at Locarno as truly as they had stood on the battlefields of the War. Millions of unseen hands held the pen that wrote into those treaties the will of the world for peace.

Armistice Day is in no sense a day of victory. It is not a national but a universal day. President Coolidge made that clear when he refused to have Defense Day celebrated on November 11. It is one day in the year set apart and dedicated to the memories of the men of all countries who were killed in the War. It does not now matter on which side they fought, or for what cause they gave their lives; what matters is that they gave them willingly, and by their deaths gave us a new assurance for the future.

No more complete tribute to those who fell in battle has ever been made than Abraham Lincoln's speech upon the field of Gettysburg. It is in the same spirit of reverence and of hope for the future that we should observe Armistice Day. With a complete freedom from old bitternesses, we should make our pledge to the dead that we will keep that peace which they have asked as the price of their lives. "We imperfect men and women are grateful for the perfect sacrifice of imperfect men by which we are put forever hopelessly in their debt."

We cannot refuse to pay that debt.

The Decay of Armor (Continued from Page 103)

armor reappeared in the shape of shell splinter protection helmets known to the troops as "tin hats," and machine gunners even wore helmets which covered the head completely down to the neck. Bullet proof waistcoats were tried, made of thin chromium steel, but were found to be only of use against spent bullets and not worth the additional weight and impediment to action. Modern fighting calls for great mobility, and the only parallel that can be drawn to old time armor in present day warfare is the light whippet tank which houses a few men, is armed with guns, is made of bullet proof steel, and covers the ground rapidly by means of a motor.



Safeguarding the lanes of speech

The New York-Chicago telephone cable has been completed and is now in service. A triumph of American telephone engineering, the new cable is the result of years of research and cost \$25,000,000 to construct. Its first reach extended along the Atlantic seaboard, then steadily westward until this last long section to Chicago was put into service.

To the public, this cable means dependable service irrespective of weather conditions. It is now not likely that sleet storms, which at times interfere with the open wire type of construction with 40 to 50 wires on a pole, will again cut off the rest of the nation from New York or from the nation's capital as did the heavy sleet storm on the day of President Taft's inauguration.

The new cable means speedier service, as it provides numerous additional telephone circuits and will carry a multitude of telephone and telegraph messages. It would take ten lines of poles, each heavily loaded with wires, to carry the circuits contained in this most modern artery of speech.

This cable, important as it is, is only one of the Bell System projects that make up its national program for better telephone service to the subscriber. It is another illustration of the System's intention to provide the public with speedier and even more dependable service.



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OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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China's Challenge to the West

By CHARLES HODGES

Department of Government, New York University

ACROSS the Pacific there is a city called Peking. Old in Marco Polo's time, it has seen dynasties come and dynasties go like the desert dust of Gobi that blows in from over the Western hills and loses itself in the Yellow Sea.

But where yesterday in Chinese annals the "Tribute Bearers" of the "Outer Barbarians" had their embassies refused audience, today the envoys of twelve nations are seated across the table from a Chinese delegation to negotiate a new fiscal future for Cathay's four hundred millions. The edict of authority itself is a new mandate for Chinese statesmen—no longer vermilion—pencilled from Heaven, but now springing from the voice of the people.

So the handiwork of the Western World comes back upon itself. The occasion is the parley on customs to carry out the pledges made China at the Washington Conference in 1922 by "The Powers." In this way did the very nations forcing the Chinese into international relations promise to revise the out-of-date tariff provisions embodied in the first of the 19th Century treaties now so overwhelmingly advantageous to the Occident.

China's real awakening to the menace of world politics has been the result of ten years of disillusionment. Her pilgrim's progress started with the notorious twenty-one demands made by Japan under the cover of the world war. Following this diplomatic assault on a neighbor today far from forgotten, there came China's defeat at the Peace Conference; the disappointment over the Washington treaties; the delays putting the promises into effect; and the tragic collision between native and foreign interests over the Shanghai strike and riots.

It is this ferment of the Chinese masses which surged up to the very doors of the Peking Parley that changes the whole outlook in the Far East. Whipped into a national consciousness, coolie, merchant and government official alike share the same bitter resentment over the rough-shod course of "Westernization" in the Orient. Its concomitants have been the student movement and the "new learning" spread like wildfire from one end of China to the other.

Though the hub of this critical pass in Chinese affairs is the new nationalism pulsing through the people, the spokes running out from it touch upon the whole range of foreign interests.

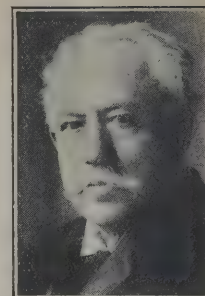
To Americans, however, the interest of the United States is neither the protection of vested economic privileges nor the fortifying of our diplomatic position at the expense of rivals.

These events ten thousand miles from Washington are tied up closely with our diplomacy. The traditional friend of China, from the day of the Burlingame Treaties down to the open door of Secretary of State Hay and the Hughes pronouncements of 1922, the United States has her own prestige at stake as the exponent of the square deal. It has been talked about a lot in discussions over trans-Pacific problems and policies; but it has never had any wide currency in the cold realities of the Far East. The cause of China is a test case for these United States: can we meet the Chinese situation squarely in the light of our promises?

More Elbow Room

By DAVID STARR JORDAN

Chancellor Emeritus of Stanford University



CVILIZATION crowds elbow-room.

It destroys forests, dries up springs, turns brooks into desolating torrents, replaces the big mammals by rats and mice and the insect-eating song birds by "English" sparrows. This we cannot help, but we can mitigate it, and if we care a hoot for what our grandchildren think of us, we shall leave some part of nature, unwrecked, for their contemplation. To do this we must get busy today and tomorrow.

When, in 1880, I first came to California I saw limitless herds of the Prong-horn antelope scampering over the hills of what is now Wyoming. In the last thirty years I have crossed the continent some seventy times without ever seeing one. And the Rocky Mountain Goat, one of the finest and most unique of all beasts, has in the meantime almost utterly vanished, and with it the Big-horn sheep. When I was a boy in New York every farmer had in his sleigh at least two buffalo-robos. Yet were it not for a few nature-lovers the American bison would today have joined the Mastodon and the Passenger Pigeon in total extinction.

Forty years ago the Pribilof Islands, just purchased from Russia, sent forth a million or more of mother seals, each with a pup of her own. Reckless slaughter at sea ended in the protection treaty of 1911.

In a London journal I saw an obituary of a venerable pot hunter whose chief pride was that he had caught 400,000 sky larks, and sold them for a penny apiece in the London markets. Along the Mediterranean my heart has been torn at the sight of the song-birds of Europe, in the markets, killed in their winter migrations—each for the thimblefull of flesh its little body may yield. Among these are thrushes, bull finches, blackbirds, redbreasts, beech-finches, warblers, anything bird pirates can shoot or trap.

A single song-bird in its day devours thousands or millions of noxious insects, saving to the farmer far more than the cost of protection. The fruit grower pays a high price for the ignorance and carelessness of the "oppressed of every nation"—"the beaten men of beaten races" whose very presence here contributes to our own oppression.

Everywhere in our land of Elbow-room we mark a vashing fauna and flora. A few plants flourish best under oppression. These we call weeds, and we try in vain to exterminate them. They have learned the way of civilization and how to beat it.

And how about the trout hog! He is always with us. We wouldn't mind the lies he tells of his great catches; we are all prone to this fault, lovable when not too tedious. What we object to in his fables is that they are often founded on fact, as heaps of little withered fishes sometimes testify. The angler goes a-fishing in order to associate with fish—to be out in places where fish live, and no creature lives in choicer surroundings than a trout. Big rivers, little rivers, cataracts or pools, the trout loves clear waters, well aerated, and will have nothing else. Green banks 'mid shady forests is his home. When these are gone the trout will still thrive, in artificial ponds, fed on chopped liver, to be caught by tourists at a dollar a pound. And the angler will wander far afield to search for the "Nameless River", the haunt of the "God of Things that Are."

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No. 8
In This Issue—Let Your Bank Account Alone

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

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to Schools. (See Page 126.)

The World Through the Air

The weekly survey of current events, in a briefer form, is sent out by radio on Thursday nights through the Westinghouse Broadcasting stations. The call numbers are KDKA, KYW, and WBZ

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has contributed the American gesture in a graceful act of international courtesy between the United States and the Argentine Republic. He spoke in commemoration of the friendship between the two countries at the dedication of a statue of General Jose de San Martin, Argentine hero. This took place in Judiciary Square, Washington. On the same day ceremonies celebrating the friendship between Argentina and the United States were held in Buenos Aires. Wreaths were placed on a statue of Washington, and another ceremony was held before a statue of San Martin. The statue of San Martin which was unveiled in Washington is a replica of the Argentine one, and was presented by the Argentine Government to the United States as a token of friendship and goodwill. President Coolidge drew a parallel between the struggle of the colonies for independence and the struggle of the Republics of South America to free themselves from the domination of Europe. Coming down to the present, he found occasion to emphasize his plea for peace between nations, and he invited his hearers to turn their thoughts in all sincerity to the lessons from the statesmanship, the experience, and the constant aspiration of the South American nations. He made special mention of the names of South Americans who had made important contributions to the study of international relations. There could not have been many among his American hearers who knew who they were, for the names were: Calvo, Drago, Alvarez, Bello, Ruy Barbosa, and Rio Blanco. He spoke also of the long record of arbitrations, mediations, and adjudications among the Latin American countries, and of effective treaties for the limitation of armament and the prevention of war. In fact, the Pres-

Important Announcement

IT is a pleasure to announce to our subscribers that they will receive after this issue "Our World Weekly" and "The World Review" merged into one publication to be published under the two names. To solve the problem of quick distribution, the publication will be issued from Chicago. This combination of the best features from each paper, together with the facilities of two effective publishing organizations, should make the new magazine better fitted to keep eager-minded youth in touch with the world than any journal that has ever gone before into the schools or homes. A comprehensive program is being prepared that will make the new paper a master-key to the accumulated knowledge of the past as well as to the salient and essential things in current progress. Mr. Herbert S. Houston, for many years one of the publishers of "The World's Work" and later, publisher of "Our World" and of "Our World Weekly" will continue to be actively interested in the new paper. "Our World Weekly" and "The World Review" will seek to spread light and knowledge without prejudice or propaganda to the end that on-coming youth may know more about the world.

ident's speech held many reminders of how little Americans know about their neighbors, speaking hemispherically.

Now the Italian Debt Mission

Representatives of another of our European debtors have arrived in this country in the hope of making a settlement. This is the Italian mission, headed by Count Giuseppe Volpi, the Italian Minister of Finance. It will be remembered that late in the summer a Belgian delegation was over here, and an agreement between it and the American Foreign Debt Commission was reached. More recently a French mission was here, under Joseph Caillaux, then Finance Minister. But all that the French mission had to take back was our proposal for a provisional settlement, putting off a final settlement for five years. That proposal is still hanging fire in France, though the reforming of the French Cabinet is probably opening the way to a renewal of negotiations. Italy is one of seven countries that have not funded their War and post-War debts to the United States. The others are France, Armenia, Greece, Rumania, Russia, and Yugoslavia. Those with which funding agreements have been reached are Great Britain, our largest debtor, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Latvia, Finland, Hungary, Liberia, Lithuania, and now Esthonia. The Esthonian debt was contracted during the struggle of that young republic against invasions from Soviet Russia. A tentative agreement as to a settlement has been announced by the United States Treasury Department.

The amount of Italy's debt to us is \$2,138,543,000. Italy does not dispute that her financial position has been greatly strengthened in the past few years. The budget has been balanced. The

public debt has been reduced. Inflation has been checked, and a sound banking policy has been introduced. In addition, economies have been established in the Government. Nevertheless, she has a difficult financial problem to lay before the United States Foreign Debt Commission.

Colonel Mitchell's Trial

The most interesting event in Washington in this month which precedes the opening of Congress was the court-martial of Colonel Mitchell, former assistant chief of the Army Air Service and now in command of the Army Air Service in the Eighth Corps Area, though temporarily relieved of duty owing to the charges against him. The sessions were open to the public, but as the room in which the trial was held had space for only eighty-five spectators in addition to the newspaper correspondents, not many of those who were interested were able to attend. Notice of eight charges under the Ninety-Sixth Article of War had been served on Colonel Mitchell the preceding week. To each of these charges he entered the plea of "Not guilty." He did not deny having made the statements on which the charges were based, but merely denied that his criticism of his superior officers was insubordination or violation of Army discipline. The principal statement which the prosecution brought forward was Colonel Mitchell's declaration regarding the loss of the navy dirigible *Shenandoah*, and the narrow escape of the *PN-9 No. 1*. He was reported to have said: "These accidents are the direct result of the incompetence, criminal negligence and almost treasonable administration of the national defense by the Navy and War Departments. In their attempts to keep down the development of aviation to an independent department, separate from the Army and the Navy and handled by aeronautical experts, and to maintain the existing systems, they have gone to the utmost lengths to carry their points." The issue, however,



NOW IT'S THE ITALIANS

Members of the Italian debt-funding commission meet with Secretary Mellon.

was not the truth or falsity of what the Colonel said, but whether or not what was said tended to disrupt discipline. Nevertheless, the defense won a victory when the court allowed it to call the witnesses it thought necessary. This means that there will be a long trial, and that Colonel Mitchell will be able to

to anything from a reprimand to dismissal, but could not be imprisoned.

Additions to the Hall of Fame

There are two new additions to the Hall of Fame of New York University: Edwin Booth, the actor, and John Paul Jones, who is one of the most picturesque in our national gallery of heroes. Twelve places could have been filled at the election which admitted these two distinguished Americans, but no other candidates received the necessary sixty-five votes for election. The choice was made by a group of electors representative of university and college presidents, professors of history and literature, authors, editors, scientists, men and women of affairs, the judiciary, and former and present high public officials.

A Vocational School in Labrador

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's mission to Labrador was established many years ago and has always been of special interest to college students, who go up there during the summer months to help with the work among the trappers and fishers of that undeveloped country. We used to hear of it more than we do now, but since the time it was founded and the present there has been a World War that created and uncovered a thousand needs for help; and among all that has been done and is being done to assuage them Dr. Grenfell's work has been lost sight of. But a recent announcement that the Yale School in Labrador has been established by the gifts of the undergraduates reminds us



THE SAN MARTIN STATUE

The Argentine Ambassador and the Director of the Pan-American Union stand at attention while the band plays the Argentine national anthem.

that nothing has ever stopped this quiet work in that desolate region. The school will be vocational, so that when the country is opened up the students of the school will be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered.

The "First" Americans

According to a report by the Census Bureau, our Indians are increasing in number, despite all we hear of the destructive effect that contact with the conquerors is said to have on the "first Americans." There were 2,695 more of them at the end of last June than there were a year before.



GENERAL SARRAIL

He lost control of the situation.

The French in Syria

So much has been happening in the world outside of America recently that it is hard to know what to talk about first, especially as some of the events at the time we go to press are veiled by official reticence. French blunders in Syria, the crisis of the French Government, the averted danger of war in the Balkans, all make stories that will only little by little reveal themselves to an interested world. In connection with two of these stories, however, the League of Nations is proving itself a living thing; or rather, those persons who direct its councils are improving the opportunity the League mechanism offers them. That has been shown by League action, not only in regard to the fighting on the Greek-Bulgarian border, but in regard to the equally important situation arising from the desperate mistakes of the French High Commissioner of Syria. It has always been charged that the League, which is quick to act in disputes involving small nations, goes slow or does not act at all when the great powers are concerned. Nevertheless, the case of French

conduct in Syria is being developed in the orderly way provided. Organizations of Arabs in Syria have filed protests with the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League. These protests were submitted to France as the mandatory power for Syria, and a full report is promised. In the meantime, the French Government has summoned General Sarrail, the High Commissioner in Syria, to Paris to give a full explanation of the situation. It has also decided to appoint a civilian to take his place.

Where and what is Syria, and what has happened there? In the first place, it is one of the most densely populated portions of the former Turkish Empire. It lies south of Anatolia, with Mesopotamia on the east, Transjordan and Palestine on the south and the Mediterranean on the west. Mesopotamia and Palestine are under a British mandate from the League of Nations. Transjordan is included in the mandate for Palestine. Syria is under French mandate. The mandatory system was established by the League of Nations, and provides for the government of small disrupted countries which have been detached from their former rulers by the provisions of the peace treaties. Under the system, government of these countries is delegated to one or another of the former Allied Great Powers, subject to the League. There is a Permanent Mandate Commission of the League, and it is worth while remembering that it is the commission and not the mandate that is permanent.

The choice of France as the mandatory power in Syria is due to France's traditional interest in Syria, which dates from the Crusades. There were French

Frenchmen. It was therefore natural in the partition of the Turkish Empire by treaties after the World War that Syria should fall to France. General Gouraud first went there as High Commissioner, followed by General Weygand. The wish of the people of Syria for complete independence made the administrative problems exceedingly difficult. These difficulties were increased when the French occupation met a movement for Syrian independence by occupying the famous city of Damascus and driving away Emir Feisal, whom a congress of the people of Syria had chosen as king. Under General Weygand, however, it is said that Syria had almost reconciled itself to the French mandate. General Sarrail succeeded him just a year ago, and months of inefficient and tactless administration have now culminated in the bombardment of Damascus by the French army. As far as could be learned from the meager reports, that tragedy in colonial government arose somewhat as follows. The majority of the French occupying troops were away in the mountains in an attempt to put down the rebel Druse tribesmen, who have been making trouble for the French for several months, and in their absence a rebellion was started in the ancient city of Damascus. The French troops still in the neighborhood were in citadels outside the city, and from these vantage points they bombarded the thoroughfares leading towards them. Rough estimates put the loss of life at 1,000 and the damage at \$10,000,000. The lives of Americans, British, and other foreigners, as well as the natives, were endangered, and much foreign property is thought to have been destroyed. As a result, our Ambassador



Colonel Mitchell as he appeared in court, fortified by sections of the tons of documentary evidence he brought with him. Mrs. Mitchell is beside him.

princes in some of the ancient cities during the Middle Ages. In the past century Napoleon campaigned there. French money financed the railways, and the great silk factories were founded by

Herrick in Paris was instructed by the State Department to make a strong protest to the French Foreign Office. American warships have also been sent to Beirut, on the coast, to help protect

American lives and property. The British Foreign Office is also active in regard to developments in Syria, and the recall of General Sarraïl was an inevitable consequence. It is expected that when he reaches Paris he will be

The French Government is in great difficulties, and those difficulties are financial. There were people who hoped that Joseph Caillaux, as Finance Minister, would find the solution. But his measures failed. He could not balance the

budget, his effort to raise money for the French Treasury by the sale of Government bonds carrying an interest payable in gold francs failed, and as you know, he did not succeed in making a settlement of the French War debt to the United States. Then when he got back to France he found the Radical Socialists wanted him to present a very radical measure to raise money. They wanted a bill introduced providing for a 10 per cent levy on capital. In advocating this, they lined themselves up with the Socialists. These two parties, it hap-

pens, compose the French Government's majority in the Chamber of Deputies or lower house. But aside from the fact that a bill providing for a levy on capital would not pass the Senate, even if it did pass the Chamber of Deputies, M. Caillaux himself strenuously opposed it. He favored an increase in normal taxation. The Cabinet wanted him to resign alone, and when he would not, it resigned in a body to get rid of him, as it would have not been able to command a majority in the Chamber for any measure of the kind he proposed. But only M. Painlevé, the former Premier, had enough support in the French Parliament to form a new government. He therefore succeeded himself, taking the post of Finance Minister, as well as that of Premier. Briand remained Foreign Minister. But then Painlevé would not come out wholeheartedly for a levy on capital. So despite some concessions on the part of the radical parties, the Unified Socialists suddenly decided to withdraw their support, and not vote. That gave him so small a majority that his resignation seemed only a matter of time.

It seems to be generally felt in French political circles that the first business of any French government must be to tap private wealth immediately in some special ways for the benefit of the State, and thus settle the national debt. But no party wants the unwelcome responsibility. Probably it could only be assumed by a willingness of all sides to

make concessions so far as financial policies are concerned.

Persia Deposes the Shah

The tide of democracy is rising higher in Asia. We know that when we see the National Assembly of Persia adopt a resolution deposing the ruling dynasty for the sake of national welfare". A temporary government has been entrusted to Reza Khan, the Premier, who has been master of the situation in Persia since the Shah left Teheran for the gay life of Paris.

Dead Pharaoh's Treasure

In spite of the veil of secrecy which surrounds Mr. Howard Carter's fresh researches in King Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb, the most sensational reports of treasure trove have leaked out. The Egyptian Government forbid newspaper reporters to be present at the X-raying and unwinding of the mummy buried 3273 years ago. Reliable reports state, however, that the King was only sixteen when he died and that he was probably murdered. The jewels and gold ornaments found in the sarcophagus exceed the wildest dreams of the archaeologists. The splendor of the royal regalia is marvellous. The mummy is wound in hundreds of feet of fine linen, and on the King's head a protuberance under the layer of cloths indicates that the long-sought crown of Upper and Lower Egypt has been found.



New York Times

THE SPECTATOR TRAINS FOR THE BIG FOOTBALL GAMES

obliged to part with the information about the situation. So far most of the information about Syria comes from foreign sources.

The League Ends a War

Though the League of Nations has taken up the case of the French administration of Syria according to the means the League provides, there is not much drama in the slow process of investigation that has now been started. Such was not the case when the League acted to prevent war between Greece and Bulgaria. In eleven days it put out that fire. Both countries obeyed the request of the Council of the League of Nations, meeting in Paris, that they stop fighting. Following that, the council provided that a commission be sent to find out who was responsible for the trouble, and to oversee the release of prisoners and the return of property. That commission will report at the next meeting of the council, and representatives of the Greek and Bulgarian Governments have affirmed their Government's promise to abide by the Council's decision.

The Fall of Caillaux

The French conduct in Syria is in part a question for the League of Nations. But it is also a serious problem for the French Government, and it comes at a time when changes in the French Cabinet make it seem highly probable that the Cabinet will fall and there will be a new general election.



A SECOND MUSSOLINI?

Premier Reza Khan of Persia, who now rules as dictator.

More About Poe

Letters of Poe Throw Light on the "Mysterious Years" of His Life

By SARAH COMSTOCK.

FOR a generation people have spoken of a certain period of Edgar Allan Poe's young manhood as the "mysterious years", for almost nothing was known of it. At last, three quarters of a century after his death, there comes to light a correspondence between him and John Allan, his foster-father, revealing a hitherto veiled phase of his life.

The publication of *The Edgar Allan Poe Letters in the Valentine Museum*, edited by Mary Newton Stanard, is one of the great literary events of the present day. These letters have, for almost a century, been withheld from biographers, and now at last they are given forth from the privacy of the Museum in Richmond, Virginia, where they have been kept. They throw a very different light upon the poet's character and history from that with which we are familiar. He has long been pictured as a profligate, drunken, degenerate in many ways; it is no doubt true that he had vices; but these letters arouse our sympathy for a youth whose start in life was so bitter and unloved as to drive him to desperation.

Poe was the son of Elizabeth Arnold, a young English actress, and David Poe, an actor of loose character who had run away from his early Baltimore home. The boy was born in Boston in 1809, while his parents were traveling, and he was only three years old when he found himself an orphan in Richmond. From the very start he was hardly more than a waif, unwanted by a world that went whirling on without time, apparently, to give to the little lonely boy. It was then that John Allan and his wife came forward and offered him a home.

Allan was a wealthy and childless merchant, and had a more than comfortable home to give to the child. So far, it reads like the pleasant type of fairy tale in which everybody lives happy ever after. But it was not such a fairy tale. Allan was a Scotchman, virtuous in the grim sense of the term, supposedly religious, unforgiving, the kind of man who conceives God as "an Almighty Power with a club" and deems it true worth to follow that conception in his own dealings with man. Although Mrs. Allen felt a deep fondness for Edgar and he for her, her husband soon conceived what seems little less than hatred for the boy.

While at the University, as biographers and the public already know, he ran heavily in debt by gambling. This has always been held as the first important step downward in his tragic career, and, inexcusable though it may be, a pathetic light is thrown on the situation when we realize from the letters that Poe was driven to gambling by his "father's" parsimony. The young man had not a sufficient allowance, out of Allan's wealth, to live on, and he gambled in the effort to win enough to remain at college. It was a weak thing to do; a boy of strong character would have searched for some way to earn the money; but it was pitiful. Instead of winning, he lost heavily, involved himself in debt, and thereby raised a storm. Allan would not listen to his explanation that he was almost starved, but drove him from his house.

He was now eighteen. He went forth and walked the streets of Richmond, going without food for two days. He then decided to enlist, and went to Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, S. C. In the service he acquitted himself well, being made Sergeant Major of his regiment after six months. But apparently John Allan's pride was offended by his "son's" enlisting as a private, for we read in Poe's letter to him:

"Do not throw me off, my father, as degraded. I will yet be an honor to your name."

John Allan little guessed that the tale of *The Gold Bug*, laid on that same Sullivan's Island, would immortalize the name of Edgar Allan Poe.

Through the years that followed we find Poe often starving, always impecunious. Over and over he wrote begging for money. At first a few



Bust of Poe by Daniel C. French, made for the New York Hall of Fame.

dribbling dollars came to him; later, the letters were not answered at all, although the young man became desperately ill, was a penniless outcast, and wrote to his foster-father pleading for help "for the love of Christ." Mrs. Allan, dying, begged her husband to summon Edgar home that she might say farewell to him; Allan sent him no word, and she, one of the few friends of Poe's wretched life, died without seeing him.

He contrived to get himself expelled from West Point, where his foster-father had wanted him to remain, for some trifling offense in order to take up literature as a profession. As is well known, his early writings were scorned, and he was left to starve, in a world which now honors him as one of its great poets. He knew much suffering and sickness, little prosperity, only a tardy fame, and practically no happiness except in his brief married life with the child-wife Virginia, who died at twenty-four.

The editor of these letters has also written *The Dreamer, a Romantic Rendering of the Life Story of Edgar Allan Poe*. From it one can gain a sympathetic picture of this strange genius who has been called "a mixture of the seraph and the tramp." He was weak, passionate, gifted, rash, dissipated, brilliant, perhaps unhinged; but always pitiable. Maybe, if his life had been more evenly happy, he would never have left us such masterpieces of the weird, wild, fantastic, gloomy imagination as *The Raven* and *Murders in the Rue Morgue*.



Poe's Old Home in the Bronx, New York City.



A BAD TIME FOR THE DOGS
Carrying the party's canoe over one of the portages.

Four Men and Some Dogs

The Interior Department Does Some Valuable Work in Alaska

THE exploration and mapping of some 7,000 square miles of territory in extreme northern Alaska, the greater part of which had never been seen by a white man, resulted from the Interior Department expedition sent out this year by the Geological Survey at the request of the Navy to continue its survey of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. Gerald FitzGerald and Walter R. Smith, the topographer and geologist of the party, have returned after more than seven months of work, during five months of which they did not see any human being except the other two members of their party, and were entirely out of communication with the rest of the world. The other members of the party were Faye Delezene and Walter R. Blankenship.

The story of their trip as reported to the Secretary of the Interior is a simple narration of the doing of the job, which was part of their routine duty and to which they had been assigned because of their peculiar fitness, but through this simple account runs an enthralling undercurrent of the adventure and romance that are inseparable from exploration in unknown regions, where success depends upon the physical fitness and capable performance of each member in meeting pioneer conditions.

FitzGerald, Smith, and Delezene sailed from Seattle February 28 and arrived at Nenana, the terminus of the Alaska Railroad, March 10. The fourth member of the party, Blankenship, had arrived in Nenana from Tanana with two dog teams of eleven dogs in each team, March 9. Sixty

miles out on the trail the day before, Blankenship had lost a finger while unfastening the dogs from a snubbing post, but he came on to Nenana and had the wound dressed by a physician. This was the only accident of the entire trip. On March 12 the party set out with two dog sleds, each loaded with about 400 pounds of camp equipment and instruments, for the head of Colville River, more than a thousand miles away.

The route followed led down Tanana and Yukon rivers to Kaltag, overland to Unalakleet, an Eskimo village on Behring Sea, northward along the coast, across Norton Sound and the base of Seward Peninsula, and beyond the Arctic circle to Kotzebue, where the party arrived April 8. The distance of about 700 miles from Nenana was accomplished in twenty-six days of actual traveling, so that the average was twenty-seven miles a day. The greatest distance traveled in one day was forty-two miles. Over nearly the entire distance from Nenana to Kotzebue at least one man ran behind each sled to guide it by means of handle bars. Often it was necessary to go on snowshoes ahead of the dogs where the trail was obscured by

drifts and newly fallen snow. The snow was four or five feet deep, and when the sleds missed the beaten trail a few inches they would upset in the soft deep snow. Little accidents of this kind would sometimes result in a dog fight. The arrival at Kotzebue ended the first stage of the journey, the greater part of it on the trail over which the diphtheria antitoxin had been raced to Nome a few months earlier, and over which the mail from Nome and places farther north is hauled at regular intervals throughout the winter, regardless of storms and temperature as low as 65 degrees below zero.

When the Survey party left Nenana the weather was warm and it had been raining, a condition which suggested an early spring and which was rather discouraging for the long trip ahead over the snow. However, the temperature dropped in a few days, and before the party left the Yukon it was thirty degrees below zero. One member of the party received a few frost bites. A heavy snow storm was encountered while the party was crossing Norton Sound on the first of April. The snow became encrusted over the eyes of the dogs, and it was necessary for a man to go on

ahead of the team. At times it was impossible to see the lead dog. Had it not been for a well-staked trail, the party probably would have not reached the road house at Koyuk that night. When they arrived, however, at eight o'clock, the Eskimo road house keeper asked in astonishment: "Where you come from?" When informed that they had come from Bon-
(To Page 125)



LOST—A PASS

The topographer of the party trying to see a pass across the Brooks Range.

Let Your Bank Account Alone

By SARAH COMSTOCK

THE other day I picked up a small calendar, no bigger than a visiting card, which one of the savings banks of New York had issued. I needed just such a handy calendar in my pocket-book, and I was putting it away there when a phrase on the back of the card attracted my eye.

Save for Whatever You Will, But Save,

was the phrase. And below it, in small, brief tables, was a summary of the amounts that weekly savings will come to in the course of twenty years *if left untouched in the bank so that they will compound their interest.*

That's the great point. If you keep drawing out what you put in, or even if you draw out only the interest on what you put in, the growth is slow—or maybe there's no growth at all. But if you will hold yourself to a fixed rule not to touch the principal or interest, the increase is so great as to seem like magic.

Many savings banks now are compounding interest quarterly and paying at the rate of four per cent. With this as a basis, let us look at a few significant figures.

Suppose you can save out of your allowance one dollar a week. Do not set out to save more than you will be able to keep to, for it becomes discouraging to fall behind, and then there will be the temptation to say: "Oh, I can't save five a week anyway, so what's the use at all? I'll draw the whole thing out and blow it." I knew a discouraged boy who did this. But another, realizing that he could spare only one dollar out of his earnings, agreed with himself to do that much; and then he *held himself strictly to account for that dollar.* At the end of the year he had in bank \$52.79.

Now this does not look like very much. The \$52 was the amount which he had deposited, and the 79 cents was the amount the bank allowed him for the use of his money. That's what interest is, you know. No, it didn't look very large. But he kept on. At the end of three years he had \$164.87; in another year, \$224.35; and at the end of five years, \$286.25. Then he drew the whole out and bought a small candy business in a country town, and he is making a living out of that business today.

As the deposited sum grows, the interest mounts rapidly, in accordance. It

seems amazing to realize what my small card shows; that a saving of two dollars a week will, in ten years, amount to \$1,271.05, and in twenty years to \$3,163.46. A saving of five dollars a week will, in five years, reach \$1,431.24, and in ten years \$3,177.61. But this can only be if you *let your bank account*



A NEW YORK SAVINGS PARADE

alone; withdrawals will pull it down as fast as savings can build it up.

Three Elements of the Economic Life

The economic life of man or boy, woman or girl, has three elements: drawing, spending and saving. Instead of earning, some receive an income from outside sources—your father may give you an allowance, or you may have inherited property, so that you draw the income from it. But, in any case, you receive money, you spend it, and you save it. The amount of income differs vastly among individuals in our country, but whether you are a boy on a dollar's weekly allowance, or a millionaire, these three elements will always enter into your handling of money. The thing to consider is, not how large the amount, but what the balance is among these three elements.

The amount you spend and save must necessarily be regulated by the amount you receive. And it is because the proper proportion is so vital a matter that the budget system is nowadays coming into such wide use. Housekeepers market on a budget, fathers of families conduct their affairs on a budget, school-boys and girls manage their allowances on a budget. It helps you keep the out-go in correct relation to the income.

Save for Whatever You Will, But Save,

shouts my little calendar. That's the first thing to think about, of course—

merely save, no matter what the object. For if you compel yourself to do it anyway, even though you have no definite purpose in mind, sooner or later the purpose is pretty sure to present itself and you will be patting yourself on the back for having laid away so much.

But this magazine is interested in knowing something about that *whatever*. Just what are boys and girls in the high schools saving for, and what are they doing with their savings? Are they going to put themselves through college? Are they setting themselves up in business? Are they helping out a father, or a brother, or somebody else who is in need of assistance in time of calamity? I have heard of a high school boy whose father was a farmer and had gone through such hardships from drought

and grasshoppers that he was about to lose his farm. The boy came forward with his savings, which had mounted to a few hundred dollars, paid the interest due, tided over the dry year, and by the next year his father was on his feet again. Thus the affairs of the whole family, including three younger brothers, were straightened out through this one lad's efforts. I didn't ask to know his chest expansion after this incident, but I'll wager it was considerably more than previously.

Nine boys from Waterbury, Connecticut, have in the course of the first year's operation of their Little Scorpions' Achievement Club, cleared about \$100. Now they are launched on their second year of Junior Achievement Club Work, continuing in the production of the doll furniture sets, some eighty of which were sold during the past year.

A girl used her money to rent a corner of a tea-room and sell her own home-made candy. A boy bought himself a vacuum cleaner and received a neat little income for cleaning the neighbors' houses during vacation. Another invested in a lawn-mower and made money. It's this sort of thing that we want to hear of. Won't you send us the account of what you, or some high school boy or girl you know, have done in economic achievement? Cases where such boys or girls have struggled bravely and have made good. Striking and interesting cases. Success stories. We want to hear from you everywhere, and we will publish as many of the stories as we can.

Who Are Our Opera Stars?

At the Metropolitan, the World's International Opera House, Manager Gatti-Casazza Gives the Best



MARION TALLEY

Anticipation.

IN America, as everywhere, the coming of autumn marks the beginning of the artistic year: art galleries announce their first exhibits, the theatres revive after the sluggish summer season and concert managers, orchestras and the opera lay their first musical offerings before the public.

America is becoming more and more a musical nation. The phonograph, the radio, concert tours of famed singers and instrumental musicians, community singing, the increasing growth of musical activities in the smaller towns, have made the great artist no longer the exclusive possession of the metropolite. For this reason, the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House, Manhattan, is an event for thousands who have heard its artists, although they have never been dazzled by the glitter of its "golden horseshoe".

The "first night" brings joy alike to those who drive to the doors in limousines and sit, resplendent in jewels and silks, in their accustomed boxes, and those who come by subway, stand for hours in line, and continue to stand until the last note has been sung and the last curtain call taken. To true lovers of the opera, it is a great night but not the greatest. They know that the first opera — *La Gioconda* this year — is a meagre taste of the musical feast that is to come. Past experience has taught them that Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Manager of the Metropolitan, gives them the best. They know that he searches tirelessly for new singers, new operas, new settings. They know that he will give them German, French, Italian operas in the

language in which they were composed in this greatest of all international opera houses, and that they will be sung by the finest artists procurable in Europe and America. In fine, they know that every dollar passed through the ticket window will come back across the footlights, coined into golden notes by this alchemist of opera.

This year, Mr. Gatti has done a very difficult thing: he has pleased those who lament the golden days of Pol Plancon, of the brothers De Reszke, of Patti, Eames, Gadski, Calvé and Sembrich, and those who complain that young singers are given no chance at the Metropolitan and that Americans in particular are discriminated against—this in spite of the fact that thirty out of the eighty principals are Americans. Looking two ways like Janus, he has re-engaged Madame Schumann-Heink and has added to the company Marion Talley, an eighteen-year-old girl from St. Louis.

It is not often that it is possible for a woman to keep her voice so clear, so flexible that she can sing at sixty-two roles that she sang in her youth. Madame Schumann-Heink's remarkable vitality and endurance are the fruit of a youthful struggle against poverty that few artists have had to face.

She was one of a large family, and there was no money to give her a musical education when the nuns in the Ursuline Convent at Prague found that the little Ernestine had an unusual voice. Untrained, she sang by ear, receiving a



ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK

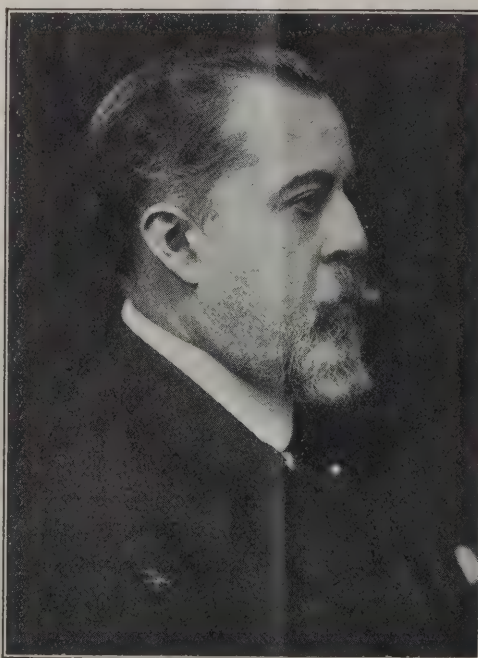
Achievement.

kipfel (a raisin cookie) when she sang well, and a box on the ear when she went off key, so that her early teaching consisted of a series of *kipfel* and slaps. When the opportunity to sing before an opera director in Vienna came, she was so thin and awkward and badly dressed that he told her to go home and get a few square meals and then attend a finishing school. Not dismayed by this discouraging advice, she kept on singing, and this last metropolitan engagement is only one of the honors that have come to her during a long and brilliant musical career.

Fortune has smiled upon Marion Talley, the Metropolitan's youngest artist. She is barely eighteen, and has to her credit only two operatic performances and a concert in her home town, yet she already holds what many a singer has gone through years of disappointment and failure to obtain—a Metropolitan contract. Naturally, everyone is interested to see what so inexperienced a singer will do when faced by one of the most exacting audiences in the world. Believing in Mr. Gatti's judgment, opera-goers are expecting to hear a voice that will not disappoint them.

So much has been written of the old days apropos of Madame Schumann-Heink's return, and so much of the future of the young American artist with Marion Talley's story as a lead, that there is little space left for members of the Metropolitan Company who are neither coming in nor coming back. Who are they, these "stars" of the Metropolitan, these singers whom all America knows and loves?

Although there is no tenor anywhere



GIULIO GATTI-CASAZZA

The alchemist of opera.

who takes the place of Caruso of the golden throat, Beniamino Gigli comes as near it as is humanly possible. Short, stocky, swarthy—the typical Italian tenor, he has a voice of unusual resonance, with great power in the upper register, although it is his mezza voice that has been called “divine.” When he returned to America this fall, he carried with him a pin crested in diamonds and rubies, a gift of the Prince of Wales who had heard him sing in Buenos Aires, and the Order of the Crown of Italy, presented by King Vittorio Emanuele. Giovanni Martinelli, a tenor universally loved by audiences, as was evinced by the ovation he received when he returned last winter after a long illness, is a good actor as well as a singer of ability. Edward Johnson, the Canadian tenor, has a quality of romanticism and a slimness of figure that make his Romeo and Paolo altogether convincing. The admirers of the matinee idol will find his musical counterpart in Mr. Johnson.

German operas are produced at the Metropolitan with a finish due in no small part to the admirable singing and acting of Friedrich Schorr, baritone, and Michael Bohnen, basso. Both are men cast in the heroic mould—large, robust, impressive in bearing and distinguished of manner.

In Wagnerian opera as nowhere else, there is a need for the artist's penetrative imagination. To know how the Gods acted and felt is given only to a few. Wotan in *Rheingold*, exulting in godlike strength as he turns to great Valhalla, the home of the Gods, rising tall above the clouds; Wotan, the Wanderer in *Siegfried*, knowing that the end of the Gods is near and willing his own destruction and that of the world — these roles, as interpreted by M. Bohnen and Mr. Schorr respectively, leave nothing for the most perfect of Wagnerites to ask. In a different vein, Mr. Bohnen gives us Hagen in *Gotterdammerung* — sinister, crafty, darkly plotting, chin on hand, and Mr. Schorr the kindly mellowness of Hans Sachs, the cobbler, in *Meistersinger*.



MARIA JERITZA

The star of stars.



BENIAMINO GIGLI

Honored by Kings and Princes.



EDWARD JOHNSON

Slim Romeo, romantic Paolo.

Feodor Chaliapin, the great Russian basso, and Antonio Scotti, beloved of audiences as few have been, are known everywhere. Chaliapin, were he to lose his voice, could don the sock and buskin, for his histrionic powers are perhaps more notable than his singing.

Rosa Ponselle, dramatic soprano, who, with Gigli, “opened the opera” this year, has had a rapid rise to fame. Ten years ago, she was an unknown vaudeville singer. Before that, she had sung in cabarets and played the piano in a moving picture house—this last when she was so small that she had to stand up to see what was happening on the screen. She came to the Metropolitan in 1918 and since has sung nothing but leading roles. Strangely enough, she has never sung in Europe.

According to her own account of her musical career, Amelita Galli-Curci was self-taught. She began by studying piano, but was encouraged by the composer Mascagni to develop her voice. Part of her self-training consisted in having phonograph records made of her voice and studying them carefully. Listening to the nightingales in the Alps and trying to imitate them was another device. The Shadow Dance in *Dinorah*, where the mad Dinorah dances with her shadow, singing to it the while, literally made Galli-Curci. Her voice has a singular faculty of seeming not to come from her person but to drop mysteriously out of the air, like the song of her nightingales.

It is not often that beauty of voice combines with beauty of face and form to make a Maria Jeritza. Another quality Madame Jeritza has that has

gone farther to make her famous, perhaps, than either her voice or her beauty; a personality of great individuality and charm. She dominates the stage from the moment she enters, throwing herself into her roles with such realism that the rest of the company is always expectant and frequently apprehensive. It is said that Scotti always examines the dagger used in *Tosca* before the performance, remembering the occasion when a stout hunting

(To Page 126)

Uncle Sam's Ocean Park

Hawaii Has Wonders to Show the Traveler

OUT in the middle of the Pacific Ocean lies one of the most remarkable playgrounds in all of Uncle Sam's domain. We are so used to finding National Parks in our Western states, among the mountain peaks and geysers and glaciers, that it is a good deal of a novelty to find one surrounded by the sea. The Hawaii National Park is unique, and that is all the more reason for visiting it the first chance you get. Even if you don't just now see such a chance coming your way, it's a good idea to read up a bit on the subject of the Sandwich Islands so that you will be all ready for the trip when it does come. Did you ever hear that quaint old-time saying: "Get your spindle and your distaff ready and God will send the flax"? Try getting the spindle and distaff ready, and you'll be surprised at how often the flax really does come along for you to spin.

In 1916 this park was created by Congress; it was dedicated in 1921. It is already large and beautiful and filled with marvels of nature; but it is now proposed to make it even more wonderful by adding new scenic areas. One of the officials of the National Park Service in Washington is to be sent out there to make a study of the possibilities with a view to this extension.

If this is done, there will be two great canyons included in the Park. They are in Kauai, the most northerly of the important islands. One is a vast gash in the earth's surface said to suggest the Grand Canyon of our own Colorado River. It is called Waimea Canyon; you must travel ten miles to go its full length, you must take a stride a mile long if you want to step across it, and you must fall three thousand feet if you want to tumble to the bottom of it. Side canyons branch away from the main gorge, and all of these are walled with great rocks of splendid red and tawny shades, which catch the sun and turn to brilliant hues. Olokele Canyon is of another type, being narrow and filled with luxuriant green growth, tropical in its dense beauty.

Hawaii is the largest of these islands, and here the established National Park is to be found. One reaches it by taking a steamer from Honolulu. Hilo, the second city of the Hawaiian group, stands in view of the mountain which the natives call Mauna Kea—a peak of almost fourteen thousand feet in height.

Think of the sport it must be to take a seat in the scenic railway that runs along the coast bluffs, now overlooking the brilliant blue waters, the foamy surf,



T. S. Loo

A vase made of lava.

again dipping into the depths of tall palm groves, glimpsing here a gleaming wing of some tropical bird, there a huge tropical flower, each more splendid than the other.



Perkins

Cocoanut Island, Hilo Bay.

One may make a gentle ascent by motor-car from the beach to Volcano House, which stands four thousand feet above. Along the road one sees roses,

fuchsias, purple laciendras like morning-glories, and paie yellow ginger flowers. At the top of the thirty mile road you will see the volcano of Kilauea, which is usually active. The earth in front of the hotel is so warm only a short distance below the surface, that there are cracks where the steam is escaping, and these have a temperature of 120 degrees. If an automobile runs near one of these steam cracks, the earth, vibrating, gives forth a cloud of steam.

You can follow a trail to the northeastern rim of the crater until you come to a point where you can look down for a distance of five hundred feet, and there you will see a vast lake of black lava. It shows the twistings with which it flowed when it was hot. Again striking a trail, you will be led through the steam vents toward the inner firepit. This was very active about a year and a half ago, and those who were near could watch the seething lava by night, gushing up in fountains, pouring forth in lakes. In May, 1924, there was a series of terrifying explosions from this fire-mountain, which hurled forth bombs, some of them weighing as much as fourteen tons. And, while eruptions are discontinued, one may see birds making their nests against the very walls of the crater.

These are but a few glimpses of the marvellous islands. They abound in splendid tropical growth; strange animals, birds, fruits, flowers are to be found everywhere; the sea is dazzling in its color, under the tropical sun; quaint natives play in the water, climb up on the vessels, swim and dive and catch in their water-games. Garlands of flowers are hung about the neck of the arriving traveler. Gorges and splendid rocks and wild mountain scenery and volcanoes and peaks and cataracts dazzle one with their wild beauty. No wonder, when Uncle Sam was looking around for a new playground, he chose this wonderful world of the Pacific.

And besides all its beauty, the history of the Hawaiian Islands is intensely interesting. There isn't room to talk about it here,

but you had better look it up and refresh your minds on the subject of that dethroned Queen Liliuokalani before you make the trip.

Sea Gold and Overland Spices

*Autumn Storms Are Bringing in Vast Quantities of Amber This Month
along the Baltic Coast*

TWO of the least useful commodities in which the world deals have played a vital part in spreading civilization over the globe. These are amber and spices.

We could live very well without either of them, and yet they have played this important role in the commerce of the world. Although they are ranked as essentials, they have been so greatly desired by the nations that vast routes have been opened up for the purpose of obtaining them, fortunes have been involved in the trade of them, thousands of people have been employed in the handling of them. For centuries these articles have ranked as castly important in the world's commerce, and yet they are practically unnecessary.

You enjoy cinnamon on your toast, and a dash of nutmeg does make your applesauce more tempting; but you wouldn't go hungry if you had to do without either. And as for the amber beads around a neck, or the amber mouthpiece in a pipe, they are charming ornaments, but a girl could still be dressed and a man could still smoke if they didn't exist. It brings home vividly the fact that the little things of life are vastly important; that we live not altogether by our needs, but by our pleasures as well. And one would not have it otherwise. Wheat and cotton are essential articles of trade; man must be fed and clothed in order to survive; but he wants more than the bare necessities. He wants beauty in life, things that appeal to the eye, such as the yellow glint in a string of amber beads. He wants the delicate appeal to all the senses; skillful flavoring in food appeals to the sense of taste. These charms, the adornments of life, go to make living more graceful and lovely, and they are important unless we indulge too much in them, and so become selfish and extravagant.

Spices are produced in tropical countries, and routes were made from Europe into Asia in the Middle Ages for the sake of obtaining them. "Spices of Araby" was a common phrase, and it came to be generally supposed that this country produced the spices of the world, but it was an error, rising from the fact that the merchants traveled through Arabia on



Fishing for amber on the Baltic coast of Prussia.



Polishing the rough amber

their way to the farther east where the spices really grew. In ancient times and down through the Middle Ages, all the spices used in Europe had to be obtained in this way, and the caravans that set out to bring back these condiments and flavorings made routes from west to east that have become the roads of all time. Wherever an important road leads the way, there civilization and growth follows; just as settlers built their homes along the line of the Santa Fé Trail in our early United States history, so, centuries earlier, were settlers making their abode along the trails of the spice seekers.

Nowadays our own American tropics are furnishing us with cayenne pepper, pimento, and vanilla, but the Orient still produces the most of the world's spice supply. All kinds come from plants or trees, but from different parts of them. For instance, the fruits of certain plants and trees yield the above three as well as nutmeg, pepper and mace; a bark yields cinnamon and cassia; a root yields ginger. The aroma and pungency of the various spices come from the essential oils which they contain.

Amber fishing is one of the most picturesque occupations that exist.

At this time of year it reaches its height, and if you were walking today along what is known as the Amber Coast you would see hundreds of men out hunting for "sea gold". The Coast runs from Libau, in Latvia, south in the Kurischer Haff and all about the sandy shores of Samland.

Three thousand years ago the fishers for sea gold went out at this same time of year to hunt for the precious stuff which was used not only for ornaments, such as beads and hair adornments, but also for incense in religious ceremonies. The ancients believed that it was more than beautiful; to them it possessed magic powers. They had many superstitions, and one was that amber held a charm to ward off disease and witchcraft. There is a story in mythology, that when Phaeton was slain by a thunderbolt from Jupiter, his three sisters wept ceaselessly over his grave and their tears were turned to amber drops.

Now, in the rough autumn weather, the Baltic is being whipped by gales that causes the waves to carry up on the shore the torn masses of seaweed, ruthlessly dragged from the depths. Tangled in this weed the fishers find the precious bits which they carefully disentangle from the mass and sell to traders. It is a fossil gum of pine or fir trees, and it looks a mere reddish-brown chunk of worthless matter until it is treated and polished. It is estimated that the world of today yields an annual amount of 250,000 pounds. No wonder it has caused world roads to be made by merchants who sought localities where it is found.



THE POLISH CORRIDOR

The shaded area indicates the territory lying outside the pre-War boundary which is now a part of Poland.



SCENE OF THE GREEK-BULGARIAN CLASH

A Greek corps, sent across the border to attack Petrich, has been halted, while the Bulgarians have denied occupying any positions on Greek soil.

The League Triumphs

The Ideals of the League of Nations Have Recently Found Expression in Direct Action

THOUGH racial hatred is a contributing factor, the causes of war are usually economic and the desire to capture another's trade or territory is the principal reason why nations come to blows. Until quite recently experts feared, for commercial and national reasons, that the next European War would begin over the question of the German-Polish frontier. At the Peace Conference held in Paris in 1919 the new state of Poland was granted a strip of German territory in order to connect it to the Baltic Sea and so enable it to start an ocean commerce. This strip is now known as the "Polish Corridor". East of the Corridor was left a large area still under German control but within it the city of Danzig, the most important of the Baltic ports, was declared a "Free City" under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

This arrangement has aroused a great deal of opposition. Danzig has very naturally remained German in spirit and its inhabitants are exasperated when they see the Poles busily building a port at Gdynia only five miles away. They see their trade being taken away from them and openly vow vengeance. They drill and talk of "the Day" when not only will they be reunited to the rest of Prussia which surrounds them but also when the Poles are driven out of the Corridor and it is made German territory once more.

The Powers in conference at Locarno were well aware of this danger spot created by the Treaty of Versailles, and so invited Germany to become a member of the League of Nations on condition that she signed a solemn pact to submit all differences either with France or with Poland to arbitration. And Germany, not ordered to sign as she had been at Versailles, of her own free will, and with a genuine desire for peace, put pen to paper. The threat of war on the

Polish frontier is therefore less likely, for the parties to it now know that the rest of Europe would intervene to stop it.

Immediately following the Locarno Conference there came an example of the temper of the League. Bulgaria and Greece came to blows. The incidents that precipitated war were trivial in comparison to the possibilities they brought about. The outposts on each side of the Bulgarian and Greek frontiers are too close to one another. Being of a quarrelsome nature, both sides could not resist the temptation of shooting at each other. *Komitajis* were reported in Greek territory. Greece started invading Bulgaria and penetrated five miles before being sharply checked by the League of Nations. Ten days after the outbreak of hostilities all troops were once more back in their own territory.

The Greeks at first tried to persuade the World that they retired not in accordance with the League of Nations' ultimatum but as the result of the intervention of Rumania. This however was incorrect. Rumania had offered to arbitrate but Bulgaria had refused, preferring to submit her case to the League's Council at Geneva. It is certain that Greece would not have dared attack the Bulgars if she had been as well armed as before the War. But the Bulgars were disarmed under the Treaty of Versailles and their comparative weakness exposed them to wanton and criminal attack. Greece's act was premeditated for they advanced with a strong force of heavy artillery and proceeded according to a set plan.

The Balkans are often referred to as "the plague spot of Europe" but in this case there was no seed of a European conflict. Greece had no supporters. She knew that the League was solid for peace and that armed force would, if

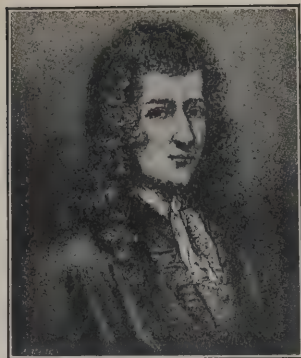
necessary, be sent to coerce her. Both countries are members of the League and any differences should have been put up for discussion. The League's energetic action is now to be followed by a conference on the same lines as the Locarno Conference to see if a series of pacts cannot be drawn up between the Balkan States which will ensure peace for generations to come.

First came the League's success at Locarno, then came the swift settlement of the Greco-Bulgarian incident. Immediately following these two triumphs came a third demonstration of the Council's strength and will. The League is not a policeman who supervises only the weaker nations. France, one of the three biggest members, had a mandate in Syria. A harsh military governor provoked native prejudice and then disgraced France by the most barbarous conduct. Damascus was bombarded by artillery and aeroplanes for twenty-four hours, a \$450,000 fine imposed on the city, and dead men strapped to camels paraded through its streets.

The French Government, knowing that complaints against this treatment had already been lodged in Paris where the Council was sitting, removed the Military Governor and substituted a Civil Governor. The question of the future of Syria—a United Syria is spoken of—is yet to be discussed, but France's free acknowledgment of her fault was courteous, and a tribute to the League's power to defend the rights of the weaker nations it has placed under the protection of the more organized western nations.

The world's desire for peace is largely finding expression through the League of Nations, and America, though not a member, is in sentiment behind all those great common interests and humanitarian causes for which the League has so strenuously fought.

Robert Cavelier,
Sieur de la Salle.



Quebec in the early days.



Louis the
Fourteenth.

A Romance of Old France

THE history and the romance of French America in the 17th Century combine in Sir Gilbert Parker's latest book, *The Power and the Glory*,* a story of the efforts of Robert Cavelier, Knight of La Salle, to extend the Empire of the French in America.

The story is of La Salle's struggle to gain the support of the great French King Louis XIV, *Le Roi Soleil* (the Sun King), as he was called, for his explorations in the country west of the Great Lakes. There were those who worked against La Salle: the Jesuits, who saw their temporal power slipping away and were eager to check the designs of this bold, independent man; the Intendant, Jacques Duchesneau, who hated the Governor, Count Frontenac, La Salle's friend and supporter, and coveted the Indian trade that La Salle would secure in the newly-discovered territory; Roget Ranard, Farmer of the King's revenue, and his beautiful wife Barbe. These, with the help of hired accomplices, did their utmost to thwart

him at every turn. They bribed his men to desert him, paid a skipper to lose his ship, the *Griffon*, laden with the furs which were to pay his debts, intrigued at the court of Louis to prevent his getting the royal sanction for his explorations, and even made several attempts upon his life.

How the brave La Salle, aided by Frontenac, Canada's greatest French governor, succeeded in establishing Fort Frontenac on the lakes, made the Indians his friends, reached the mouth of the Mississippi in canoes and was triumphant in France—even to being publicly recognized by Louis—makes a thrilling tale.

La Salle's closest friend and chief lieutenant was Henri de Tonti—the Italian with the iron hand. Often Tonti would rap an Indian upon the shoulder with this hand, and the savage, thinking him possessed of prodigious strength to be able to give such a blow, would grunt: "Ugh; Good medicine." Nika, an Indian, was perhaps La Salle's most de-

voted follower and stayed with him until the end. He had the savage's acute instinct, and was often able to warn his master of impending danger.

Lya Darois, daughter of a man hired by La Salle's enemies to spy upon him, yet friendly to him and ready to help him, was loved by both La Salle and Tonti. The former was so unfortunate as to kill her father, who attempted to attack him, and realized that his suit would be hopeless, although there was always a deep understanding between them. Tonti, after his long absence at Fort St. Louis, in Illinois, came back to find Lya waiting for him.

Misfortune attended La Salle's last exploit—the attempt to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. His enemies had their lieutenants in his company and when, ill and discouraged, he was traveling by foot to find the river mouth which he had missed, they killed him. They could not destroy the glory of his name, which lives on in the history and romance of French America.

Four Men and Some Dogs—(Continued from Page 118)

anza, thirty miles across the sound, he replied: "I didn't think anyone would travel through that storm today."

Topographic and geologic mapping was begun from earlier surveys on the south side of the range and carried across to the headwaters of the Utokok River. As fast as the weather permitted the supplies were relayed on toward the head of Colville River, and a canoe, which had been cached by the party of the year before on the Utokok, was picked up and brought overland to the Colville. Fortunately the snow lasted longer than was at first expected, and before the ice left the Colville the men were camped on its banks waiting to launch their boats. Several times the river opened and froze again during heavy storms, but on May 30th the boats were shoved out in the swift current, and the actual exploration of the upper Colville was begun. Over white rapids and angry whirlpools and beneath undercut snow banks, the little group floated on, never knowing what would happen around the next bend, but realiz-

ing that if a boat should upset it and its contents could not be regained or replaced, and that if any one were injured, there would be no hospital or physician. Sometimes the boat would strike a rocky bar and would have to be lifted across. The dogs followed along the bank, but in trying to keep within sight of the boats they would swim across the river many times each day.

The party followed the river for more than 100 miles and mapped an area from twenty to thirty miles wide on each side. In making the trips over the rough tundra away from the river the dogs were used as pack animals, carrying packs of twenty-five or thirty pounds for distances of eighteen to twenty-eight miles a day. Over a short portage some of the dogs carried burdens of forty pounds. This method of transportation has not previously been used extensively by the Geological Survey in the North. During one of the side trips toward the north from the Colville the headwaters of Meade River were discovered. Snow storms were frequent, but the snow did

not remain on the tundra, and by the middle of June the hills were dotted with flowers of many species and colors. Caribou were seen in small bands every day, and enough were killed to supply the camp with fresh meat. The country along the upper Colville is not thickly populated with small animals and birds. Formerly the Eskimos lived along the banks of the Colville, and their old igloos, pieces of clay pottery, and broken bone implements were found. The people probably migrated to the coast many years ago to be nearer the traders and missionaries. Parts of the interior northland are now unknown to the Eskimos.

The return trip was made down the Noatak to Kotzebue, thence to Nome and Seattle, where the party arrived September 16, a month earlier than was expected, owing to the short portage in the Brooks Range and favorable boat connections at Nome.

*THE POWER AND THE GLORY—Gilbert Parker—Harper Brothers (\$2.00).

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Can You Answer These Questions?

Questions in History, Civics, Economics, Literature and Geography

I. The World Through the Air.

1. Who was General Jose de San Martin, Argentine hero to whose memory a statue was dedicated in Washington?
2. Write a brief essay on the relations between the United States and the South American countries. What was President Roosevelt's attitude toward Latin America?
3. In connection with the visit of the Italian Debt Mission, read the editorial by Robert Underwood Johnson on the last page. In general, what arrangement for payment has been made with the eleven countries that have already funded their debt?
4. Under what circumstances was the Estonian debt to the United States contracted? Where is Estonia? It has belonged successively to three countries. What are they?
5. What is a Presidential court-martial? On what charges is Colonel Mitchell being tried?

6. How many members has the Hall of Fame already? What were the contributions of the two new members to the American nation?
7. What is the nature of Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador? What books has he written about Labrador?
8. How has the situation in Syria contributed an answer to one of the main criticisms made of the League of Nations?
9. What do you understand by a League mandate? Name some of the countries that are under mandates.
10. Trace the French interest in Syria up to the time of its mandate over that country.
11. What action did the League take in the war between Greece and Bulgaria?
12. What reasons can you give for M. Caillaux's fall from power in France?
13. What change in government has recently taken place in Persia?

II. More about Poe.

1. When was Edgar Allen Poe admitted to the Hall of Fame? Why do you think he is entitled to his place?
2. How many of Poe's tales have you read? Which do you like the best? Have you read any of his poetry?
3. How many other writers can you name who lived in poverty and died in obscurity, yet today are recognized as having been geniuses?

III. Four Men and Some Dogs.

1. In what does the work of the surveyor consist?
2. How long has Russia belonged to the United States? How was it acquired? Who owned it before the United States got control of it?
3. Of what breed are the dogs used in the Arctic regions? Have you ever seen any of these dogs? They are more attractive in pictures than in person!

IV. Let Your Bank Account Alone.

1. What do you mean by compound interest?
2. Have you ever earned any money? How? Write a brief description of how you did it.
3. Make a budget for your allowance. Some of the items will be: Books, carfare, amusements, candy and sodas, etc., gifts for Christmas, birthdays, etc.

V. Who are Our Opera Stars?

1. Why is the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, called the "greatest international opera house in the world?"
2. Do you think that all operas should be translated into English? What would be the objection to such a procedure? Is English a good singing language?
3. What modern inventions have helped to make America a more musical nation?

VI. Uncle Sam's Ocean Park.

1. How many National Parks has Uncle Sam in the United States? How many of them can you name?
2. When and how did the United States gain possession of Hawaii? How many other island possessions has the United States?
3. What is the story of Queen Liliuokalani? The encyclopaedia will tell you this.

VII. Sea Gold and Overland Spices.

1. Spices seem a luxury now, in the Middle Ages they had a very important use. What was it?
2. What is the story of Phaeton and the thunder bolt? Who were his three sisters?
3. Where are Libau? Latvia? Kurischer Haif? Samland?

VIII. The League Triumphs.

1. What have been America's own efforts outside of the League of Nations to establish universal peace?
2. Do you know what Mr. Woodrow Wilson's famous fourteen points were? They are once more being used as the basic principles to international agreement.
3. What are mandates? What countries have mandates and when were they granted?

(Continued from Page 121)

knife in the hands of the emotional Tosca grazed his ribs. stout hunting knife in the hands of the emotional Tosca grazed his ribs.

Her most noted operatic feat, that of singing the aria *Vissi d'arte, vissi d'amore* from *Tosca* lying flat on the floor, was the outcome of an accident at rehearsal. In the excess of excitement to which the role always raises her, she slipped and fell. Not wanting to make the orchestra wait until she had gotten to her feet, she went right on singing. The effect was so in keeping with the interpretation of the role that Madame Jeritza has continued to sing the aria from the floor.

Whether as the beautiful and murderous Tosca, or Fedora, avenging and then repentant, or the unhappy Elsa in *Lohengrin*, whose fateful curiosity was her ruin, or the saintly Elizabeth in *Tannhauser*, Madame Jeritza is certain to draw to the opera throngs of those who like their music tempered with good acting, beauty and charm.

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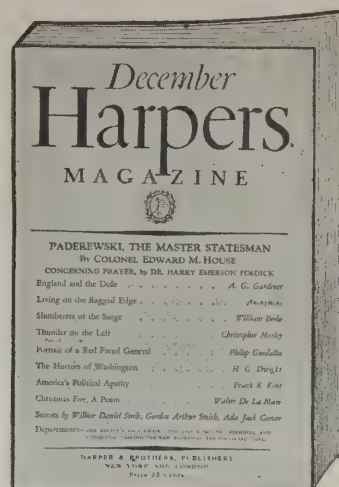
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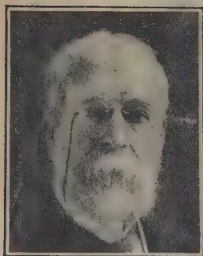
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MAGAZINE

OUR WORLD WEEKLY

Editorials by Leading Americans

From the Cosmos Editorial Board, Organized by the Publishers of OUR WORLD WEEKLY



Routing the Concession Hunters

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Former American Ambassador to Italy (1920-21)

THE outstanding impression of the traveler in Latin American countries is the fundamental change that has taken place in our economic relations to those countries. Briefly stated, we have advanced from the period of "Adventure" to the period of "Permanent Investment." This means a far more profound change than appears on the surface. Latin America is no longer the happy hunting ground of the concession hunter, but has become a great field for permanent investment, investment that means progress and prosperity to the countries affected. This new investment era has brought with it a new type of American resident in Latin America; men who are identifying themselves with the life and thought of the countries with which they have thrown in their lot.

There is also a profound change in the policy of the American companies operating in Latin America. They are not only mindful of the social welfare of the great masses of laborers employed by them, but are placing them on a new and higher plane of industrial efficiency.

There is today a tendency in some quarters to look upon the extension of American investments in Latin America as a form of imperialism, carrying with it the menace of domination in those countries. It is a matter of very real importance that public opinion should not be misled with reference to this matter. If there is one lesson to be drawn from the history of American investments in Latin America it is that there is a constantly decreasing rather than an increasing tendency on the part of American companies to interfere in local affairs or to concern themselves with local politics. Our American companies have learned the lesson that aloofness from local politics is the policy which in the long run best subserves their interest. An important factor in this advance has been an increasing appreciation of the importance of cultivating national goodwill as a company asset.

This picture of the rapidly expanding influence of the United States, characteristic of every section of Latin America, is a matter which challenges the earnest consideration of every thoughtful citizen. The question of the use that we are going to make of this power is one that constantly presses itself upon the traveler in Latin America and is also in the minds of Latin American peoples.

Are we going to succumb to the same temptations that have brought ruin to other powerful nations, or, are we going to use this great power in the interest of international justice and fair dealing? Let us not for a moment delude ourselves with the thought that we enjoy any special immunity in this respect. There is every reason to suppose; yes, there is almost a certainty, that with each year this influence will increase. The situation carries with it not only heavy responsibilities, but the necessity for constant and increasing vigilance to avoid that abuse of power which has preceded the decline of every great nation which history has hitherto recorded.

Now, for the Italians

By DR. L. S. ROWE

Director General of the Pan-American Union.



COUNT VOLPI, the head of Italy's debt-funding commission, and his country's Minister of Finance, is coming to America with as great a reputation as a fiscal expert as that of Mr. Caillaux. He will present Italy's case in a more practical fashion and probably with a greater mastery of its economic aspects. His country's ability to discharge her wartime obligations is likely to be his sole thesis.

The coming of Count Volpi at the head of Italy's Debt-funding Commission marks some strong contrasts with the mission of Mr. Caillaux. First, it will be free from those complications of home politics which gave an air of disingenuousness even to the sincerest acts of the French Minister of Finance. France could hardly have entrusted her cause to a more unfortunate agent than the avowed candidate for the Premiership of the Republic. Only Mr. Herriot, who was once mentioned for the task, could have been less of a *persona grata*. Beneath the official courtesy with which Mr. Caillaux was received was always wonder at his astonishing "come-back" from exile and at his accession to financial power, the latter, despite his ability, inexplicable except on the theory of "any port in a storm."

But the note which it may not be expedient for him to strike, it is not forbidden for an American friend of Italy to sound, for it is the keynote of all the consideration that may be shown to her. By this I mean her immense, but even yet unapprehended, contribution to the cause of the Allies. Without detracting from what was done by others, it is now both timely and appropriate to recall Italy's instinctive refusal to join in the war upon France; her unsordid entry into the conflict at a crucial moment, when she might have realized all her just ambitions by simply remaining neutral; the obstacles which she—alone of the Allies—had to overcome by reason of the forty years of subsiding of her public opinion by German influences; the half-preparedness of her resources for the war; the great extent of her battle line, appreciably longer than the whole Western front; the unique and exhausting character of her mountain warfare; her farther penetration into the enemy's lines; her colossal victories after her one treacherous defeat; her relatively larger losses; and withal—and this is of special timeliness—the small advantage she derived from the Versailles Treaty. Nothing can obscure these facts from the scrutiny of History, and they may well be considered in the settlement of her never-disputed financial obligations to us, for they constitute a moral obligation on our part to her that cannot be measured in money.

How have we repaid our debt to her for holding the right of the line of civilization? We have retarded her recovery by cutting off her export of citrous products and wines, and by reducing, beyond the limits of our prudence, her assets of human labor. The least we can do is, by the terms we offer or accept, to make it not merely possible, but comparatively easy, for her to take that distinguished place among the nations to which her aroused national consciousness so auspiciously points.

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